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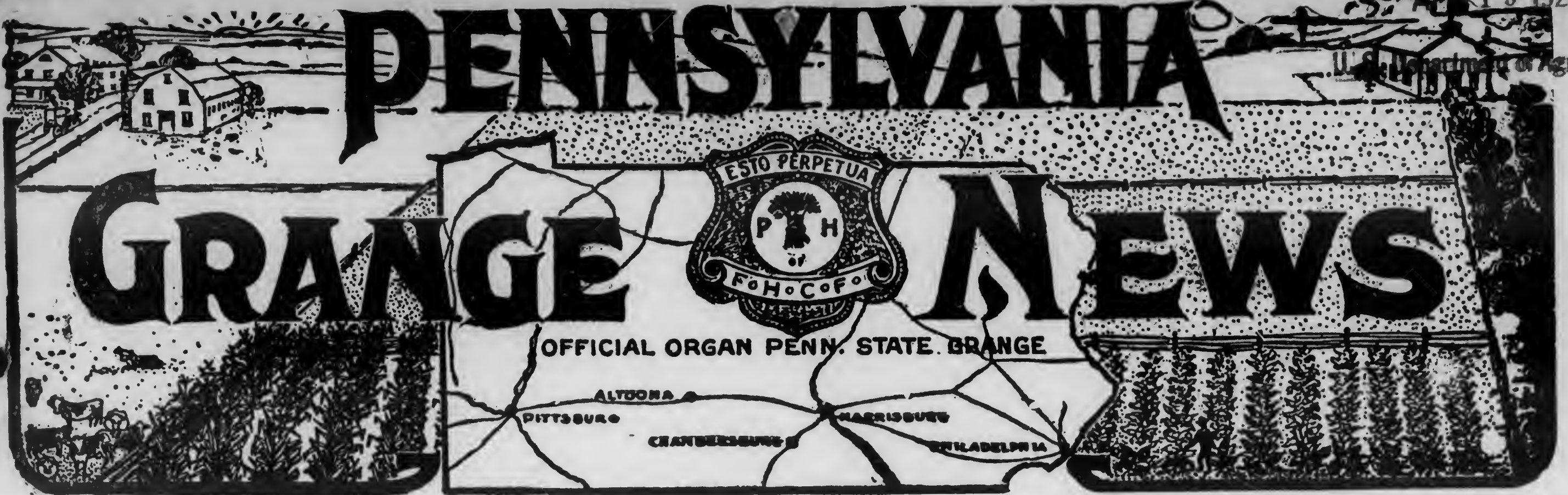
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U. S. Department of Agriculture.



VOL. XXIII

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., APRIL, 1926

No. 1

Rural Electrification Being Retarded By Excessive Rates

Utilities Seek to Nullify Recent Order of the Public Service Commission By Filing Tariffs That Are Meant To Be Prohibitive

AS THIS is written, no move has been made by the electric utilities of the State to set aside by court action General Order No. 27, issued by the Public Service Commission, and which formulates rules under which electric companies shall extend their lines and give service to the people of the rural districts.

The order became effective on March 1st, and under the law governing such cases the utilities had thirty days from that date in which to file an appeal before the Superior Court.

Judging from appearances, the heads of the utilities came to the conclusion that it would avail them nothing to contest the soundness and legality of General Order No. 27, and in collusion decided to nullify it so far as possible by filing rates with the Public Service Com-

mission that, to all practical intents and purposes, are prohibitive.

SCOPE OF THE ORDER

It should be kept in mind that General Order No. 27 simply prescribes the rules and conditions under which electric companies shall be required to extend their lines in order to give service to the people of the rural districts.

The Commission did not establish any rate for service in issuing its order and this question must be dealt with in individual cases as they arise.

The reason why no rate for service was established by the Commission was because it was deemed unwise to jeopardize the legal soundness of the plan for the extension of rural lines by complications with reference to rates.

It was rumored at the time General

Order No. 27 was issued that a subsequent order regarding rates would follow.

Reference has been made to the fact that the rates for rural electric service being filed with the Public Service Commission are excessive.

These rates disclose the grinning death's head behind the genial mask, the claws of steel within the velvet glove, worn by the spokesmen for the utilities.

All along, at hearings before the Public Service Commission and before committees of the Legislature, the spokesmen for the electric utilities have made professions of sympathy with the project for electrifying the farms, giving many assurances that everything possible would be done to translate this dream into actuality.

But from every part of the State comes the report that when farmers ask for service under the provisions of General Order No. 27, while the companies pretend to be willing to furnish service, they propose such excessive rates that it would be less costly for the farmer to accept propositions made by the utilities before the order of the Public Service Commission was issued.

ATTITUDE OF UTILITIES

This attitude on the part of the utilities is only another way of saying: "We propose to continue to do as we please (Concluded on page 7.)"

Fight on Corn Borer Being Actively Waged

THE farmers of Northwestern Pennsylvania are urged to cooperate with the State Department of Agriculture and other agencies in the effort that is being made to reduce the spread of the European corn borer.

The plan that is being advocated is to burn before May 15, all cornstalks, stubbles and other corn remnants. Those who have made a study of the corn borer declare that the use of poisons, such as sprays, arsenate of lead and other materials, directed against the adult moths is of no practical value. Reliance must, therefore, be placed on such improved cultural practices as will destroy the larvæ or worms, which winter over in the stalks, cobs, or stubble of the corn plant.

While this, of course, will involve a great deal of labor and expense, it appears to be the safest way of preventing the rapid spread of this destructive pest.

The corn borer was first found in Pennsylvania in 1919. By the end of it had spread over an area of 2,000 square miles in Erie, Crawford, Mercer and Warren Counties. The area now includes, in addition to the counties already named, McKean, Potter, Elk, Cameron and parts of Clinton, Armstrong and Lawrence Counties.



OLD COVERED BRIDGE AT JUNIATA CROSSING ON THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY.

The pest spread during the past year with such rapidity that there is genuine concern to do everything possible to halt its further progress.

An appropriation of \$15,000 for quarantine purposes made by the 1925 Legislature has proved quite inadequate, and the Department of Agriculture is asking for an allowance from the \$100,000 emergency appropriation passed at the last session. This fund can only be drawn upon with the approval of the Governor, the State Treasurer, and the Auditor General, upon representation of the Secretary of Agriculture that an unforeseen emergency exists justifying such a move. While the fund appropriated for emergency purposes is not very large, this act represents one of the most constructive pieces of legislation with reference to agriculture that was enacted by the last Legislature. It had the cordial backing of the State Grange and the State Council of Agricultural Associations.

A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver.—Bible.



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HERD WEALTH INCREASED 200 PER CENT BY CALVES

Increasing the value of Guernsey and Holstein herds 200 per cent is the story of progress written by a calf club in the Waynesboro district of Franklin County. In November, 1921, 35 Guernsey and 9 Holstein heifers were obtained. Eight additional head of Guernseys were bought the following spring. All but nine of the original animals are still in the herds on the 25 farms where they were first distributed.

A recent check-up of 32 of the original animals disclosed some interesting figures. The original value of the 32 was \$6,975. The present value of the remaining 23 is \$7,800. Calves raised from the original animals are valued now at \$10,920. Grandsons and granddaughters are valued at \$1,005. An increase in value of \$12,750 over the original investment is thus shown, bringing the present total up to \$19,725, says County Agent Knode.

In addition to their increase in value, the original animals have shown a steady profit in average production of fluid milk. The whole purpose of the club, Knode states, was to improve the economical production in the Waynesboro trade area. "There was no thought or intention of developing breeders," he declares. "The main purpose was to bring in purebred animals to improve the milk production and to demonstrate the value of purebreds."

PORTABLE SAWMILLS TO HAVE OWN DOCTOR

A new profession in Pennsylvania is that of the "Portable Sawmill Doctor."

It is an outgrowth of the demonstration called Sawmill Week at the Pennsylvania State College, under the direction of J. A. Ferguson, head of the college department of farm forestry. This demonstration showed the need of assistance on the part of the sawmill operators in the running of their mills in the sawing and drying of lumber and the marketing of the products.

Many of the portable sawmill operators are farmers, so it is natural that the new position of portable sawmill specialist should be assigned to a member of the agricultural extension force of the Pennsylvania State College.

Frank T. Murphey, who is one of the extension foresters of the college, will handle the duties of the new position as well as his other work. Picking out the ills of the portable sawmill and showing the operators how to remedy them will be part of the new job. Murphey is a practical sawmill man, in addition to being a graduate of the Pennsylvania State College forestry course and having had several years of experience in the United States Forestry Service.

POTATO SPRAYING PAYS IN KEYSTONE PATCHES

Forty-five counties showed an interest in better potatoes by staging 125 potato spraying demonstrations last year. Sprayed potatoes averaged 256 bushels per acre, according to E. L. Nixon, extension plant pathologist of the Pennsylvania State College. This was an increase of 78 bushels per acre over the unsprayed, or 44 per cent.

Spraying demonstrations started in 1918, when 12 counties had 32 demonstrations on 314 acres. The average sprayed yield that year was 142 bushels per acre, an average increase of 34.8 bushels an acre over the unsprayed or 32.2 per cent. Since that time yields have followed a fairly consistent course, showing the value of spraying.

SWEETEN THE SOIL

A great many vegetables respond to lime; in fact, many will not grow well in soil that is at all acid. This is particularly true of asparagus, spinach, celery, beets, onions and lettuce.

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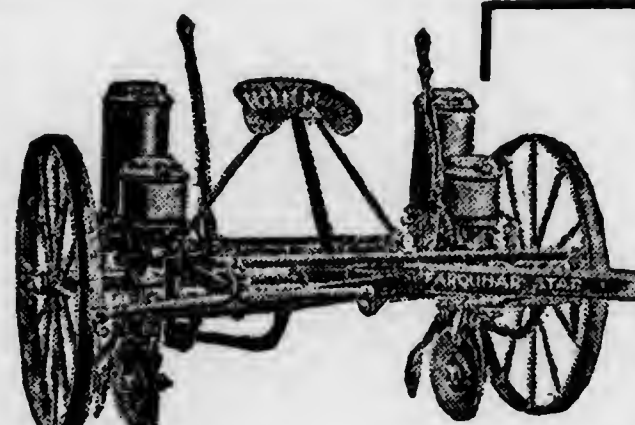
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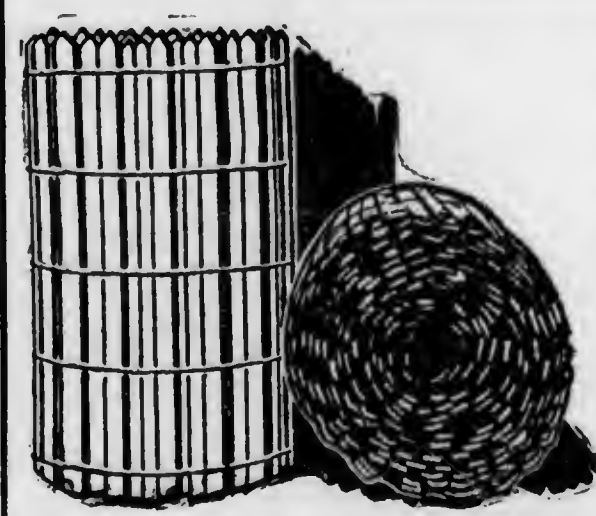
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Propagation of Brook Trout at Pennsylvania State Hatcheries

By C. R. BULLER, Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries.

IN THE early days of the State Hatcheries, brook trout were sent out for distribution in the fry stage, or in other words, when they were only a few weeks old, but owing to the unnatural condition existing in most of Pennsylvania's trout streams to-day, it became necessary to stock the waters with larger sized fish. This size was gradually increased until to-day no trout are liberated from the State Hatcheries for stocking purposes until they have attained the length of four inches or over.

This change to the distribution of

the fingers along the ventral surface of the fish from forward towards the tail. If the fish are in the proper condition to spawn, the eggs or milt will flow freely from them without exerting undue pressure.

A DELICATE TASK

It is needless to say the handling of the fish at this time is a delicate task and full knowledge of what is required is necessary, or the result will be injury to the parent fish, oftentimes resulting in death.



FEEDING TROUT FRY AT THE HATCHERY IN WINTER TIME

larger sized fish necessitated the remodeling of all the trout hatcheries, until to-day the Board of Fish Commissioners can retain at their hatcheries from one million five hundred thousand, of a length of four inches or over. The rate of growth of the trout at the hatcheries is about as follows: The first year, five to six inches. Second year, eight to ten inches. Third year, twelve to fourteen inches. Thus it will be noticed that many of the trout are held at the hatcheries from eight months to two years.

THE EQUIPMENT USED

A trout hatchery now consists of the hatchery building, brood ponds, nursery ponds and rearing ponds. In the brood ponds the brood or parent fish are retained for the purpose of producing eggs. Brook trout spawn once a year, usually between October 15th and November 15th. As spawning time approaches the male and female brood fish are separated. This is done to eliminate, to a certain extent, the fighting among the males at spawning time when the females are present, to have the males where they are easily obtained when needed and to eliminate the unnecessary handling of them during the sorting of the females.

A female produces from one hundred and fifty to two thousand eggs, depending upon her age and size. Not all females become ripe or ready to produce eggs at the same time, hence about every three days, during the spawning season, the females are examined to determine their condition as to ripeness. The abdominal walls of a ripe female will be soft and pliable to the touch. When the ripe females have been selected, they and the males are placed in separate spawning pens convenient for the spawn-takers to catch them in their hands. The eggs and milt, or spermatic germ of the male, is extruded into small pans by the spawn-takers in the right proportion to insure proper fertilization of the eggs.

During the egg-taking process the spawn-taker exerts a gentle pressure with

This operation is repeated until the pan is full of eggs and milt; the surplus milt is then carefully washed from the eggs and the contents placed in the hatchery building on specially constructed wire trays in troughs of running water, each tray holding approximately two quarts of eggs with a count of from twelve to thirteen thousand to the quart.

The eggs are now ready for the process of incubation. This requires from forty-five to eighty-five days, depending upon the temperature of the water. All during this period, owing to the partial transparency of the egg, the growth and development of the baby fish can be seen within the egg.

At different stages of development the eggs require different handling. During the process of development, the unfertilized eggs turn white. These are removed daily. If the eggs become covered with an excess of sediment, this is removed to prevent them from smothering, and during certain periods the position of the egg must be changed to insure the healthy development of the little fish.

AT HATCHING TIME

As hatching time approaches, the baby fish can be seen in motion endeavoring to break through the shell. When this is accomplished the little creature drops through the specially constructed wire tray to the bottom of the trough from which they are removed and placed in the nursery troughs of running water on beds of thoroughly washed gravel. At this period of life they are very delicate and helpless creatures.

Their food for the first fifteen to thirty-five days of their existence is taken from the yolk bag or food sac attached to the lower portions of their body. As this is gradually absorbed they become stronger and swim up in the troughs facing the water current.

They are now ready to start taking food through the mouth. The food of these baby fish consists of very finely crushed sheep liver and clabbered cow's

milk. All coarse fibers and slime are removed from the crushed liver by a washing process before it is introduced into the troughs.

The feeding of the baby fish at this stage is an exacting task, requiring a skilled and observing attendant. The chief mission in the little fellow's life apparently is to eat. The attendant must satisfy this appetite in order to promote a rapid and healthy growth and still not allow any large amount of food to settle to the bottom where it would contaminate the trough unless promptly removed.

During the day time the baby fish are fed constantly, that is the attendant walking from one trough to another scattering a small amount of food in each trough, only sufficient food being introduced at one time that the fish are able to consume it before it settles to the bottom. Conditions are kept as sanitary as possible in and about the buildings and troughs.

During their stay in the nursery troughs the dead and weak fish are removed daily, as are also the uneaten particles of food and other foreign substances. When conditions require it, which is usually about twice a week, the sides and bottoms of the troughs are thoroughly scrubbed.

The baby fish are kept in the nursery troughs and cared for in this manner until they are taught to feed properly and until weather conditions are settled in the spring. They are then transferred to the nursery ponds. The same sanitary conditions are maintained in all the outside ponds as in the building.

The fish in the nursery ponds are fed the same food until they have reached the age of six months; their diet is then changed to the ground heart, liver and lights of the sheep. Three feeds daily of all the food they will consume without leaving any lying on the bottoms of the ponds are given them until they are about one year old. From then on, including the brood fish, they are fed one feed daily.

GUARDING AGAINST DISEASE

Where fish are confined in large numbers in small areas, the fish culturist must be constantly on the alert to guard against

HE WANTS TO BE LIKE HIS DAD

"Well, what are you going to be, my boy, When you have reached manhood's years: A doctor, a lawyer, or actor, great Throngs moving to laughter and tears?" But he shook his head, as he gave reply In a serious way that he had: "I don't think I'd care to be any of them;

I want to be like my dad!" He wants to be like his dad! You men, Did you ever think, as you pause, That the boy who watches your every move Is building a set of laws? He's moulding a life you're the model for, And whether it's good or bad Depends on the kind of example set To the boy who'd be like his dad.

Would you have him go everywhere you go? Have him do just the things you do? And see everything that your eyes behold, And woo all the gods you woo! When you see the worship that shines in the eyes Of your lovable little lad, Could you rest content if he gets his wish And grows to be like his dad?

It's a job that none but yourself can fill; It's a charge you must answer for; It's a duty to show him the road to tread Ere he reaches his manhood's door. It's a debt you owe for the greatest joy On this old earth to be had: The pleasure of having a boy to raise Who wants to be like his dad!

PLANNING FOR SESQUI

The agricultural interests are planning to be fittingly represented at the Sesqui-Centennial celebration which will be held



A TYPICAL PENNSYLVANIA TROUT STREAM

disease, which follows that he is very particular to see that the fish are fed no food that is contaminated.

The sheep plucks are purchased from the large meat packers such as Swift & Company, Wilson, Cudahy, etc. The meat is delivered to the hatcheries in a fresh or frozen condition and immediately placed in the refrigerators, until consumed by the fish. All this food bears the stamp of the federal inspectors.

Fish, as with all other animals, are irregular in growth, so that when fall approaches, in the nursery ponds are (Concluded on page 5.)

at Philadelphia during the coming Summer and Fall.

In this connection, F. P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture, would like to hear from farmers and others who have in their possession household equipment and other articles which have been used in farming within the last 150 years.

Those writing should give a brief description of the article. Do not send anything to the Department except by request. Any information regarding materials or references bearing on Pennsylvania's early agricultural development will be appreciated.

You pay once only for any
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How Much Mud Do You Track In?

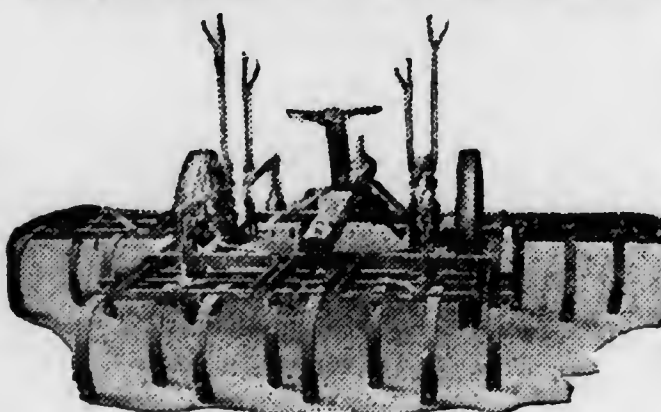
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Grange Member Creates Fund for the Education of Country Doctors

AT THE annual meeting of the State
Grange, held at Johnstown, one of
the delegates was so much impressed
by the country doctor situation there
revealed that he went home and formulated
plans that were soon executed, and which
will surely help to solve the problem.

He made a will that creates a trust
fund that is now earning interest at the
rate of about \$2,500 per year. This
fund, deposited with a banking institu-
tion, is to be perpetual, and the income
each year, after the death of the testator,
is to be placed at the disposal of the
Pennsylvania State Grange, to be loaned
to sons and daughters of members of the
Grange in this State for the purpose of
gaining a medical education.

The plan is to have each Subordinate
Grange nominate to the Pomona Grange
one of its members every year as worthy
of participating in the benefits of the
fund. Each Pomona Grange, in turn, is
to nominate two from this number, a
young man and a young woman, to the
State Grange. From these the State
Grange is to select those who are deemed

most eligible to participate in the loan
of the available funds.

It is stipulated in the will that a board
composed of the Master, the Executive
Committee, together with the three court
officers of the State Grange, Ceres,
Flora, and Pomona, shall be charged with
the responsibility of carrying out the
provisions of the bequest.

The board is left free to make its
own rules, except that those to whom
loans will be made will be required to
sign an agreement to repay the same as
soon as they are reasonably able. After
the fund has accumulated to a million
dollars this provision will lapse, and
those who are helped will not be required
to repay any loans, the money advanced
then to be regarded as a gift.

There is one more restriction, and that
is that no student addicted to intoxicating
liquors or tobacco shall be eligible to
receive a loan from the fund.

Grange News is permitted to make this
announcement in the hope that it may
induce others to add to the fund, but with
the understanding that the donor shall
remain unknown during his lifetime.

PUBLIC EXTRAVAGANCE BECOMES A LOCAL DISEASE

Facts show that public extravagance
has come to be a local disease; it can no
longer be charged as a vice practiced
by the Federal Government away off at
Washington, far removed from the con-
trol of the people. Our Federal Govern-
ment, to the contrary, is the only unit of
government within the United States
which is steadily reducing its routine ex-
penses, steadily decreasing its rate of
taxes and steadily cutting down its public
debt and interest charges. The problem
of taxes has, therefore, become a matter
of local self-government. Bond issues
and tax levies which are burdensome are
being authorized by local authorities—
your neighbors and mine—elected directly
by the people, between whom and the
taxpayer there stands no middleman or
intricate governmental machine.

Every community knows where this
money goes. Evidences of its prodigal
expenditure are seen on every hand, in
every city, in every town and village, and
throughout the rural districts. Villages
are no longer content to be villages;
they must take on city airs and attempt
metropolitan luxuries at the expense of
the rural pocketbook. We long since have
left the simplicity and the economy that
formed the bulwark of our forefathers.

For example, the little red schoolhouse
has either disappeared from the rural
landscape or remains deserted, dilapi-
dated and degenerated into an informal
shed or a shelter for cattle. In its place
we have erected a consolidated school at
great expense, and then, in order that it
may be attended, we have established, at
an additional expense, school bus lines.

Our boys: In order to keep up with the
alleged educational culture of this age of
jazz, we now see to it that our farm
boys receive their physical training—not
before and after school hours doing the
chores and thereby keeping down the
overhead expenses of the farm—but dur-
ing the school hours in the gymnasium of
our new consolidated school or on the
newly-constructed athletic grounds.

Our girls no longer learn housekeeping
in the homes, and at the same time lift the
burden from the tired and worn shoulders
of their mothers. It is no longer known
as housekeeping, it has assumed a new
dignity, under the title of *Domestic
Science*, and is imparted in a specially
constructed laboratory of the consolidated
school, generally at the hands of so-
called experts who themselves have never
kept house.

Question: Is this progress, or is it ex-
travagance? That is the real question to

be decided before one can assert that the
increased taxes, made necessary by these
new methods, are justifiable or unjusti-
fiable. The value of public service de-
pends not so much upon its cost as upon
its return.

The cost per pupil of our public school
system has increased from \$33.00 in 1910
to nearly \$90.00—almost 200 per cent;
but this money is well spent, provided
our children are receiving a 200 per cent
better education than they did 15 years
ago; provided our schools are turning
out pupils 200 per cent better equipped
to become self-supporting citizens, an
honor to their family, a credit to their
community, and an element of virtue
strength to their nation.

Again, we are spending upon our
rural highways 15 times as much money
as we spent 15 years ago, an average in-
crease of 100 per cent per year. Is it
worth this increase to be lifted out of
the mud, either from the standpoint of
convenience, or recreation? If so, then
the money is well expended; or, have
these modern improvements really added
to the character of our people or has it
weakened the moral fiber within them,
distorted their vision and made them
seekers of the vanities of life, rather than
the fundamentals?

The test to be applied to the increas-
ing cost of local and State governments
is whether or not it is helping us to
erect a better, a stronger and a more en-
during government, one whose institu-
tions embody those high ideals which are
the safeguard of a free people.—Cyrus
J. Rumler, Franklin County.

FIRST WOMAN TRUSTEE HONORED AT PENN STATE

Mrs. Clara C. Phillips, of Windsor Ter-
race, Washington County, the first woman
to ever become a member of the Board of
Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Col-
lege, was the guest of honor last month
at a dinner celebrating the tenth anniver-
sary of the State College chapter of the
American Association of University Women,
held in the Women's Building on the
college campus.

Mrs. Phillips, as a prominent member
of the Grange in Washington County, has
accomplished much in raising funds in
her county for the proposed Grange
Memorial building at the college. She
has always shown a great interest in the
college, especially in the welfare of the
women students who now number over
400. She is a member of the Home Eco-
nomics Committee of the State Grange.

The breath of scandal may soon be
changed into a tornado.

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make them into high grade metal shingles,
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for every kind of building. Also Ready-Made
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customer! You get better values for less money.

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stating how you wish to apply, and
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der for any size, 6 exp. roll for
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TORIES, Box 185, Newark, N. J.

Universal

natural milker
Alternates, Like Milking With Hands.

SAVE TIME, LABOR,
MONEY; MILKING THE
MODERN WAY!

Dollar a Day Will Pay for a
Universal in a few months.

FREE TRIAL

F. A. DOYLE, Gen. Agt.
Box 232 CARLISLE, PA.

IN APRIL

April is here!
Listen, a bluebird is caroling near!
Low and sweet is the song he sings,
As he sits in the sunshine with folded wings,
And looks from the earth that is growing
green.
To the warm blue skies that downward lean,
As a mother does, to kiss the child
That has looked up into her face and smiled.
Earth has been sleeping, and now she wakes,
And the kind sky-mother bends and takes
The laughing thing in her warm embrace,
And scatters her kisses over its face,
And every kiss will grow into a flower
To brighten with beauty a coming hour.

April is here!
Blithest season of all the year.
The little brook laughs as it leaps away;
The lambs are out on the hills at play;
The warm south wind sings, the whole day
long.
The merriest kind of a wordless song.
Gladness is born of the April weather,
And the heart is as light as a wind-tossed
feather.

Who could be sad on a day like this?
The care that vexed us no longer is.
If we sit down at the great tree's feet
We feel the pulses of Nature beat.
There's an upward impulse in every thing;
Look up and be glad, is the law of Spring.
And, as flowers grow under last year's
leaves,
New hopes arise in the heart that grieves
Over the grave of a gladness dead,
And the soul that sorrowed is comforted.

April is here!
I know there's a blossom somewhere near,
For the south wind tosses into my room
A hint of summer—a vague perfume.
It has pilfered somewhere (I cannot tell
Whether from pansy or pimpernel)
But it sets me dreaming of birds and bees,
And the odorous snowstorms of apple-trees;
Of roses sweet by the garden wall,
And milk-white lilies, stately and tall;
Of clover red in the morning sun,
And withered and dead when the sun is
done;
Of the song that the stalwart mower sings,
Of gladness, and beauty, and all sweet things
That summer brings.

—Eben Eugene Rawford.

START FLOWERS RIGHT

After all danger of late frost is past
rake off the coarser material used in
mulching shrubs and flowers and dig the
finer material into the soil. A top dress-
ing of bone meal will also prove bene-
ficial.

RESISTS OAT RUST

Richland, a new oat variety tried in
Pennsylvania for the past two years, has
demonstrated resistance to black stem
rust. It is especially recommended for
those counties where the disease inflicts
severe losses.

One suit that is always made large
enough to stand a little shrinkage is the
damage suit.—National Farm News.

FARM LOANS

For Farmers in Pennsylvania
Under the Federal Farm Loan Act.
Write for Loans and Literature.
NEW YORK JOINT STOCK LAND BANK
205 YOFFEE BUILDING HARRISBURG, PA.

If Your Dealer does not handle

**LE ROY
HARROWS**
Write LeRoy Plow Co., LeRoy, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
FROM SHIPPERS OF

Potatoes Onions Hay
Live Poultry

and all products of the farm. Prompt
attention to all inquiries and quick cash
returns for all shipments.

GIBBS & BRO.
321-23 N. Front St., Philadelphia
Est'd. in 1844. Bank reference.

PROPAGATION OF BROOK TROUT AT PENNA. STATE HATCHERIES

(Concluded from page 3.)

found three sizes of fish. These are care-
fully sorted and placed in the rearing
ponds according to their size. The larger
ones are now ready for distribution, and
the smaller ones are held over until they
have attained the size desired.

DISTRIBUTING THE FISH

From forty-eight to sixty hours before
the fish are to start on their journey to
the public waters they are placed in the
shipping room in storage tanks and all
food kept from them. Due to the un-
natural motion of the trucks and cars,
fish with a full stomach become sick,
throwing off through the mouth the un-
digested particles of food, thus contam-
inating the water in the can in which
they are required to live until they reach
their destination.

The fish are usually shipped in the
standard forty-quart milk can. They
are carefully counted into each can, the
number to the can running from fifty to
one hundred and fifty fish, depending
upon their size, length of journey and
weather conditions.

A consignment of fish usually consists
of from twenty-five to thirty-five cans,
this number being about all one mes-
senger or attendant can properly care for
during the journey.

The messengers accompany the consig-
ment of fish for the purpose of replenish-
ing the supply of oxygen as it is consumed,
to maintain the proper temperature, and
to see that the fish reach their desti-
nation without any undue delays at trans-
fer points.

WATCH FOR THE APPLE

TREE TENT CATERPILLAR

The apple tree tent caterpillar has
been present in harmful numbers in the
southeastern part of the State for the last
four years. Observations made by F. F.
Smith, of the Bureau of Plant Industry's
branch office at Willow Grove, show the
presence of large numbers of overwinter-
ing eggs of this pest present in the
counties adjoining Philadelphia. The in-
sect was also present in certain sections
in other eastern and central counties of
the state last year and it is quite likely
that in these localities the eggs are also
present.

Mr. Smith has made a study of the
parasites of this shade-tree pest. Thirty
parasites are reported for the tent cater-
pillar; a large number of these were
found in the Philadelphia district. At
West Chester forty-two normal appearing
larvae, and thirty-two parasitized
larvae were collected. From this collec-
tion fourteen moths of the tent caterpillar
emerged. Or about 82% of the larvae
were killed in the larval stage by para-
sites. At Cheltenham twenty-three moths
emerged from 100 larvae, or about 77%
parasitized. At Willow Grove 75 moths
emerged from each 100 larvae under ob-
servation, or about 25% parasitized.
Something of the local nature of the out-
break of the insect can be seen in the
above figures. Just why parasites are
able to keep the insect so well under
control in some sections and not in an-
other is a question not answered at pres-
ent.

In orchards which are well sprayed
with arsenate of lead for the control of
codling moth and curculionid, tent cater-
pillars are rarely troublesome. On trees
which are not regularly sprayed, a care-
ful watch should be kept for the egg
masses. These should be removed and
burned. The nests are easily destroyed
by wiping out with the hands. This
should be done when the caterpillars are
in the nest, which is usually on cool wet
days. Burning out the nest may result
in much damage to the tree, hence it is
not recommended. Wild cherry is a favor-
ite food plant and when growing as a
weed they should be cut down, since such
trees serve as centers of infestation.



Telephone Preparedness

NINE years ago, when this na-
tion was preparing for war, it
found the Bell Telephone Sys-
tem ready for service at home
and abroad. The war found the
Bell System prepared. From its
technical forces so needful to
meet our war-time activities in
this country, fourteen battalions
were organized to carry to the
front the highest developments
of the telephone art. No other
nation had so complete a sys-
tem of communication to aid
in mobilizing its resources. No
other nation was able to put
into the field a military com-
munication system of equal
effectiveness.

Fifty years ago Alexander
Graham Bell, the inventor of
the telephone, gave to the
world a new art. He had the

vision of a nation-wide telephone
system by which people near at
hand and far apart could talk
to one another as if face to face.
He foresaw a usefulness for
the telephone which could not
be achieved without innum-
erable developments, inventions
and improvements, to him un-
known. But not even he foresaw
the marvelous application of
telephony which gave to the
American armies that fighting
efficiency which is possible only
when there is instant exchange
of complete information.

Since the completion of its
service in time of war, the Bell
System has devoted itself to
the extension of the telephone
art as one of the great agencies
for the development of the
pursuits of peace.

**AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES**



IN ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL YEAR THE BELL SYSTEM LOOKS FOR-
WARD TO CONTINUED PROGRESS IN TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION

FARQUHAR GRAIN THRESHERS

May Be Operated
by Farm Power

The "Farquhar Junior" Thresher is designed and constructed in
full accord with the best experience of thousands of threshermen who
have made money operating a threshing rig. Has a capacity of about
50 bu. per hour of average wheat when driven by the farm tractor or
other light power. Equipped with hand or self feeder, straw carrier
or wind stacker.
Write for illustrated Bulletin giving full information. Learn how
easily you can thresh your own crop when it suits you best—thresh
for your neighbors and thus make more days work for your tractor.
We also build a tractor press for baling Hay and Straw.

Box 563 **A. B. FARQUHAR, Limited**
YORK, PA.

APPLE BUTTER

"Apple butter! apple butter!
Yum!" I heard a small boy mutter.
"When a feller's been in school
Workin' 'xamples by a rule
That's as clear as mud or wood,
There ain't nothin' that's so good
As some apple butter spread
On a great big slice of bread."

"Apple butter! apple butter!
Yum!" His joy was great and utter.
"When a feller's played all day
In the hay-loft on the hay,
You just oughter hear me shout
When my mother hands me out
Apple butter thickly spread
On a great big slice of bread."
"Apple butter! apple butter!
Yum!" again, I heard him mutter;
"Jams and marmalades and sich
May be good for kids what's rich,
But I'll bet they'd like to trade
Their fine cakes and marmalade
For some apple butter spread
On a great big slice of bread."
—J. C. B., in Farm Journal.

PENN STATE TO START
THREE NEW BUILDINGS

Construction of a hospital and a dormitory, both provided largely by Pennsylvania farmers, and the first unit of a large recreation hall will be started on the campus of the Pennsylvania State College as soon as plans can be completed and contracts awarded.

The value of the buildings will exceed half a million dollars and they come as a result of the emergency building fund campaign which netted \$1,600,000 for student welfare buildings in 1922 and 1923. Funds came from over nineteen thousand alumni, farm people, and other friends of the college. The new buildings are to be ready for student use by September, 1927.

The modern hospital, or infirmary and dispensary, is the result of voluntary gifts for that purpose from the potato growers of Pennsylvania in one of the most unusual campaigns ever conducted for a State College or State University. When Penn State's welfare building wishes became known, leading potato growers asked if they might be permitted to build the hospital as an indication of appreciation for service rendered them by the college. Nearly all pledges made through Professor E. L. Nixon, whom they know as "Pennsylvania's Potato Wizard," have been paid and it is possible to start the building.

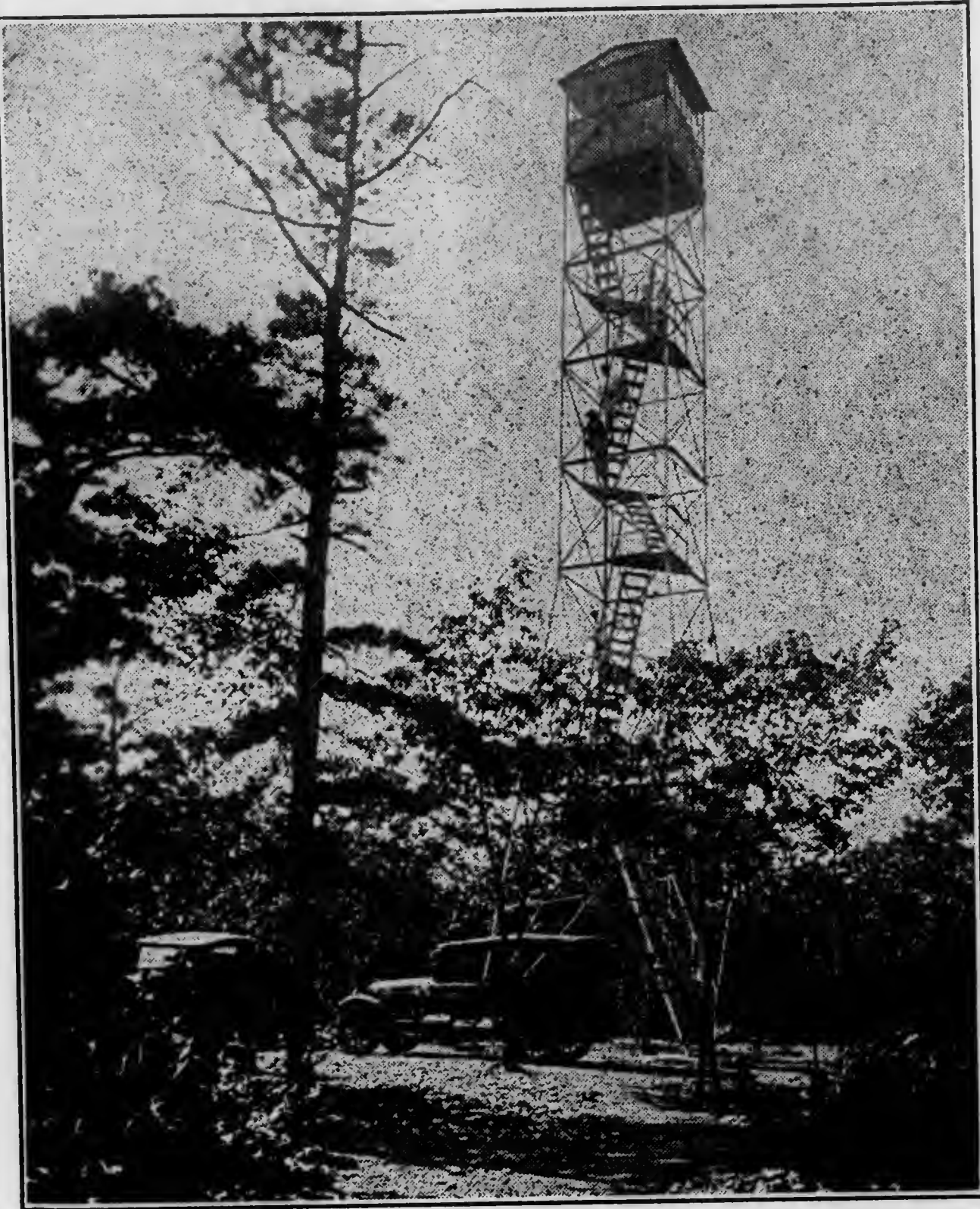
Washing soiled or dirty eggs lessens their keeping qualities by opening the pores and causing more rapid evaporation.

Coolidge Proclaims Forest Week

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has designated April 18-24, inclusive, as the 1926 American Forest Week. The text of the President's proclamation is in part as follows:

"In again proclaiming American Forest Week it is fitting that, while giving

"The wise use of land is one of the main foundations of sound national economy. It is the cornerstone of national thrift. The waste or misuse of natural resources cuts away the ground-work on which national prosperity is built. If we are to flourish, as a people



THERE ARE 116 FIRE TOWERS LIKE THIS IN PENNSYLVANIA

ing full weight to the evils resulting from impoverished forests and idle land. I should lay stress upon the outward spread of forestry in industrial practice and land usage. Too long have we as a Nation consumed our forest wealth without adequate provision for its wise utilization and renewal. But a gratifying change is taking place in the attitude of our industries, our landowners, and the American people toward our forests.

and as individuals, we must neither wastefully hoard nor wastefully exploit, but skillfully employ and renew the resources that nature has entrusted to us. America's forest problem essentially is a problem involving the wise use of land that can and should produce crops of timber.

"Flourishing woodlands, however, mean more than timber crops, permanent industries, and an adequate supply of wood. They minister to our need for outdoor recreation; they preserve animal and bird life; they protect and beautify our hillsides and feed our streams; they preserve the inspiring natural environment which has contributed so much to American character.

"Although our national progress in forestry has been well begun, much remains to be done through both concerted and individual effort. We must stamp out the forest fires which still annually sweep many wooded areas, destroying timber the Nation can ill-afford to lose and killing young growth needed to constitute the forests of the future. Forest fires, caused largely by human indifference or carelessness, are the greatest single obstacle to reforestation and effective forest management.

CORRECT METHODS

"We must encourage and extend methods of timber cutting which perpetuate the forest while harvesting its products. We must plant trees in abundance on idle land where they can profitably be grown. We must examine taxation practices that may form economic barriers to timber culture. We must encourage the extension of forest ownership on the part of municipalities, counties, States, and the

Federal Government. And we must take common counsel in public meetings to the end that the forestry problems of each region may be well considered and adequately met.

"Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week of April 18-24, inclusive, 1926, as American Forest Week; and I recommend to the Governors of the various States that they also designate the week of April 18-24 as American Forest Week and observe Arbor Day within that week wherever practicable and not in conflict with law or accepted custom. And I urge public officials, public and business organizations, industrial leaders, landowners, editors, educators, clergymen, and all patriotic citizens to unite in the common task of forest conservation and renewal."

PINCHOT'S PROCLAMATION

In issuing his proclamation for American Forest Week, Governor Pinchot made particular reference to the part which trees play in promoting bird life, so necessary in maintaining nature's balance.

"As we consider the contribution which trees make to the welfare of our State," said the Governor, "let us not forget our feathered companions of wood and field. Our birds are useful in maintaining nature's balance. Most of them contribute to our welfare by destroying insect enemies and consuming weed seeds. Their cheerful songs and sprightly presence among our trees and in our forests is good for us all. Let us give them our fullest protection by restraining their thoughtless gunner, by preserving their natural nesting places, and by planting trees and shrubs which will furnish them with food.

"Let every pupil in the schools of Pennsylvania and every citizen of our Commonwealth resolve to become a true lover and energetic protector of our birds and our trees. Let us plant more trees these spring Arbor Days; let us work with nature in restoring Penn's Woods; and what God has given us, let us protect."

Abolish fear and you can accomplish whatever you wish.—Elbert Hubbard.

Earn \$75 to \$200 EACH WEEK!

Big Commission Checks and Prizes paid Weekly to new men selling Keystone Superior Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens—Old established firm. Every Home owner a customer. Lower prices—Better stock—No Outfit Free. Start Now! Act Quick! Write Today!
KEYSTONE NURSERIES—GN—PITTSBURGH, PA.

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

BE COMFORTABLE—Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable, Cheap. Sentential improve its worth. Beware of imitations. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain sealed envelope.
BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., 185 C State St., Marshall, Mich.

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You now need Manure Spreaders, Fertilizer Distributors, Rollers, Markers, Plows, Harrows, Planters, Corn Drills, Seeders, Cultivators, Weeders, Lawn Rollers, Hand and Power Lawn Mowers, Sprayers, Hand, Power and Electric Pumps, Gasoline Engines, Shell-ers, Grinders, Fodder Cutters, Saw Tables, Gasoline Saws, Cow Hobbles, Stanchions, etc. Catalogue free. Tell your Dealer you want Rawlings' goods.
RAWLINGS IMPLEMENT CO., Baltimore, Md.

KENTUCKY'S BEST LEAF. Guaranteed. 3 lbs. chewing \$1.00; 4 lbs. best smoking \$1.00; 6 lbs. medium smoking \$1.00. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO GROWERS, Havana, Ky.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION BEING
RETARDED BY EXCESSIVE RATES
(Continued from page 1.)

in this matter, without let or hindrance on the part of the people or the Public Service Commission. We may be chartered to give service, but we deny the right of any power to tell us what constitutes a reasonable rate for service."

There is great similarity in the rates filed by the seventy-one operating companies which have submitted special tariffs for use on extensions made under General Order No. 27. The following is typical:

A. An extension charge of 50 cents per 100 feet of extension. For an extension one mile in length, this amounts to \$26.40, which is to be divided by the number of consumers served by the extension. For example, if there are three consumers per mile, each one is called upon to pay \$8.80 per month as a minimum bill. For this sum the consumer is permitted to use a quantity of energy which this sum would pay for at the company's urban rates. This will vary with the different companies from 10 to 100 kilowatt hours. For energy in excess of that which is covered by the monthly guarantee, there will be added to the \$8.80 the following:

B. An energy charge varying from six to ten cents per kilowatt hour, according to the urban rates of the particular company giving the service. The monthly bills which have been computed for the seventy-one companies above referred to, on the assumption that the extension is one mile in length and serves three consumers, each of whom takes 100 kilowatt hours per month, average \$13.06.

Monthly bills have been similarly computed, based on a mile of extension, serving respectively from four to six consumers. On an average investment of \$1,800 per mile of extension, these figures show that the average gross return to the company would be 33½ per cent a year.

A TYPICAL CASE

That this is not an exaggerated statement may be gathered from the following letter, addressed to the State Grange by a Cambria County farmer:

"In talking over with the officials of our local electric company the new ruling of Public Service Commission, they state that farmers must guarantee 33½ per cent of the cost of constructing line in rentals each year for five years.

"We would have nine users in one and one-eighth miles of line along a main State highway. The line will be somewhat expensive to build on account of the tall telephone poles on both sides of the road. Some of the land is laid out in lots, and the number of consumers may be treble in a few years. Is this a fair rate?"

In proposing these excessive rates, the utilities of Pennsylvania are ignoring the advice of the leaders in the electrical industry in the United States, among them the General Electric Company, The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and many other leading electrical firms, including public utilities.

The advice of these concerns has been that the utilities should fall into line with the plans for rural electrification, do everything in their power to render service at fair and reasonable rates, and

help, rather than hinder, the people of the rural districts in their efforts to electrify the farm.

PAVING THE WAY

The tactics now being pursued by the electric utilities of Pennsylvania are well calculated to promote a demand for public ownership. Every suggestion looking to public ownership produces fear and trembling among the ranks of those who direct and control our present electric service corporations. They are well aware that there is no great mystery about generating and distributing electric current. Many municipalities now own and successfully conduct electrical plants.

The farmers are beginning to feel that if the electric utilities would bend their energies toward solving the problems of rural electrification, instead of paying fancy salaries and fees to engineers, lawyers, statisticians and other experts to thwart efforts toward rural extensions, some progress could be made.

If General Order No. 27 is permitted to stand, it would be proper for the Public Service Commission at once to proceed to investigate on its own initiative the rates that have been filed, and cut down the extension charges to something within reason, say, one-half or one-third of the amounts demanded.

Or an additional order might be issued dealing with rates for rural service, based on hearings which have already been held.

The farmers of Pennsylvania demand electric service at fair and reasonable rates, and they are not going to be scared or bluffed by the tactics now being pursued by the utilities that are chartered to serve them.

FRED BRECKMAN.

HOW LOSSES FROM OAT
SMUT MAY BE REDUCED

Oat smut was very plentiful in many parts of Pennsylvania in 1925 and caused losses varying from one to as high as 15 per cent of the crop. Many farmers do not realize the extent of their loss from smutted oats because it occurs in the field, and the crop is hardly ever given close examination when the smut appears, which is at the time of heading and ripening. Losses in yield of considerable size may thus be overlooked.

Loss from oat smut can be avoided entirely by seed treatment. The use of either formaldehyde or copper carbonate dust is satisfactory for oats and both treatments are easy to apply to the comparatively few bushels of seed used on the average farm. Instructions for carrying out these treatments can be obtained from the local Farm Bureau, the Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg, or from Pennsylvania State College.

NOT A PROFIT

Two women were discussing their matrimonial troubles, when one asked, "By the way, what is your husband doing now?" "Oh," said the other, "he is sitting around telling what is going to happen at the next election." "Then he's a prophet?" "No he ain't. So far as this family is concerned, he's a dead loss," was the response.

LYNDELL GRANGE BOOMING

Lynndell Grange, of Chester County, has taken on a new lease of life. Quite a number of young folks have joined the organization during the past winter and the Grange has been booming despite bad roads and other handicaps incident to cold weather.

ETERNITY

"The idea of eternity," said the lecturer, "is something too vast for the human mind to conceive." "Did you ever pay for a \$700 piano on the installment plan?" asked a voice from the audience.—Life.

Townsend's Prices of Strawberry Plants

(Add each variety separate.)

F. O. B. Salisbury, Md., P. P. or Exp. Chgs., Collect. Which guarantees safe arrival of every package. 50 plants at the 100 rate. 500 at the 1,000 rate.

	25	100	250	1,000	5,000
Premier (Howard 17)	\$.50	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$6.00	\$25.00
Early Jersey Gt.	.50	1.10	2.00	6.00	25.00
Missionary	.40	1.00	1.75	4.00	20.00
Klondyke	.40	1.00	1.75	4.00	20.00
Lord Salisbury (New)	1.00	2.50	4.50	12.50	50.00
Dunlap (Dr. Burrill)	.40	1.00	1.75	4.50	20.00
Delicious	.50	1.10	2.00	6.00	25.00
Buns Special	.50	1.10	2.00	6.00	25.00
Haverland (imp)	.50	1.50	3.00	7.00	30.00
Eaton	.50	1.50	3.00	7.00	30.00
Cooper	.50	1.10	2.00	5.00	45.00
Aroma	.50	1.10	2.00	6.00	25.00
Big Joe	.50	1.10	2.00	6.00	25.00
Brandywine	.40	1.00	1.75	4.50	20.00
Gibson	.40	1.00	1.75	4.50	20.00
Paul Jones (imp)	.50	1.10	2.00	6.00	25.00
Bubach (imp)	.50	1.10	2.00	6.00	25.00

LATE VARIETIES

	2.00	5.00	10.00	25.00	50.00
Townking	.50	1.25	2.50	7.00	30.00
Townsend's Big Late	.50	1.10	2.00	6.00	25.00
Ford	.50	1.25	2.50	7.00	30.00
Chesapeake	1.00	2.50	4.50	12.50	50.00
Crawford 25 (imp)	.50	1.10	2.00	6.00	25.00
Gandy	.50	1.10	2.00	6.00	25.00
Pendall (imp)	.50	1.10	2.00	6.00	25.00
McAlpine	.50	1.10	2.50	6.00	25.00
Lupton	.50	1.25	2.50	7.00	30.00
Wm. Belt	.50	1.25	2.50	7.00	30.00

EVER BEARING STRAWBERRIES

	1.00	2.50	6.00	20.00	50.00
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Pennsylvania State Grange

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Book of Patriotic Plays, Tableaux and Recitations	.25
Humorous Recitations, Poetry and Prose	.25
Floor Work of Fifth Degree (Ranklin)	.20
A Brief History of the Grange Movement in Pennsylvania, by W. F. Hill	.50

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts. Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,
FRED BRECKMAN, Secretary,
Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

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THEIR OWN HORNS

if they could, what a DIN there would be for

25%
PROTEIN
5% Fat
9% Fibre



\$45.00
Delivered
Pittsburgh-Buff-
alo rate points.

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HARRISBURG, PENNA.

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5 cents a copy.

50 cents a year.

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Junk This Bill

THE GRANGE in State and Nation is making a vigorous campaign against the enactment of the Curtis-Reed Bill, proposing the establishment of a Federal Department of Education, with a Secretary in the Cabinet.

In one form or another this proposal has been before Congress for years, being kept alive through the efforts of the National Education Association.

In voicing the opposition of the State Grange to the pending bill, the following letter was addressed to each of Pennsylvania's thirty-six members of Congress:

"We desire to register an emphatic protest against the Curtis-Reed Bill, proposing the establishment of a Department of Education at Washington. This also applies to any similar bill that may be introduced.

"We do not want to weary you with any long-winded arguments on the subject. Suffice it to say that, in our opinion, a Department of Education at Washington is not needed. It would, therefore, be an unnecessary expense. Worst of all, in the course of a few years it would deprive the people of the right of local self-government in school affairs.

"The Pennsylvania State Grange has repeatedly and unanimously gone on record at its annual conventions as being unalterably opposed to this idea, and we respectfully urge you as a member of Congress from this State to use your best efforts to prevent the passage of any legislation of this nature."

Letters of similar import were also addressed to Senators Pepper and Reed, of this State, together with the members of House and Senate committees having charge of the bill.

Some very interesting replies to this letter were received, and it is encouraging to note that many Senators and Congressmen are just as heartily opposed to this measure as is the Grange.

"The bill has no justification whatsoever," says M. E. Tydings, representing the Second Maryland district in Congress. "It is an invasion of State responsibility and individual rights. It is beyond belief that any one could be in favor of such a measure, for eventually it would mean that the people would surrender their control over local school affairs to

a group of bureaucrats here at Washington. You may rest assured that if there is only one vote cast against the bill, it will be mine, and I shall do everything in my power to defeat it."

Congressman George F. Brumm, of Schuylkill County, views the matter in the same light. His letter was in part as follows:

"Permit me to say that nothing will afford me greater pleasure than to oppose the Curtis-Reed Bill. I not only feel that it is an unnecessary measure and that it is interfering with matters which are best taken care of by the States, but it is another attempt to heap burdens and expenses on the Federal Government, to which I am unalterably opposed."

Senator Couzens, of Michigan, declares:

"I have heard the arguments for and against this bill and have reached the conclusion that it should not pass. I have no objection to the Bureau of Education in the Department of the Interior doing the work that it is now doing, or expanding to perform perhaps greater service, but I certainly see no reason for creating a Department of Education here and extending our authority over the States."

"I am in sympathy with your protest," writes a Pennsylvania Congressman. "There is too much interference with the public schools now on the part of State governments, and I think it would be very unwise to give the Federal Government an opportunity to add additional vexatious rules and regulations to the conduct of our public school system."

It is proper to say that the Curtis-Reed Bill does not go quite as far toward dragging the Federal Government into the field of primary education as some of its predecessors did. One of the previous proposals was that the Federal Government should appropriate \$100,000,000 a year for education on the fifty-fifty basis. Of course, this proposal carried with it the provision that in order to share in the appropriation, each State should be required to comply with Federal regulations and conditions, which meant the same thing as handing over

to the Federal Government control of the schools.

In the present case, all the promoters of the idea are asking for is the establishment of the department, together with an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for the first year. But in view of the history of this movement, there is justification for saying that the present bill is intended merely as an entering wedge. If the present session of Congress should enact the Curtis-Reed bill, it is a foregone conclusion that at the next session a determined drive would be made for more power and a larger appropriation.

Whole Community Chloroformed

THE MASTER of a Grange in one of the western counties of the State has written us an interesting letter. His organization has become somewhat stagnant and his letter goes into some of the reasons for the loss of interest on the part of the members.

The writer begins by saying that the Grange is a great institution and should be supported in every rural neighborhood, but he says that in his community the Grange was never supported and appreciated in the measure that it deserves.

"You will find no better people anywhere than in this community," declares the writer. "They are strong for soil improvement, education, livestock improvement, and all that makes for agricultural progress. But you cannot get them to cooperate. I do not want you to draw the conclusion from this letter that we are not sociable. Everybody in the community likes everybody else, but they all seem content to stay at home when they get their work done. They are all occupied with their own work, and it takes them six days a week and sometimes part of Sunday to look after their own affairs. Their evenings are taken up with the radio, talking machines, books and other forms of entertainment. So we have come to the conclusion that it was best to cut out the Grange and everything that would conflict with the pleasure and liberty of the people and allow them to enjoy life according to their individual whims."

We appreciate the frankness of this letter, and it is gratifying to note that the writer says the Grange is a great institution which deserves to be supported in every rural community. It is also good to know that the people of the community in question are of a home-loving disposition and that they do not lack means of entertaining themselves.

But it is surely a mistaken idea that

"On the day the department's doors opened, politics would walk in," says a critic of the measure. "From the hour of its birth, the drift toward regulation, suppression, educational hobby-riding and school standardization would be too strong to control."

The Grange is a friend of education and it takes particular interest in the common schools. But since each of the forty-eight States already has a department of education, there appears to be no good reason for the establishment of an educational department at Washington.

the Grange interferes with anybody's pleasure or liberty, or that it is a waste of time to attend the meetings of a properly conducted Grange.

Again, while it is necessary for the average farmer to keep busy, it is surely a mistake to work all the time. Besides, there is no other field that it pays the farmer so well to cultivate as that which reposes under his own hat. Further than that, there is nothing that can take the place of personal contact. Some form of community life is needed, and no matter how busy a farmer may be, he ought to be able to find time to attend Grange meetings twice a month, particularly when these meetings are held in the evening.

If the meetings are properly conducted, they cannot fail to provide both entertainment and instruction for those in attendance. As society is organized today, no farmer is strong enough to stand on his own feet. It is absolutely necessary that farmers should band together for their own protection and the advancement of their business.

In abandoning their organization because they did not have sufficient interest in it to keep it up, do the farmers of this locality realize what would happen to agriculture and rural life if the farmers of every other community should do the same thing? It is safe to say that they have not given that phase of the question the thought it deserves, or self-respect and self-interest would have actuated them to keep their organization alive, enabling them to better their own condition, besides contributing their share toward improving the condition of the farmer everywhere.

This case has been turned over to a Grange deputy, with instructions to rouse the people of the neighborhood in question from the sleep into which they have fallen.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL PATRONS

The publisher of GRANGE NEWS is frequently advised that more than one copy of our publication is being received at the same home. Whenever this is the case, it is the duty of some one in that home to so inform this office, giving the name and address of all such duplications. It is the intention of the Executive Committee that the head of the family is the only one entitled to GRANGE NEWS. An observance of this request will be greatly appreciated.

STATE GRANGE WILL MEET IN LANCASTER THIS YEAR

The next annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Grange will be held at Lancaster, beginning on the second Tuesday of December, according to the decision of the Executive Committee, providing the capital of the "Garden Spot" complies with the usual requirements. There was considerable sentiment in favor of Erie as the place of meeting for this year, and if the invitation of that city is renewed next year, it may win the convention of 1927.

Cooperative Marketing

(NOTE: The following address was broadcast over the radio by P. H. Dewey, Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, from Station WGY, Schenectady, N. Y., March 15, 1926.)

COOPERATIVE principles are as old as the foundation of the universe. The very planets as well as the elements of their construction, coordinate and cooperate most wonderfully in all their movements and operations.

Nearly all species and forms of animal life associate and cooperate for mutual assistance and protection, although, very likely, most of these species have never realized what they were doing, and with no knowledge at all of why they were cooperating.

How cowardly the lone cur or wolf will act in the presence of danger, yet the ferocious courage of these same animals is almost unlimited when a pack of them are gathered together.

Human beings have always cooperated. The earliest forms were of a family or tribal nature, and gradually broadened out into states and nations.

The World Court and the League of Nations are outstanding illustrations of coordinate effort, or cooperation.

Marcus Aurelius said, "We are made for cooperation, like feet, like hands, like eyelids, like the rows of the upper and lower teeth."

Our government was established and is maintained by and through cooperation. Our great cities as well as our great industries have been developed through cooperation.

The streams of civilization have flowed steadily westward and southward, and experience comes to humanity in like ratio. The wild and woolly West from the late forties to the early seventies, was not unlike the wild and woolly East, from the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on the shores of New England, until the frontiers were pushed back and the savage and wild beast were subdued.

In each environment the pioneer carried his gun and used it upon such occasions as his opinion seemed to justify.

It may take several decades to smooth out the differences of opinion of the average eastern and western farmer. The extensive wheat grower of Kansas or the Dakotas does not think in the same terms as the small truck gardener of Delaware or New Jersey.

The corn producer of Iowa or Illinois does not think in terms of the New Englander with his small farm of ten or twenty acres.

And the rancher in Nebraska or Wyoming, with ten or twenty thousand head of cattle running free on the western plain, does not think in terms of the New York or Pennsylvania farmer, who has ten to twenty cows kept in a barn almost the year round.

These are some of the reasons why cooperative marketing has not reached a higher state of perfection, and its effectiveness more fully realized.

The fruit growers of the Pacific coast have reached a high state of perfection in cooperative marketing, especially in dried fruit products, such as apricots, prunes and raisins.

The cotton growers of the south have accomplished practically the same degree of success, because their interests are identical.

The milk industry in the East and the meat packing industry of the Middle West are so thoroughly organized that those interests have for many years enjoyed a considerable degree of prosperity, especially in the canned products.

However there is much to be desired in profit sharing in raw milk production, distribution and consumption.

The consumer should cooperate with the producer in arriving at sane and equitable market values, prices and conditions. Very likely if the average consumers of raw or fluid milk in cities like New York, who are paying twenty cents per quart for milk, realized that the

farmer who produced that milk only received three or four cents per quart, they would be ready to cooperate quickly.

The interests served and the interests serving should be able to arrive at a more equitable solution of the milk problem.

The producer should receive more and the consumer should pay less, and still be room in the middle ground for reasonable profits for carriers and distributors.

There are certain well defined conditions that should receive careful consideration by those contemplating cooperative enterprises.

I. *Need for a Cooperative.* Fatalities in the past have been very high because many cooperatives were formed where there was no outstanding need for it, where cooperatives could not hope to do a better job than was being done, where hope of success was based on highly speculative ventures, where the job to be done did not readily lend itself to the cooperative form of doing business, or where there was insufficient volume of business to make success possible.

II. *The right type of Organization for the Purpose.* Much difference of opinion about iron-clad contracts, about strong centralized control, about democracy in management, about type of cooperation necessary, exists because each of these seems to lend itself to different commodities, different conditions, and different competitive agencies with which to cope.

III. *Good Management.* A Cooperative must do a better job than the average of all its competitors. It must succeed on the basis of sound business policy. Its mistakes will always be thoroughly advertised by its competitors. The management must have keen business ability and unusual tact in handling men, especially the members and the competitors.

IV. *The Cooperative Spirit Among Members.* Cooperation is valuable for the character it builds as well as for the business success it achieves. A certain degree of the cooperative spirit must precede a venture in cooperation, and this spirit must continue to develop if the venture is to succeed.

V. *Good Accounting System.* This is absolutely essential to good business methods, and the only way in which a board of directors can hope to know, at all times, how the business is succeeding.

A large number of failures can be traced directly to the lack of adequate accounts. Of all the cooperatives which installed standard systems of accounts January 1, 1923, under the direction of the Pennsylvania State College Extension Service, sixty per cent had deficits at that time.

After three years of use of a good accounting system, all but twelve per cent have cleared all deficits and have a balance on the right side of the ledger.

One of the principle reasons why the American farmer cannot use cooperative methods in all marketing problems is the fact that so large a percentage are tenant farmers, who must or think they must sell at the first opportunity.

The sound business principles used by the cotton and tobacco growers of the South, the grain growers of the West, and the wool producers everywhere, could and should be gradually adopted by producers of other commodities, until the agricultural interests of the country could furnish sufficient food and fiber products on a staple standard basis for the American nation at a reasonable profit.

Whatever over-production there might be should have and receive the same careful consideration and protection from the government as other industries.

With modern roads and transportation facilities, the roadside market is furnishing a satisfactory solution to the truck gardener, and small farmer, especially in the thickly populated districts, coast cities and New England States.

From the very nature of the farmer's occupation he can share very little in the advantages accorded the city dweller; yet

(Concluded on page 16.)



Drawn for Labor by John M. Baer.

"HARK, FROM THE TOMBS!"

COLLEGE AT LAST GETS GERMAN CANNON

The recent arrival of a captured German cannon on the campus of the Pennsylvania State College fulfills a request to the War Department made seven years ago by the late Dr. E. E. Sparks, then president of the college. The cannon is a big one, a 155 millimeter, long range gun with a high angle of fire and is of the type used by the Ger-

mans in their attack on Verdun. The gun will probably be placed on the front campus near the college armory.

FALSE DOCTRINE

School Examiner.—"What is the meaning of false doctrine?"
Schoolboy.—"Please, sir, it's when the doctor gives the wrong stuff to people when they are sick."

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AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

BEDFORD POMONA OPPOSES MOTOR TRANSIT MONOPOLY

At the last regular meeting of Bedford County Pomona Grange, which was held in the town of Bedford on March 4th, resolutions were adopted as follows opposing the granting of a charter to the Pennsylvania General Transit Company: "WHEREAS, The Pennsylvania General Transit Company is applying for a charter to operate for hire motor busses and similar conveyances for the transportation of persons, freight, merchandise and other personal property for hire in nearly all the counties of Pennsylvania, and

"WHEREAS, We feel that this would be granting the right to monopolize the motor transportation business of the State, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of Bedford County Pomona Grange, register our vigorous opposition to the granting of a charter that would create a monopoly such as this would be.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Governor Gifford Pinchot, and that a copy be sent to the Legislative Committee of the State Grange."

A resolution was also passed proposing that Article 3, Section 3, of the Constitution of the Pennsylvania State Grange be amended to read as follows:

"Officers of the State Grange shall be chosen at the regular annual meeting every second year. Election shall be on printed ballots. With the exception of the Secretary and the Treasurer, no officer holder's name shall be printed on the ballot if that official shall have held the same office continuously for six years immediately preceding. Sufficient blank space for writing additional names shall be provided on each division of the ballot."

Disapproval was expressed regarding the action of the county commissioners of Bedford County in spending the county funds to employ extra counsel, when the county solicitor already receives a salary as adviser to the county commissioners.

W. F. Hill, Past Master of the State Grange, and John H. Light, State Lecturer, addressed the meeting.

SHEEP INDUSTRY RETARDED BY DOGS IN GREENE COUNTY

In expressing the belief that every possible precaution should be taken to foster the sheep industry of the county, Greene County Pomona Grange, in session at Waynesburg on March 6th, adopted the following resolutions on the subject:

"WHEREAS, Greene County is the leading sheep county of the State, and owing to its topography its prosperity largely depends on the sheep industry, and

"WHEREAS, Many owners of dogs are violating the dog law by not keeping their dogs under control, thus causing a great menace to the sheep industry and our future prosperity, and

"WHEREAS, The sheep industry is gradually being driven farther back from the towns each year, therefore be it

"Resolved, That Greene County Pomona Grange go on record and ex-

press its willingness to cooperate with the officials in enforcing the dog law to the fullest extent, besides asking the Department of Agriculture to continually keep dog catchers at work in this county, rounding up the dogs that are not being strictly kept within the provisions of the law."

The following resolution regarding the adverse effects of fox hunting on the sheep industry was also adopted:

"WHEREAS, It has been the practice in past years for fox hunters to run their hounds at all seasons of the year, thus causing much worry to ewes at lambing time and damaging many crops, be it

"Resolved, That this Grange go on record as asking fox hunters to refrain from running their dogs during the lambing season and until after harvest of small grains."

PICTURE OF PAST MASTERS IS OFFERED AS PRIZE

In order to stimulate better attendance and an increase in membership among the Subordinate Granges of the district, Monroe County Pomona Grange, in session at Brodheadsville on March 20th, offered to present a group picture of the Past Masters of the State Grange to the organization making the best showing during the succeeding quarter. The picture will be secured through the office of the secretary of the State Grange, and the understanding is that the Grange winning the prize twice in succession may keep it permanently.

The members of the executive committee of the Grange were named as Pomona deputies, with instructions to cooperate with the State deputy for the district.

Resolutions were adopted urging all dairymen to make application before April 1st to have their herds tested. Another resolution adopted was as follows:

"WHEREAS, Organizations called Liberty Clubs are being formed all over the country to influence our citizens against prohibition, and

"WHEREAS, Prohibition is a part of the Constitution, therefore be it

"Resolved, That this Pomona Grange recommend that Subordinate Granges put forth a strong effort to educate the people of their respective communities to support the Constitution and the prohibition laws."

The meeting was presided over by Worthy Master S. E. Felker. The next meeting will be held in the hall of Cherry Valley Grange on June 19th.

POMONA GRANGE NO. 31

Pomona Grange No. 31 of Montour and Northumberland Counties found occasion at its last meeting to praise the grand jury of Northumberland County for finding true bills in nearly all cases involving violations of the liquor laws.

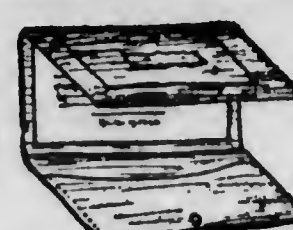
Resolutions were also adopted in memory of the late H. J. Sypher of Spring Garden Grange, who was a charter member of Pomona No. 31.

J. Henry Warner was installed as Master of Pomona. John H. Light, Lecturer of the State Grange, made a forceful address at the meeting.

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FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF LOGAN VALLEY GRANGE, NO. 664

By M. S. FLECK

Near one score thousand days have gone,
Since first the Valley Grange saw dawn,
And organized for days to be;
Back fifty years the concept came,
(Strange that it did not come before)
A Grange should form with Logan name,
And forth there came Six Sixty-four.

Six Sixty-four exults to-day,
Because a golden span of years
Link up the Now with Natal day
When sponsors had both doubts and fears.
The Century clock with steady ticks,
Has moved her hand half 'round the face,
Since eighteen hundred seventy-six,
When Logan Grange assumed her place.

This Grange was third in County Blair;
(And Blair was fifty-fourth in State);
It flourished under Patron care
And grew at quite a rapid rate.
The farmers once had slight redress;
Why this was we're not surprised,
Now they face her, we confess—
'Tis all because they're organized.

When Logan Valley Grange was born,
The double shovel plowed the corn,
And boys in bare feet picked the stones.
A two-row planter was unknown,
No tractor had men thought could be,
No parcels post with circled zone,
No rural mail delivered free.

Then, four-horse teams were on the road,
Both men and women had their mounts;
Farm hands were up when roosters crowed,
And work was always on the bounce.
Coal-stoves were quite uncommon then,
And "Hathaways" digested wood,
You filled them once, then soon again—
Boys said they were not any good.

Your fathers made this valley rich,
They planted, tilled, and cut the weeds;
Farm hands were up when roosters crowed,
Made clothing for the family needs.
These forebears wrought through cold and heat,
To clear the land, to make the way;
The homes we have, the fruits we eat,
Come from the toil of yesterday.

Out here they laid the cradled grain,
Out here they bound with bands of straw;
Sometimes they labored in the rain,
The crops to save, the load to draw.
Each year they turned the stubborn soil,
They pulverized with zealous care,
They daily wrought in honest toil,
And built their hopes on faith and prayer.

Here used to sound the pounding flail,
And joy of joys—the dinner bell;
Here harked the wild geese in the gale,
And sang the birds who loved so well.
With ringing axe the forest fell,
The trees were split to wood and rails;
You loved to hear the birds and bells,
But mourned the sound of axe and falls.

All hail to those who feed the world;
All hail to those who dig and hoe;
When guileless of men's greed lay fured,
The husbandman no foe will know.
We bow to those who turn the soil,
Who harrow, sow, and reap the wheat;
We bow to her whose ceaseless toil
Keeps larid, home and children sweet.

Of charter members twenty-one,
But three survive the flight of years;
The other eighteen journeyed on
"To join Earth's millions in the spheres."
You're honored with these three, we know,
Of State's first thousand grangers bold—
One thousand, fifty years ago—
One hundred thousand now enrolled.

A charter graces yonder wall,
The hands which hung it now are still;
They pioneered this grange, then small,
And to you hung the torch by will.
Shall you grow faithless to your trust?
Shall you for sleep nor still see dawn?
If you love country life you must
Keep faith with them and carry on.

As black heads change to shades of gray,
And gray shall soften into white;
As dawn shall brighten into day,
And noon cool down to shades of night—
Live long, grow strong, Six Sixty-four,
May Time be kind when toll is done.
Live fifty years, then fifty more,
And on and on till "set of sun."

Still, you will never get much service
out of a spade by merely calling it one.
—Florence (Ala.) Herald.

RESPONSES TO DUTY

The following contributions were made during March to be applied to the publishing fund of GRANGE NEWS:

Hornstown Grange, No. 1259 \$3.32
Jackson Grange, No. 1312 2.00
Greenbrier Grange, No. 1148 5.00
Chalfont Grange, No. 1545 5.00
Sparta Grange, No. 110 5.00
Pine Run Grange, No. 280 5.00

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Members' Badges, Subordinate No. 4, Reversible, 45 cents each.
Pomona Badges, No. 14, Reversible 55 cents each.
No. 650 U. S. Wool Bunting Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted with Eagle and Stand, \$6.50
Printed Silk Flag, 3x5 ft., Mounted as above, \$10.00. Printed Silk Flag 4x6 ft., Mounted as above, \$15.00.

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Box F GENEVA, N. Y.

THE LECTURER'S CORNER

By JOHN H. LIGHT, State Lecturer

EVERY son of this great State must feel a thrill of pride in traveling from one point to another. We are often termed the Keystone State, and rightly so, for Pennsylvania is the binding arch stone of the States of the Union.

Possibly the greatness of the State is due largely to the founder's ideal of religious tolerance and the liberty of thought and action allowed the earlier settlers. No man was banished for a trivial offence; no Christian was punished for disagreement in views of Faith; nor was anyone ejected or whipped on suspicion. William Penn's coming founded the State that allowed every man the right to live and let live. His Commonwealth was an ideal state and the founding of his "City of Brotherly Love" in Penn's Woods established his ideal. Besides extending privileges to his fellow-men as no other settlers had done, he went into the forests and made firm friends of the Indians, and it is true that neither Penn nor the Indians ever broke the compact.

This seems one of the best and most appropriate subjects for study is this vast empire of wealth and agriculture; and we believe that every citizen should be familiar with his native state. There is no more opportune time than the long winter evenings, and we would urge every Grange home to undertake the plan.

In truth, Pennsylvania is an empire in itself, and we believe there is no other civilized state on earth anywhere that represents more perfectly every interest and employment of civilized man. Of the great cities, we have Philadelphia as gateway at the entrance to the great Atlantic, via the Delaware; Pittsburgh reaching out for commerce to the Mississippi Valley and the great West, through the rivers and rail connections; Erie a gateway to the Great Lakes and the North; Scranton and Wilkes-Barre the great inland cities with untold wealth in the heart of the coal fields; Reading, the railroad and textile center and a half hundred more worthy of study. A careful study will reveal that Pennsylvania has within its borders one of the largest steel corporations in America.

We lead all other states in the production of coal, coke, their by-products and many other products. One of the largest ore mines, the Corawall, is within our borders.

Half of the locomotives of the United States are built in Pennsylvania.

Our industries give employment to 1,500,000 workers, who earn \$2,000,000,000 annually, and one-half of the manufactured goods produced here are shipped to other parts of the world.

Pennsylvania is a great agricultural state, with dairy products, wheat, corn, potatoes and live stock leading. The farms of the State produce annual crops, amounting to 250 millions, and our farms are worth considerably more than a billion.

A study of our great industrial centers, the wealthy mines, and the busy farms will teach us the greatness and the wonders of our State. But our glory is not alone in these things, but rather in our love of country and our sacred institutions.

In our homes, schools, and churches lie the hope of the future. In the past these institutions have wielded a large influence. The University of Pennsylvania, University of Pittsburgh, Lafayette, Dickinson, Washington and Jefferson Colleges and our own Penn State have stood out as beacon lights of learning and lead us to the light. They have given us a Murray, Ramsay, McMaster, Brooks, Brumbaugh and hosts of others.

Our State has more churches and other religious organizations than any other state in the Union. The Bible was printed in both English and German first in Pennsylvania. And we owe much of our

greatness to the Christian and brotherly influences that have been dominant since the days of Penn, and we believe that our greatness is partly traceable to his "Holy Experiment."

Thus Pennsylvania has kept pace in religion, literature, the arts and sciences and our past patriotic activities place us in the front rank. Independence was proclaimed here; our own soldiers were first to go to the front and most of the great battles of the Revolution were fought with Philadelphia as a pivotal point. In the darkest hour when all seemed lost, our own Robert Morris financed the war and saved the cause. And again in 1812, Stephen Girard did a similar benevolent act, and down through our nation's history, Pennsylvania sons have been conspicuous in national life.

Thus the mills and factories, the roar and clatter of commerce, our vast farms and the glory achieved by our sons have contributed to make us a great State. But we rejoice more for our wonderful natural scenery; in traveling on "The Greatest Railroad in the World" from East to West, or on the Lehigh Valley from North to South, we can only appreciate the wonderful scenery displayed by the mountains, rivers, lakes and valleys. Our scenery truly can be likened to Switzerland and our mountains are inspiring.

And we get still closer to the most beautiful sights, as we speed in autos along our modern highways. The Lincoln, Susquehanna, or Lackawanna, and glide by the woods, mountains and plains, passing thousands of homes, farms, orchards and pastures. We are reminded of the stability of these rural homes and have no fears of materialism and pessimism as we ponder on the thought that there in the valleys lie the homes that are the rock upon which the great Republic is founded.

In each of them is the power that holds the destiny of our manhood and womanhood—the mother, and America will not suffer so long as she sways her wand of power.

CRAWFORD POMONA APPROVES FIGHT AGAINST CORN BORER

Crawford County Pomona Grange, at a meeting held at Cambridge Springs on March 3 and 4, went on record as favoring the State plan for the eradication or control of the corn borer.

Other resolutions adopted were as follows: Favoring the revision of our election laws with a view to making fraud and corruption more difficult; deprecating the campaign to undermine the 18th Amendment and pledging support to the Constitution and enforcement of all laws; advocating that the Patrons Mutual Fire Insurance Company write cyclone insurance policies because of the mounting property losses occasioned by storms. The Pomona also adopted a resolution adopting Article 3, Section 3, of the Constitution of the Pennsylvania State Grange be amended in such manner that, with the exception of the secretary and the treasurer, officers of the State Grange should not be eligible to have their names printed on the ballot after serving in the same office continuously for six years.

This provision was inserted at the annual meeting of the State Grange in 1924, but it was stricken out by a vote of the delegates at the last annual meeting.

Among the speakers at the meeting at Cambridge Springs were E. B. Dorsett, Past Lecturer of the State Grange, and W. S. Wise, a former member of the Public Service Commission.

MRS. GEORGE GAULT.

RULES FOR PLANTING TREES

Four of the leading points in planting trees and shrubs, say specialists of the Pennsylvania State College, are: (1) Have the location properly prepared with good soil. (2) Do not plant too deeply. (3) Pack the earth carefully around the roots. (4) Water well in order to fill up the soil cavities.

The rich and poor meet together. The Lord is the maker of them all.—Proverbs.

200 RATS KILLED

At One Baiting—Not A Poison

H. Stenfort of Route 10, Detroit, Mich., writes: "I was over-run with rats—seemed to be several hundred of them. Dog, ferret, traps and poison failed. Tried Imperial rat killer and found rats all over the farm."

Mr. Stenfort's experience is typical of thousands of users of this new method of killing brown rats, mice, gophers and other rodents. Greedily eaten on bait. Harmless to humans, poultry, pets, stock, etc. Gives the pests a fever, and they die outside hunting air and water.

So confident are the distributors that Imperial Killer will do as well for you, that they offer to send two regular, full size \$1.00 bottles for only one dollar, on 10-Days' Free Trial.

Send no money—just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, 1163 Coca Cola Building, Kansas City, Mo., and the shipment will be made at once. If at the end of 10 days you are not entirely rid of brown rats, mice or gophers, as the case may be, this trial costs nothing. This offer is fully guaranteed, so write to-day as you do not risk a cent.

**A Message to the
Stock Owner**

If horses and cows could talk, they would beg you for **Blackman's Medicated LICK-A-BRIK**

They need it daily—just as you need salt with meals. Being medicated, it tones and conditions, keeping them healthy and vigorous.

STOCK LICK IT—STOCK LIKE IT.

So Simple, So Easy. Drop Brick in feed box—they doctor themselves

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Extra Special Rates for the Granger who has Two or More Automobiles

If the Granger owns two or more automobiles or trucks, and is the only driver of them, we will make special rates to any Granger who will write and explain his position to us.

NOW IS THE TIME TO INSURE YOUR AUTOMOBILE

During the remainder of the year the highways will be full of automobiles, and every Granger owning an automobile and not carrying insurance, should protect his estate with Liability and Property Damage Coverage.

Think of it! If you have a pleasure car—any make—you can get Liability \$5,000/10,000 limits, and Property Damage \$1,000 limits, at \$18.00 per year. On a truck the cost for the same coverage would be \$25.00.

Order now on the blank below.

Fire and Theft rates given on request.

Only a Granger can enjoy these rates.

GRANGE MUTUAL CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY
925 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GENTLEMEN

I hereby request you to secure for me Liability and Property Damage Insurance on the following described automobile.

Name of Automobile and Year Model	KIND—State Whether Pleasure Car or Truck	Give Manufacturers or Engine No. or Both Take same from License Card

This order is given with the understanding that if the car insured is a pleasure car the premium will be \$18.00. If a truck or delivery car, the cost will be \$25.00.

NAME..... ADDRESS.....
MEMBER OF..... GRANGE NO.....

STAGE CURTAINS

NO COST TO GRANGES

THERE IS A DIFFERENCE IN CURTAINS

Before deciding on a curtain write for a hand painted sample of our combination ad and scenic curtain showing the exact design and color arrangement. It is important to see what you are getting before you decide.

BILHEM STUDIO,

NORTH CANTON, OHIO.

HOME ECONOMICS

Under Auspices of the State Grange Committee

STUDIES FOR THE MONTHS

April—The Garden. How we improve our farm homes with flowers and trees.
May—Music Week. Refinement as well as enjoyment from music.

THE GARDEN

I am wondering if this is a fitting place for the beautiful words of Dorothy Frances Gurney:

The Lord God planted a garden,
In the first white days of the world,
And set there an angel warden,
In a garment of light unfurled.

So near to the peace of Heaven,
The Hawk might nest with the Wren;
For there, in the cool of the Even,
God walked with the first of men.

And I dream that these garden closes,
With their shade and their sunfleeced sod
And their Lilies and bowers of Roses,
Were laid by the hand of God.

The kiss of the sun for pardon,
The song of the bird for mirth;
One is nearer God's heart in a garden
Than anywhere else on earth.

"The first requisite for a garden is to want one." With that decided we should next locate it as close to the kitchen door as is practical. Then see that the soil has the right amount of well-rotted stable manure applied and well worked into it. This makes it light and warm and the plants come on very quickly. Later, commercial fertilizers may be used, as they furnish easily usable plant food and speed

up the growth. The nitrates are especially good for this.

Having carefully chosen the varieties, buy the very best seeds from the most reliable seedsmen; for cheap seeds will prove expensive and disappointing in the end.

Stay to well known, proven varieties for the main crops but always try out a few novelties, for this adds interest—an element of chance—and we all like to be the first to introduce something different to our neighbors.

The young gardeners especially will love the novelty pages of the catalogues, and should be permitted to experiment, for in that way lies progress. A bean pod a yard long and several inches in diameter may not be especially delicious

rots, turnips, beets and kohlrabi, for these are best while small and tender, but salsify and parsnips need the whole season to develop. Then, plenty of spinach and swiss chard with early and late lettuce of summer, endive and chinese cabbage for fall, and celery and cabbage, cauliflower and brussels sprouts to supply the leafy foods so needed throughout the winter. At least four plantings of peas and five of corn or a collection of varieties that give succession throughout their season.

TOMATO VARIETIES

Extra early and medium, pink, scarlet and yellow, for tomatoes lose none of their vitamins when canned so are our most valuable vegetable the year round. Also, beans—string, green and wax and limas—bush and pole.

Then there are still cucumbers, melons, squash and pumpkins, all necessary to the properly rounded out menu.

Now I know that you will agree that this is a family garden and every member must contribute of enthusiasm, time

"Of all the vegetables grown in America, spinach is most sensitive to the influence of lime. This vegetable refuses to make a satisfactory growth even in slightly acid soils."

CABBAGE AND PINEAPPLE SALAD

3 cups of cabbage, which has been put through food chopper, ½ cup pineapple (fresh or canned) ground with food chopper, ½ cup celery (if you can get celery) also ground with food chopper. Season with salt, pepper and sugar to taste. Mix with a good boiled dressing. Serve on lettuce leaves.

This makes a delicious salad; do not allow a prejudice against mixing a vegetable and fruit keep you from enjoying a healthful, delicious salad.

GRANGE COOK BOOK GETS GOOD RECEPTION

The Grange Cook Book, compiled and published by the Home Economics Committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange, is meeting with a splendid reception in all parts of the State. Many Pomona Granges disposed of their quota as soon as received, and additional orders keep pouring in. If the demand keeps up, it may be necessary to print a second edition.

Here is what L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, has to say about the cook book that was sent to Mrs. Taber:

"My dear Dr. Lyons: I recently received copy of cook book from Fred Breckenman, Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange. I understand that this book is for Mrs. Taber but cannot refrain from sending a word of commendation.

"I believe you have done a notable piece of work which will be of service to Pennsylvania farm women and the Grange."

That Mr. Taber handed the cook book to his wife, as he was supposed to do, is attested by this letter, received from Mrs. Taber:

"Just a note to add a few words to what Mr. Taber has already said about your splendid cook book. Our whole family is enjoying your fine recipes. I have tried a number of them in our home. It is the best book of its kind I have seen, and I want to add my word of appreciation of the work of the Home Economics Committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange in compiling this splendid work.

"Trusting that your labors may be blessed with a liberal harvest, and thanking you most sincerely for the book, I am,

"Sincerely yours,
"MRS. L. J. TABER."

Granges desiring copies of the cook book for distribution among their members should first make a canvass and then send in their orders to Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, 2127 Green Street, Philadelphia. The price of the book is seventy-five cents.

MAKING A GOOD IMPRESSION

Daughter.—The preacher has just phoned and said he was coming to call this afternoon.

Mother.—Gracious, we must make a good impression; give baby the hymn book to play with.

WINDOW SHADES

SAVE MONEY—BUY DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER

Made ready to hang at your own windows in a large variety of materials and colors. Every shade and roller guaranteed.

Send today for samples, colors and prices. Full instructions for measuring and ordering.

LINCOLN SUPPLY CO. Ephrata, Pa.

The House We Live In.

Conducted by Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons

SUCCESS WITH FLOWERS

Flowers are like children; some just thrive naturally under almost adverse conditions and others must be petted and coaxed; but all have one thing in common—they want to be well nourished. The more you love flowers and the more enthusiastic you can get over them, the more success you will have with them.

For the earliest spring flowers one must depend upon the hardy bulbs and perennials. It takes some original outlay, of money of course, to get a lot of bulbs started; but what lover of flowers would begrudge that, when one is rewarded with a glorious display of dazzling blossoms in the spring. And what a pleasure it is to watch, day by day early in April, how the little leaves and buds push through the cold ground and reach up toward the warm sunshine.

First comes the chaste little snowdrop, followed quickly by the scillas, crocuses, etc., and then a little later, the stately hyacinths start to open and spread their delicate perfumes, succeeded by the various sorts of tulips, which make a regular riot of colors in the otherwise dull garden.

I put out a big tulip bed seventeen years ago and never lifted or disturbed the bulbs since then, and every year it seems to be more beautiful, with its dazzling scarlet and gold. When they are done blooming and the foliage begins to turn yellow, I pull the latter off, put a wheelbarrow full of fresh ground on the bed, rake it nice and even, and then I plant either cannas or zinnias on it, making the same bed do double service. After lifting the canna roots in the fall, I mulch the bed with some straw stable manure, and, lo and behold, next spring the tulips blossom forth as beautiful as ever.

I use practically the same method with all the beds wherein I have tulips and hyacinths, only I find hyacinths deteriorate quickly and have to be changed every few years.

Of course, some of the very late Darwin and Cottage tulips I have scattered in the perennial borders, which also need little attention, except a mulching in the fall. Some of the perennials must be separated frequently, especially the hardy chrysanthemums, but others, like the peonies, lilies, etc., are best left undisturbed, until they become quite unmanageable.

A little experience will soon teach one which clumps need separating and replanting, and which are best left alone.

Some perennials look better in masses, for instance the hardy phlox, which shows to much better advantage planted in a bed of solid colors; the same holds good with the various groups of Iris. Hollyhocks seed themselves and ought to be planted against a fence or as a background, as they grow quite tall. Hardy pinks I like planted as edgings, because they show off so well, even after they are done blooming, with their bright bluish green foliage. Hardy poppies also look better in a bed by themselves, or else mixed in with white daisies, and everyone ought to have a few of them. Even when the spring is very late and all the flowers disappoint me and refuse to open their buds in time for Memorial Day in spite of all kinds of coaxing, I can always depend on the gorgeous hardy poppies to furnish some blooms for decoration.

For the main display of flowers for midsummer and autumn, we have to depend on our annuals, and there are no end of varieties to choose from. I raise all my own plants and there is hardly a summer blooming flower which I have not tried, one season or another. I usually try at least two new kinds every year. I never attempt to save the flower seeds myself, as they seldom come true, unless you tie up the individual flower-heads, from which you want to save the seeds in paper bags. I start all my annual plants towards the end of March. I have the ground in a cold frame, dug around and manured well; then I rake it very fine and plant my seed in rows about six inches apart. For the fine seeds like asters, snapdragons, stocks, etc., I just mark off the row with a little stick and barely cover the seed; for the coarser ones, I make the ridge a little deeper, of course.

After the sowing is completed, I spread a muslin-covered frame on the bed, and after a week or so I start to sprinkle with the hose, right over the muslin frame; and pretty soon I am rewarded by seeing the little plants push up. I never transplant them until the weather has settled and then always toward evening; one must not get discouraged if they let their heads hang the first few days. The little plants will soon establish themselves and after that I never water them, just keep them hoed up well, and let Mother Nature do the rest.

There are some of our loveliest flowers which don't stand transplanting. All the family of poppies are best sowed where they are to bloom (they have only one slender root). I usually sow my poppy seed, both California and the lovely Shirleys, mixed in a sprinkling can of water and just sprinkle them over the ground, where I want them to grow, and am always rewarded with a sheet of bloom. I use the same method with sweet Alyssum seed and petunias.

Now, one will have disappointments in the garden, like everywhere else, but the pleasures far outweigh them; but as I said, to be really successful, one must love all flowers, and possess an intimate acquaintance with them.

To my mind, there are few things more enjoyable than to be able at all the growing seasons of the year to wander out among your flowers and gather armfuls of blooms, to present as messages of love and friendship and to brighten and cheer your own home.

MRS. CHARLOTTE RUPPIN,
Lancaster County.

START FIGHT ON ROSE INSECTS AND DISEASES EARLY

Everybody who grows roses likes to have them clean, healthy and thrifty throughout the summer. The insects and diseases which disfigure rose plants start

their work early in the season, so the rose-lover who wishes to avoid their injurious work should get busy still earlier.

Circular 58 of the Bureau of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, states that roses are helped by a dormant spray of lime-sulphur in early spring such as is given to fruit trees; the circular further describes various common rose troubles and

their treatment, and outlines a general spray schedule for use on roses through the season.

GLADIOLI AND DAHLIA

SPECIAL

12 Dahlias "Named Varieties" \$1.25

12 Dahlias "No Name" \$1.00
18 Varieties to choose from

12 Dahlias "Named Varieties" \$3.25

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18 Varieties to choose from

100 Gladiolus 1 1/4" to 2" \$2.00
Guaranteed 12 colors

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OUR FASHION AND PATTERN DEPARTMENT

All patterns 13 cents each, postage prepaid.



5431—Sizes: 16, 18, and 20, years.
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Address, giving number and size:
Pattern Department, Grange News, Chambersburg, Pa.

FREE to each new customer

BEAUTIFUL PAIR FULL FASHIONED SILK STOCKINGS

with their ultra-soft frock made of newest

SILK Rayo China

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WOMEN'S SIZES 32 to 42 BUST

COLORS: Sandalwood (Tan), French Blue, Palmetto Green, Coral Rose

FIFTH AVENUE FASHION CO.

Desk No. 286 220-5th Ave., N.Y.

5th Ave. styles at economy prices

The Glory of the Garden

OUR country is a Garden that is full of stately views,
Of borders, beds and shrubberies and lawns and avenues,
With statues on the terraces, and peacocks strutting by,
But the Glory of the Garden lies in more than meets the eye.

For where the old thick laurels grow, beside the thin red wall,
You'll find the tool and potting sheds which are the heart of all,
The cold-frames and the hothouse, the dung piles and the tanks,
The rollers, carts and drain pipes, with the barrows and the planks.

And there you'll see the gardeners, the men and 'prentice boys,
Told off to do as they are bid, and do it without noise,
For, except when seeds are planted, and we shout to scare the birds,
The Glory of the Garden it abideth not in words.

And some can pot begonias, and some can bud a rose,
And some are scarcely fit to trust with anything that grows,
But they can roll and trim the lawns, and sift the sand and loam,
For the Glory of the Garden glorifieth all who come.

Our country is a Garden, but such gardens are not made
By singing "Oh, how beautiful," and sitting in the shade
While better men than we go out and start their working lives
At grubbing weeds from gravel paths with broken dinner knives.

There's not a pair of legs so thin, there's not a head so thick,
There's not a hand so weak and white, nor yet a heart so sick,
But it can find some needful job, that's crying to be done;
For the Glory of the Garden glorifieth every one.

Then seek your job with thankfulness, and work till further orders,
If it's only netting strawberries, or killing slugs in borders;
And when your back stops aching, and your hands begin to harden,
You will find yourself a partner in the Glory of the Garden.

Oh, Adam was a gardener, and God who made him sees
That half a proper gardener's work is done upon his knees;
So when your work is finished, you can wash your hands and pray
For the Glory of the Garden that it may not pass away,
And the Glory of the Garden it shall never pass away.

—Rudyard Kipling.

to your taste—but my, how proud the boy who grew it will be—and you will be surprised at the interest it will create at the fair.

Take a chance, too, on the next extra early varieties for how we do all love to have first radishes, lettuce or peas. The frost proof cabbage plants, too, contribute much to the early garden.

THE ASPARAGUS BED

Every garden should have an asparagus bed. This is a permanent investment, for once made and properly established, it will furnish the first early vegetable in abundance until the peas are ready—throughout a life time. It is wise to remove the seed bearing plants, then the roots never become overcrowded. Next come the rhubarb and winter onions—cress and mustard for early greens and parsley and chervil for flavor and garnishing, and if there is not a separate flower garden be sure to have sweet peas, nasturtiums and snapdragons, for table decorations are just as important factors in making for health and happiness as are the vegetables.

There should be several sowings of car-

and brawn to make it a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

MRS. WM. D. PHILLIPS,
Washington Co.

MARKET GARDENERS ORGANIZE

For many years there has been a vegetable growers' division of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Association. At the recent meeting held in Harrisburg the members voted it break away from the parent society and form an independent organization to be known as the Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers' Association. The vegetable growers believe that a stronger and more useful organization can be developed by standing on their own feet.

SPINACH

One of the most valuable vegetables grown to-day from a health standpoint is spinach. Many says, "We cannot grow it successfully. It is so difficult to get a stand, and the seed does not germinate well." May an acid soil explain your difficulty?

Lice and Mites Go Like Magic

"Could not raise chickens without your new lice and mite treatment; any number of my neighbors think so too," writes Rev. J. H. Pass, of the M. E. Church, South, New Market, Ala.



This treatment consists of Li-Tone, a remarkable tonic conditioner, dropped in the fowls' drinking water, and another liquid, Vapo-Nox, sprinkled in the nests and on the roosts or sprayed on the fowls. Li-Tone makes chicks and "frys" grow like weeds. So confident are the distributors that you can double and treble your poultry profits by getting rid of these pests that they will send you a full size \$1.00 quantity each of Li-Tone and Vapo-Nox for only one dollar, on 10 days' Free Trial. Send no money, just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, 6524 Coca-Cola Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and shipment will be made at once. If at the end of 10 days your flock is not rid of these pests, sturdier and growing faster than ever before, this trial costs you nothing. This offer is fully guaranteed so write today for this remarkable treatment.

EGGS WANTED

Hundreds of farmers are getting an extra profit by shipping direct to us. Your eggs sold direct to our retail trade which enable us to get premiums. Reference: Federal National Bank.

W. F. WYMAN & CO.
4 Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, Mass.
Largest Commission Receivers of New England Live Poultry.

CHICKS—White, Leghorns, Anconas, 10 cts. Brown Buff Leghorns, 12 cts. Barred, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, 12 cts. Heavy assorted 10 cts. Light assorted 8 1/2 cts., odds 7 1/2 cts. E. G. BURGER, Crestline, Ohio.

SCHWELER'S "THORO-BRED" BABY CHICKS

Our breeders are bred for high egg production. Leghorns, Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, 12 and up, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for FREE Chick Book. SCHWELER'S HATCHERY, 229 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

30,000 Chicks Weekly

Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Minorcas, Jersey Giants, etc., 9 cents each and up. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Our 16th year. Catalog free. Prepaid.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY

Box 37, Richmond, Pa.
ARISTOCRAT BABY CHICKS, 7c each up. America's best free range, certified, record-laying breeders. Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Postpaid; live delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue free. SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa., Box N.

MANSFIELD CHICKS

There's 38 years' experience back of every chick we sell. Our 1926 catalog tells how we're hatching them better than ever. It's free but worth a lot. Write for it today. Get our guaranteed prices for entire season.

MANSFIELD HATCHERY COMPANY
1216 School St., Mansfield, Mass.
1116 Oldham St., Louisville, Ky.
Member International Baby Chick Assn.

HEN-CURA, YEAST, COD LIVER OIL AND MILK COMBINATION

PUT UP IN POWDER FORM
Positively prevents and cures White Diarrhea, Leg Weakness, and all diseases that effect brooding chicks. This is a Vitamin rich food to assist in building up the blood stream to assure VITALITY. Luster of feathers, the size and value of the birds. Put up in powder form to use in the mash. For chicks use 2 lbs. to 100 lbs. of mash. For fowls use 1 lb. to 100 lbs. of mash. 1 lb. 50c, 4 lbs. \$1.75, 8 lbs. \$3.00. Parcel Post prepaid up to the 5th Zone.
Lewis E. Rigger, 5028 Hawthorne St., Frankford, Philadelphia.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

They Cost No More and you can feel safe. Our chicks come up to standard set by Ohio State University for purebred stock. Send for catalog telling about our pedigree, and pen mating stock. ORDER TODAY AND FEEL SAFE. Live delivery guaranteed. Prices postpaid on: 25 50 100 500 1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns \$3.75 \$7.25 \$13.00 \$62.00 \$120.00
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ORDER TODAY
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WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO.,

KILL BIDDY'S LICE

All hens used for egg hatching purposes should be dusted with a good louse powder when they are placed on the eggs. The only preparation known to kill lice with one application is sodium fluoride. Put a piece of sod in the bottom of the nest to prevent excessive evaporation. Set two hens at a time so that the chicks may be given to one hen later. Feed cracked or whole grains to the biddies, being careful to avoid feeds that stimulate egg production or cause digestive disorders, say poultry extension specialists of the Pennsylvania State College.

A FRIEND OF EDUCATION

The following note of encouragement was written by a New Jersey woman to the teacher of one of her children: "Dear Miss: You rite me about whip-pin' Sammy. I hereby give you permission to beat him up any time it is necessary to learn his lesson. He is just like his father—you have to learn him with a club. Pound noleige into him. I want him to get it and don't pay no attention to his father—I'll handle him."

KEEP CHICKS BUSY

Chicks are like little boys. If not kept busy they get into mischief. Lack of work often means a boy's bloody nose, while to a chick it means bloody toes. Toe-picking and cannibalism result from close confinement and idleness. "Keep the Chick Busy" should be the creed of all poultrymen.

TEST SEED CORN

It would be a blessing if all seed corn were always good. A test in time may save nine or more disappointments; probably more. Know your seed corn and what it will do when put in the ground.

OUR WYCKOFF AND DAN YOUNG PULLETS mature quickly; lay when prices are high. Chicks, eggs and pullets. Satisfaction guaranteed. EVERGREEN POULTRY FARM, Bayville, L. I. Member National S. C. W. L. Club.

NEWARK ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every breeder selected and banded by expert; trained and authorized by Ohio State University. Quality guaranteed by this inspection. Order direct. One hundred per cent live delivery guaranteed.

Varieties Price on: 25 50 100 500 1000
White & Buff Leghorns \$3.75 \$7.00 \$13.00 \$62.50 \$120
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds 4.25 8.00 15.00 72.00 140
White & Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes 4.50 8.50 16.00 77.50 150
Buff Orpingtons 4.75 9.50 18.00 89.50 170

Assorted, heavy breeds, 12c; light breeds, 10c. Big catalog free. Shows pictures of our birds from prize winning stock. Write today. NEWARK ACCREDITED HATCHERY, E. W. Kennitzer, Prop., 80 Prospect St., Newark, Ohio.

1,000,000 Full Blooded "American" Quality Chicks

Bred from Breeders that have the LAYING HABIT
Varieties Price on: 50 100 500 1000
Mixed or Broilers \$3.00 \$11.00 \$53.00 \$100.00
American or English White Leghorns 6.75 13.00 62.00 120.00
Hollywood White Leghorns, Brown and Buff Leghorns 7.25 14.00 67.00 130.00
Tanager White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas 7.75 15.00 72.00 140.00
Parks' Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Rocks 8.00 16.00 77.00 150.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas 9.25 18.00 87.00 170.00
Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Wh. Orpingtons, Golden Wyandottes 25.00 122.00 240.00

Write for catalogue. Prices on White Pekin ducklings, Turkey eggs, Custom Hatching. Order Chicks Now. Ko-Veta Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil given free if order is received 30 days before wanted. Write for particulars. Selected free range breeders. They produce Exceptional Value Chicks, 100% Live Delivery. We are not Chick brokers. We hatch every chick we sell. Reference: This paper; Curwensville National Bank, Curwensville, Pa.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Box 228, GRAMPIAN, PA.



COLLIES—Quality puppies pedigree, farm raised, easy to train; the child's beautiful faithful playmate, the wife's protector, the farmer's hired man.

Just-A-Glen Collie Kennels, Dillsburg, Pa.
QUALITY CHICKS—White Leghorns, 12c; Reds, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, 14c; Mixed, 10c. Ten per cent books order. **FUM CREEK POULTRY FARM**, Sunbury, Pa.

OUR TWENTY-FIRST SEASON—Write for Circular and special prices on Big, Husky chicks from our wonder strain Large English White Leghorns, Super Barred Rocks, and R. I. Reds. Shipped C.O.D. Satisfaction guaranteed. **BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM**, R. D. 1, Chambersburg, Pa.

Squab Book FREE

Make money breeding squabs. Raised in one month. Sold by mail. We ship everywhere on three months' trial our famous breeding stock. Established 25 years. Write now for big illustrated free book. How to Make Money Breeding Squabs, printed in colors.

PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.
158 H St., Melrose Highlands, Mass.

ONE MILLION CHICKS

pure breeds most popular and profitable. Our sixteenth season. Catalogue free. The W. H. Geiger Hatchery, Chatfield, Ohio. 32

NELSON'S POULTRY FARM, GROVE CITY, PA.—The old reliable headquarters for quality chicks. White Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Anconas. Send for price list.

BABY CHICKS OF QUALITY

English White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$14.00 per 100, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Anconas \$15.00. White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes and Black Minorcas \$16.00, also many other breeds. Safe arrival of good strong chicks guaranteed. **CHARLES H. G. SWENIGERT, AVONDALE, CHESTER CO., PENNA.**

RENTZEL'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Trapnesting 1,200 birds. Large, vigorous hens that lay large eggs. Certified and blood-tested by the Penn'a Dept. of Agriculture. Grade A chicks, \$20 per 100 and up. Grade B chicks, \$18 per 100. **LOUGST KNOLL POULTRY FARM**, P. E. Rentzel, Dover, York County, Pa.

WORMS A Certain and Effective Remedy for

ROUND OR TAPE WORMS that is simple to give and positive in results. Be sure to use **NIC-O-BIRD Capsules**. Enthusiastically recommended by State Colleges and leading authorities. **PRIEST'S PHARMACY**, Toms River, New Jersey

200,000 CHICKS 1926

ONE MATING ONLY—THE BEST

Best Breeds—Lowest Prices
S. C. White Leghorns 100 500 1000
Young and Barron Strains \$13.00 \$62.50 \$120
Barred Plymouth Rocks 14.00 67.50 130
Thompson Strain
Broiler Chicks, assorted 12.00 55.00 105
Order direct. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Circular Free.
THE VALLEY HATCHERY
R-1, Box 10, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS \$12.00 per 100 and up

We are listing 12 varieties of purebred chicks for March, April and May deliveries. Write for prices and circulars.
CLINTON HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM
R. 5, Dept. 24, Wilmington, Ohio.

ALWAYS LAYING LEGHORNS

Tancred-Wyckoff Blood Lines. Healthy, vigorous, high-vitality breeders. Exceptional winter layers of large white eggs. One Grade; One Price.
Ko-Vita Norwegian imported Cod Liver Oil given free. Write for particulars.

Extra chicks with each order from blood tested certified breeders. Five per cent discount allowed on all orders placed 30 days before chicks are wanted. Special circular and prices on request.

C. A. KEISER, Gramplan, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—From a heavy-laying strain now ready. Cockerels, eggs, and chicks.

BYRON PEPPER, Georgetown, Del.

BABY CHICKS From 200-Egg Hens

Chicks from winter-laying, farm raised, mature stock S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas. Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks, \$15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, \$8.00 per 100 up. Circular free. **GLENN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM**, Ridgewood, New Jersey

Member American Baby Chick Producers Association.

300,000 CHICKS FOR 1926.

White Leghorn, Barred and White Rock, Rhode Island Red and White Wyandotte. They are bred, hatched and priced right. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Catalogue free.

L. R. WALSH HATCHERY, Box N, Greencastle, Pa.

Dr. Kaupp endorses 2 IN 1 LIME CREST

It replaces ordinary Grit and Oyster Shells

Dr. Kaupp, one of the country's leading poultry authorities, says that limestone grits, carrying nearly pure calcium carbonate, stimulate egg production—and grits with much magnesium are injurious. 2 in 1 Lime Crest Poultry Grit contains 90 to 95% calcium carbonate and only about 2.71% magnesium. It takes the place of ordinary grit and oyster shells.

Write for free booklet on feeding.

LIME CREST CORPORATION OF AMERICA
29 Church St., Newton, N. J.

Dr. Kaupp, one of the country's leading poultry authorities, says that limestone grits, carrying nearly pure calcium carbonate, stimulate egg production—and grits with much magnesium are injurious. 2 in 1 Lime Crest Poultry Grit contains 90 to 95% calcium carbonate and only about 2.71% magnesium. It takes the place of ordinary grit and oyster shells.

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Write for free booklet on feeding.

LIME CREST CORPORATION OF AMERICA
29 Church St., Newton, N. J.

Our Juvenile Granges

Among the Young Folks of the Order

ARBOR DAY

Theodore Roosevelt has said: "A people without children would face a hopeless future; a country without trees is almost as helpless; forests which are so used that they cannot renew themselves will soon vanish, and with them all their benefits. When you help to preserve our forests or plant new ones you are acting the part of a good citizen."

April brings us our spring Arbor Day. Will you plant a tree? Tree planting to honor some person as a monument has become very popular, and well it may; it is a living memorial to keep in remembrance some deed or thing; it will grow handsomer each year; it is something any one can use as a monument, because it is not expensive, yet it is finer than any monument.

Grange Halls everywhere are needing beautifying; here is something for the juveniles to do. Plant a tree in memory of when you organized your grange; may be you want a flowering shrub; but plant something. Have a program and ask father and mother's grange to help. Try this program:

Song.—Tree Planting; tune, "America."

God save these trees we plant,
And to all nature grant
Sunshine and rain.
Let not their branches fade.
Save them from ax and spade,
Save them for joy and shade—
Guarding the plain.

When they are ripe to fall,
Neighbored by trees as tall,
Shape them for good.
Shape them to bench and stool,
Shape them to square and rule,
Shape them for home and school,
God bless the wood.

Address.—Why We Plant Trees (5 minutes).
Exercise.—What the Trees Teach Us" (14 children).

I am taught by the Oak to be rugged and strong
In defense of the right, in defiance of wrong.

I have learned from the Maple, that beauty to win
The love of all hearts, must have sweetness within.

The Beech, with its branches wide spreading
and low,
Awakes in my heart hospitality's glow.

The Pine tells of constancy. In its sweet voice,
It whispers of hope till sad mortals rejoice.

The nut-bearing trees teach that 'neath man-ners
gruff

May be found as "sweet kernels" as in their caskets rough.

The Birch, in its wrappings of silvery gray,
Shows that beauty needs not to make gorgeous display.

The Ash, having fibers tenacious and strong,
Teaches me firm resistance, to battle with wrong.

The Aspen tells me with its quivering leaves,
To be gentle to every sad creature that grieves.

The Elm teaches me to be pliant yet true;
Though bowed by rude winds, it still rises anew.

The Lombardy Poplars point upward in praise,
My voice to kind Heaven they teach me to raise.

I am taught generosity, boundless and free,
By showers of fruit from the dear Apple tree.

The Cherry tree blushing with fruit crimson red,
Tells of God's free abundance that all may be fed.

In the beautiful Linden, so fair to the sight,
This truth I discern. It is inwardly white.

The firm-rooted Cedars, like sentries of old,
Show that virtues deep-rooted may also be gold.

—Helen O. Hoyt.

Recitation.—Trees.

I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.

A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast.

A tree that looks at God all day
And lifts her leafy arms to pray.

A tree that in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair.

Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.

Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

—Joyce Kilmer.
Who gave his life in France.

Address.—What Trees Will We Plant (by youngest member in subordinate grange).

Address.—How Should Trees Be Planted? (by oldest member of the juvenile grange).

Questions.—How can we tell the age of a tree? What makes the roots of trees grow in the ground? When a leaf is plucked from a tree does it hurt the tree? Why do the branches of trees grow side wise? Why do trees grow straight up? Why do trees blow over when bushes only bend in a wind? Sing in closing, "America."

County	Grange	Amount
Lawrence	North Beaver, No. 1646	\$64.50
Lawrence	Willard, No. 1440	85.00
Union	Spring Garden	3.60
York	Red Lion, No. 1781	4.50
Venango	Sugar Creek, No. 1131	25.00
York	Valley, No. 1360	11.33
York	Springfield, No. 1939	2.70
Potter	Homer, No. 1416	3.00
Carbon	Pomona, No. 67	25.00
Bucks	Middletown, No. 684	150.00
Bucks	Franklin, No. 998	3.00
Lawrence	Pomona 65 (by a friend)	25.00
		\$558.63

Cash contributions previously acknowledged as above explained . . . 25,783.43

Total cash in Fund on March 20 \$26,342.06

NEW GRANGE IN PIKE COUNTY

Greeley Grange, No. 1944, located about five miles from Lackawaxen, Pike County, was organized on March 20th by Fred Breckman, Secretary of the State Grange. A delegation from Raymondskill Valley Grange headed by Master Charles Hanna and Julius Kiesel, Past Master, traveled over twenty miles of bad roads to assist in the launching of the new Grange, which starts off with a charter list of 55 members.

The locality where the Grange is situated is named for Horace Greeley, the famous editor of the New York Tribune, who once had a summer home here.

The addition of this organization gives Pike County five Subordinate Granges, and there is interest in the idea of forming a Pomona Grange in the county.

John H. Light, Lecturer of the State Grange, reorganized Jefferson Grange, No. 1373, of Butler County, on March 2, which had been dormant for about two years.

"Honesty is the best policy," but he who acts on that principle is not an honest man.—Whately.

Remove not the old landmark, and enter not into the fields of the fatherless.—Proverbs.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 15c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1926 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE and COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESS-MAKING, ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

Resolutions of Respect

Under this heading will be printed resolutions adopted by Granges, for which a charge of 2 cents per word will be charged, cash to accompany copy.

KANTNER

It is with sorrow that we bow in submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, who doeth all things for our good. While we mourn the passing of our Sister, Mayme Kantner, of Jefferson Grange, No. 1384, yet we say may God's will be done.

Resolved, That the members of this Grange extend sympathy to the members of the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes and sent to GRANGE NEWS for publication.

CLARA PFEFFER,
CARRIE REBER,
LOUISA MAYER,
Committee.

SYPPER

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master of the Universe to take from our midst our esteemed Brother and Worthy Treasurer, Henry J. Sypper, of Spring Garden Grange No. 32; be it

Resolved, We do hereby express our appreciation of his true worth as a member of our Order, his fidelity to our common cause, and of his earnest labors to promote progress and prosperity in our industry.

Resolved, That acting through a period of over fifty years as a member of the Grange, the removal of such a life from our midst leaves a vacancy that will be felt by all members and friends. Although we miss him, yet we bow in humble submission to the will of the Heavenly Father, "Who doeth all things well."

MRS. JOSEPH MASTER,
MRS. FRANK CHADMAN,
ELLA LONGNAKER,
Committee.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, placed on the minutes and published in the GRANGE NEWS.

Laying aside the burden,

Cement Gradually Replacing Lumber In Construction of Farm Buildings

THERE is a constant demand for information on the repair and remodeling of farm buildings in addition to the demand for plans and cost figures for new buildings where fire has destroyed a barn which has given shelter to the farm livestock.

The investment in farm buildings is so heavy that more attention should be given to this end of farming. In times past farmers cut their own timbers, placed their own stone foundations and raised their own barns. To-day this is almost a lost art among many of our young farmers. Conditions in the repair and construction of our farm buildings are rapidly changing. Fire resistant material, home made concrete and similar improvements are finding their way into buildings on the farm. Last year the farmers of this country used over 130,000,000 bags of cement, enough to build a concrete pavement three feet wide that would go around the world five and one-half times. Attention is called to the dwindling use of lumber per capita in the United States estimated to be about three per cent annually.

From the investment point of view it seems that the farm buildings have not

received the attention they merit. The barn along the roadside is the storehouse of the nation and in our Eastern states the U. S. Census reveals the fact that our buildings are worth more than the land itself. The census shows land in Pennsylvania to be worth \$559,861,344 and buildings \$616,796,204.

From the dairy point of view it is figured that the investment in land per cow is \$154 while the investment per cow in the dairy barn is \$170. These figures are based upon a survey on 200 representative farms where it was found the average herd to be 18 cows on the average sized farm of 140 acres.

If our buildings are repaired and kept in good order we find the average farmer spending \$80 annually. This money is spent for paint, glass, roofing materials and cement. It is estimated that this expenditure represents eleven per cent of the labor income per farm.

A group of neatly arranged, not necessarily expensive, farm buildings add to the looks of the farm and they are an index to the character of farm operations practiced by the farmer.

N. S. GRUBBS.



J. G. Kuntz, Treichlers, Northumberland County, is the owner of this group of fine buildings. The house is an old stone structure and was covered over with Portland cement stucco a few years ago, bringing it into harmony with the rest of the concrete improvements about the farm.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING

(Concluded from page 9.)

whenever the farmer is prosperous, those engaged in any legitimate business receive their share of that prosperity. On the other hand, when the farmer is depressed for any reason, all the other occupations suffer in like manner.

There is a disposition strongly manifested on the part of forward-looking statesmanlike agriculturists to break down the barriers that have kept producer and consumer at variance with one another during the past.

The average city dweller would likely profit by a closer contact with the average farmer, and vice versa. It is time that misunderstandings between these two great groups or interests should be no longer tolerated.

Most people are seeking the truth in these days, and this means that the great army of producers should know the kind of people they are serving and the multitude of consumers should know where and by whom they are being served.

If such understanding became universal, both the consumer and producer would benefit thereby; and in that manner cooperative marketing would reach a high and ideal position in the economic affairs of the nation.

It takes both the producer and consumer, or in other words the seller and the buyer to constitute a market, and, therefore, real cooperative marketing

does not rest alone with the seller, but includes as well the buyer.

It is just as essential for interests to pull together as for individuals to pull together. Therefore, the great producing interests, and the great consuming interests should agree upon certain standards and conditions; and this same reasoning could extend to the carrier and distributor, each of whom would benefit by a standard system of distribution, instead of the haphazard, catch as catch can chaotic methods used on every hand by unorganized marketing customs.

Were it not for a few unscrupulous speculators levying tribute upon the financial arteries of the food and fiber products of the nation, it would not be necessary for either the producer or consumer to scheme to get the best of the other.

Their warehouses should be owned jointly, and their sales made direct.

The Grange is the oldest and strongest farm organization in existence, and its principles should appeal to all engaged in agriculture.

Farm blocks and strikes should not be needed to accomplish reasonable and just results.

The farmer should be able to win his battles for justice through cooperative efforts, and upon the merits of the goal sought.

Like the true American he is, the farmer should render and accept fair and just treatment in all things. He can do no more. He should do no less.

Wise concerted action, zeal and enthusiasm, tempered with justice, will eventually accomplish economic conditions satisfactory to every fair-minded American farmer.

P. H. DEWEY.

BEWARE OF HOG CHOLERA

A farmer in southeastern Pennsylvania recently suffered heavy loss from hog cholera, the infection of which was brought to his farm by some feeder hogs purchased at a local stockyard. These feeder hogs developed cholera and died, and also infected other hogs on the farm.

The field agents of the Bureau of Animal Industry, State Department of Agriculture, made an investigation throughout the community but did not find additional cases of cholera. They found the stockyards so located and constructed that disinfecting them during the cold months was impossible. Arrangements were made, however, so that in the future all sale hogs for breeding and feeding purposes should be sold direct from the car and not handled from the yards.

The Bureau of Animal Industry through its field agents and the practicing veterinarians in all parts of the State is keeping up a close watch for cases of hog cholera and by taking prompt steps for control are able to prevent serious losses to the swine industry.

STOP A BIT AND GRIN

When your castles are all falling,
And your hopes are growing dim;
When trouble's on you calling,
And you can't get rid of him;
When the world looks dark and lowering
And the sun is out of sight;
When your soul with dread is cowering
And you want to quit the fight—
Pucker up your lips and whistle,
Stop a bit and grin;
Start right in and smash old trouble,
Swat him on the chin;
Be a game sport in the battle,
Stick it out and win;
But, no matter how you struggle,
Don't forget the grin.

For fortune loves the fighter,
Loves the man with grit to smile,
When his fate hangs in the balance
And his manhood is on trial.
So, whatever is the trouble,
Stop a bit and grin,
Pucker up your lips and whistle,
Then—wade—in.

Better is a dinner of herbs where love
is than a stalled ox and hatred therewith.
—Proverbs 15: 17.

Hand's UDDERINE

A safe, sure, powerful absorbent Ointment for spider, cut teats, cow pox and general inflammation of the UDDER. In use over 25 years.

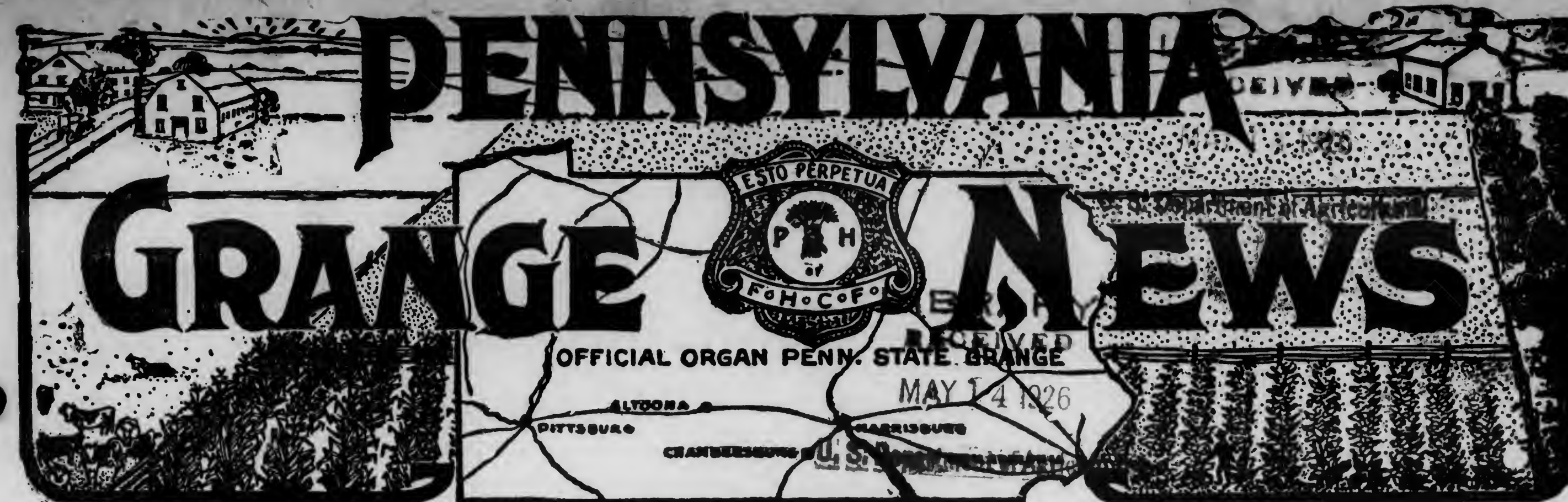
LARGE 1 LB. JAR, \$1.25.
GET FREE, \$1.25 jar, send names and addresses of 15 large dairymen and \$1.25, and we will send TWO \$1.25 jars, charges paid. Free sample on request. Live agents wanted.

J. A. HAND SON CO., Moosic, Pa.
Manufacturing Chemists.

POTATOES
Russets and Rawlies
Splendid Seed, one year from certified, invariably gives better yields than certified. \$3.50 per bushel.
Belle Alto Farms, Inc. Wernersville, Pa.

PATRONS OF PENNSYLVANIA
DO YOU NEED PAINT
THE INGERSOLL WAY OF DOING BUSINESS
FROM FACTORY OVER THE HEADS OF THE MIDDLEMEN TO CONSUMER
DIRECT DEALING SAVES YOU ALL THESE MIDDLEMEN'S EXPENSES AND PROFITS.
LOWEST PRICES TO ALL SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.
LET US SEND YOU OUR PAINT BOOK. It will tell you all you want to know about paint and painting—WHY SOME PAINTS chalk and fade or scale off in a short time and HOW TO OVERCOME these difficulties and secure the BEST RESULTS at the LOWEST POSSIBLE COST.
We Can Save You One-half Your Paint Bills
In buying the INGERSOLL PAINTS, you pay ONLY THE FACTORY COST for the actual Paint furnished. YOU SAVE MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS. The Dealer or Supply House may offer you a Paint at our price, but THEY CANNOT GIVE YOU OUR QUALITY OF PAINT AT OUR PRICE as they charge you in ADDITION to the value of the Paint furnished, the expensive cost of selling method and middlemen's profits. Dealers can offer you low-priced Paints ONLY AT THE EXPENSE OF QUALITY OF PAINT FURNISHED. DON'T USE CHEAP PAINT offered by Dealers and Supply Houses. Any saving made in first cost WILL BE LOST MANY TIMES OVER in the expense of FREQUENT REPAINTING. THE INGERSOLL PAINT will give you LONG YEARS of satisfactory service and LOOK WELL all the time.

Ingersoll Mixed Paints
have held the official endorsement of the Grange for 52 years
We can refer you to pleased customers in your neighborhood. We make it easy for you to buy paint direct from the mill. The book will tell you the quantity needed. The order will reach us over night, and the paint will be on the way to you in twenty-four hours. Let us send you our FREE DELIVERY PLAN. Send your address for a beautiful set of Sample Color Cards and our Paint Book. We mail them FREE.
—The Editor of this paper recommends INGERSOLL'S PAINTS—
PATRONS' PAINT WORKS
No. 234 PLYMOUTH STREET BROOKLYN, NEW YORK
The Oldest Ready-Mixed Paint House in America. Established 1842



VOL. XXIII

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., MAY, 1926

No. 2

Ohio Challenges Pennsylvania in Grange Efficiency Contest

States Are Evenly Matched and There Will Be
Keen But Friendly Rivalry to Determine
Winner. Contest Ends Sept. 30

THE STATE GRANGE of Ohio has challenged the Pennsylvania State Grange to an efficiency contest, and during the coming summer there will be keen but friendly rivalry within the organization between these two States in the efforts that will be put forth to carry off the honors in this interesting event. It has been agreed that the contest will be decided on the following points: Net gain in membership, 50 points. New Granges organized, 20 points. Community projects completed, 20 points.

Number of new Grange halls dedicated, 5 points. Percentage of increase in Grange Life Insurance, 5 points.

The judges for the contest are as follows:

S. L. Strivings, Master of the New York State Grange; Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania; Alfred Vivian, Dean of the Ohio College of Agriculture.

The contest will run until September 30, 1926, which marks the end of the Grange fiscal year.

A WORTHY RIVAL

As is well known, the Ohio State Grange is one of the most active and efficiently conducted in the country. It has men and women at the helm who are live wires, and the rank and file of the organization in the Buckeye State know how to work together to produce results.

This is not being said to scate the Grange folks of Pennsylvania, but to put them on their mettle. It is a good rule in any kind of contest never to underestimate your opponent. It is a rule that deserves to be observed in warfare, in the realm of sport, in politics, and the affairs of every day life.

As an illustration, in 1914, after the Philadelphia Athletics had won the American League pennant, Connie Mack, the manager of the club, suggested to Bender, one of his star pitchers, that it would be a good idea for him to look over the Boston Braves, winners in the National League, to get an idea of their style of play, before the two teams should meet in the World Series.

It is reported that Bender's comment on the suggestion of his manager was: "What is the use of wasting a perfectly good afternoon in watching a lot of bush leaguers?"

Those who are familiar with baseball

history know what happened. The Athletics did not win a single game in the series, and the Braves became champions of the world.

Let it be repeated that the Ohio State Grange is a hustling organization, and it is going to do its best to win.

But the Pennsylvania State Grange is also a force to be reckoned with, and its members have learned how to achieve results through team play, as has been demonstrated many times in the past.

The two contestants start out on equal terms, and the victory will go to the side which displays the most earnestness and enthusiasm.

If the 87,000 members of the Grange in this State will enter into a spirit of the arrangement, there is no reason why Pennsylvania should not be crowned the winner.

It will be noted that net gain in membership counts for fifty points. This means that half of the battle depends on which State registers the larger gain in membership.

Under the circumstances, the proper thing for each Subordinate Grange to do is open a systematic campaign for all the eligible members it can get. At the same time, each Grange is cautioned not to admit any who would not make desirable members. It should be kept in mind that the object of this contest is to strengthen the Grange, and this can be done only by faithful adherence to the rules of the organization.

Granges that desire literature for dis-

(Concluded on page 12.)

Rapid Progress in Testing Dairy Herds

SINCE June 1, 1925, the sum of \$1,094,709.56 has been paid out in the form of indemnities by the State government for cattle slaughtered in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. In addition to this, approximately \$190,000 of Federal funds has been paid out in Pennsylvania for the same purpose.

A total of 71,060 herds, numbering 555,873 cattle, or about 34 per cent of the State's total, are now under supervision.

The number of herds awaiting test, for which applications have been filed, is 27,167, or from 250,000 to 300,000 cattle.

On the average, about 7 per cent of the cattle tested react and are condemned and slaughtered. The percentage of reactors varies greatly in different parts of the State. In a number of townships the percentage of reactors has been over 50 per cent.

It has been noted by the bureau of animal industry of the State Department of Agriculture, which has charge of the work, that the number of reactors is lowest in sections that breed and raise their own cattle. In such communities the number of reactors averages about 5 per cent.

Not more than ninety days are allowed pass after the first test has been given before a retest is made. The number of reactors that react on the second test is about 3 per cent. When cattle are tested a third time, the number of reactors is only about 1 per cent.

According to newspaper dispatches, in one of the southeastern counties of the State there was recently formed an association to combat tuberculin testing of cattle, on the ground that such testing is not reliable.

It is difficult to see where there is anything to be gained by such activity, although the members of the association are no doubt acting in good faith.

The point to be kept in mind is that, whether tuberculin testing is a mistaken practice or not, the number of communities demanding milk from tested herds, or herds that are waiting to be tested, is constantly increasing. At the present rate, it will not be many years before it will be impossible for farmers to sell their milk unless they have their cattle tested. The owner of a herd may refuse to have his cattle tested, but that will be small satisfaction if, in consequence, he finds himself without a market for his milk.

It may be surprising to many to learn that Pennsylvania annually imports from other States about 30,000 cattle for dairying and breeding purposes. The bulk of these cattle come from Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and Ohio, with a smaller number coming from Virginia and Tennessee.

This raises the question as to whether or not it would be profitable for Penn-



It's Time to Get the Corn Planter Ready

sylvania to engage in cattle breeding on a more extensive scale than at present. Students of the subject answer this question in the affirmative. Aside from the demand there is for purebred cattle right at home, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts afford a good market for dairy cattle.

The Bureau of Animal Industry estimates that at the present rate of progress about six years will be required to bring all the dairy cattle in the State under supervision.

In order to make this work possible, three successive Legislatures will have to appropriate at least \$2,000,000 at each session for the payment of indemnities. Since the consuming public demands milk from tuberculin tested herds, the dairymen of the State, as a whole, are anxious to comply. That there will be a strong demand upon the next Legislature for an adequate appropriation to carry on this work is a foregone conclusion.

NEW FEDERAL RULING

The Pennsylvania Food Law which prohibits the artificial coloring of such products as macaroni and noodles so as to deceive the consumer into believing that they are made of eggs or contain eggs, has been greatly reinforced by a ruling made by the United States Bureau of Chemistry, effective April 1st.

This ruling requires that all food products of the macaroni and noodle type, which contain any artificial color whatsoever, will be considered as adulterated under the National Food and Drug Law, irrespective of whether or not they are labelled to show the presence of added color. Dr. James W. Kellogg, director, Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, State Department of Agriculture, believes that this new ruling will greatly reduce the number of possible violations of the Pennsylvania Law as it will prevent the interstate shipment of the artificially colored products.

POINTERS ON WEED CONTROL

Start the weed war early by sowing clean seed. If you are in doubt about the purity of the seed, have a sample analyzed by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Allow no weeds to mature seeds. Starve weeds by keeping all leafy parts cut off close to the ground.

Rotate crops. Clean cultivation will assist greatly in keeping the farm clean of most weeds.

Be persistent in attacking weeds. Don't stop until every last evidence of the weed is gone.

Keep weeds out of fence rows and waste places.

Coöperate with your neighbors in keeping the whole community free of weeds.

Get acquainted with the strange weeds. One weed can be the start of a real menace.—E. M. Gress.

FARMERS BENEFIT FROM HIGH GRADE FERTILIZER

Pennsylvania farmers are now benefitting from the new fertilizer law, effective since January 1st, which requires that all mixed fertilizers shall contain at least 14 per cent of total plant food. This eliminates all extremely low-grade fertilizers which, although selling for less per ton than the high-grade brands, often cost farmers more per unit of plant food.

High-grade fertilizers contain more plant food and less filler than low-grade brands, asserts James W. Kellogg, Director, Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, State Department of Agriculture. Therefore, buying this grade is a saving to the farmer, especially in freight rates and in haulage, because it makes it unnecessary to spend money for excessive filler which the farmer can supply more cheaply himself.

Fertilizer dealers throughout the state have been warned by Director Kellogg against selling brands of fertilizer which do not meet the requirements of the new

law. If dealers will be sure that all brands handled by them are registered with the State, they will protect themselves since only such brands as meet all legal requirements are registered.

RURAL ELECTRIC COMMITTEE MEETS IN PHILADELPHIA

The Rural Electric Committee of the State Council of Agricultural Associations held a meeting in Philadelphia on April 14th at which plans were made for carrying on the work in which it has been engaged during the past two years.

Morris T. Phillips, Chairman of the Council, presided. The State Grange was represented at the meeting by Worthy Master P. H. Dewey and Fred Brenckman, secretary. Among the other organizations represented at the meeting were the Inter-State Milk Producers Association and the Dairymen's League. F. P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture, and John M. McKee, his deputy, were among those present.

THE MONTH OF MAY

In the world of to-day, many things which once lent happiness to country life exist only in books. As cities have grown and expanded their influence, country people have tended to model their clothes, their manners, their ambitions and their pleasures after those of town and city people.

Thus it comes that the farmers' celebrations are now more or less artificial, like those of the city man. In times past they were more closely associated with natural events.

For example, Yule Tide, or Christmas, was the festival of the beginning of longer days; Easter was the feast of the coming of Spring; and May Day an outburst of joy for the coming of flowers.

In seventeenth-century England, when the May Day celebration was still popular, most of the farm people lived in villages. Early in the morning of the first of May all the people of the village were up early and went out into the woods and fields to gather flowers and branches of hawthorn with which to decorate every door and window in the village. In Robert Herrick's *Corinna Going a-Maying*, written about 1648, the poet writes:

Each Porch, each Doore, ere this,
An Arke a Tabernacle is,
Made up of white-thorn neatly enterwove,
As if here were those cooler shades of love.

After this the prettiest girl was chosen Queen of the May, and then there was the dance about the gayly decorated Maypole, in which everyone, young and old, joined. In earlier centuries there were Robin Hood dances, in which those who took part wore costumes suggesting the characters in the Robin Hood ballads.

By the ancient Gauls and Anglo-Saxons, May was appropriately called *Flower Month*, and in the calendar of the French Revolutionists the period extending from April 20th to May 19th was *Floreal*. The Saxons had still another name, *Trililch*, the month in which the cows gave milk three times a day.

Our own name is apparently much more prosaic. It was given to May by the Romans, who appear to have named this month after the greater, or major, branch of the legislature, and June after the lesser, or junior branch.

An old English proverb cautions us not to put away our winter clothes just yet—

Change not a single clout
Till May is out.

May 30th in the majority of the States is Memorial Day, observed in memory of the soldiers of the Civil War and those of the two more recent wars. May 10th is Confederate Memorial Day, celebrated in the South. Canada celebrates May 24th as Empire Day, the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday.

WHAT HE WOULD HAVE DONE

The shiftless man, who preferred reading to labor, closed the book on French history, which he had been scanning with great interest, and addressed his wife.

"Do you know, Mary," he asked impressively, "what I would have done if I had been in Napoleon's place?"

"Certainly!" the wife snapped. "You'd have settled right down on a farm in Corsica, and let it run itself."

People who are always looking for trouble are never satisfied when they find it.

WILLITS DIRECTS CAMPAIGN AGAINST EUROPEAN CORN BORER

During the first half of May an aggressive campaign will be waged to stay, so far as possible, the march of the destructive corn borer in this State.

The battleground is northwestern Pennsylvania including the counties of Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Lawrence, Warren, Forest, McKean, Potter, Elk, Cameron and Clarion, and portions of Butler, Armstrong, Jefferson and Clinton Counties.

Secretary of Agriculture, F. P. Willits, has secured the service of special state inspectors who are in the infested area, advising farmers regarding the best way to clean up their fields and barnyards, so that the borers will not destroy their corn crop during the coming season. The inspectors are also reminding farmers who have neglected to burn old corn stalks, stubble and cob, that a State regulation requires this clean up to be made before May 15th.

In order to make sure that farmers have met all the requirements of the State regulation, a second visit will be made to the farms before May 15th and only then will drastic action be taken by the State against farmers who have not cleaned up their fields and yards.

Secretary Willits has issued a statement to all farmers in the infested area in which he says:

"We, of course, realize that there may be cases where it has not been possible for one reason or another to clean up the corn fields as we have desired. In such cases, we will, of course, be as reasonable as seems proper. However, it must be remembered that the only way in which the European Corn Borer can be kept in control, at least in the light of our present knowledge, is by the complete destruction of corn crop remnants in which the insects find shelter during the winter. Unless this clean-up is general throughout the area, little progress will be made in checking the infestation. The clean-up regulation was issued in September, 1925, and wide publicity has been given to it; consequently, there is no excuse for any farmer not knowing what is required. In justice to those who make an honest effort to clean up, delinquents must be dealt with very severely."

An Interview With Ezra Meeker, the Old Pioneer of the Oregon Trail

BY FRED BRECKMAN

ONE OF the most venerable, picturesque and interesting men in the United States to-day is Ezra Meeker, one of the early pioneers of the Pacific Northwest, who drove an ox-cart over the Oregon Trail in 1852, nearly three-quarters of a century ago.

He was born December 29, 1830, about ten miles east of Hamilton, Ohio, while Andrew Jackson was in the White House. There had been only six Presidents then, Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and John Quincy Adams, and the last three were still living.

Considerable numbers could remember listening to the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia or elsewhere; a trifle less than half a century had elapsed since the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, while survivors among men who had served in the Revolution were younger than the average Civil War veterans of to-day.

It was my privilege to meet Mr. Meeker recently at Washington, and we had a happy chat in the office of Senator Borah, of Idaho.

He was preparing to appear before a committee of the Senate as the advocate of a bill that provides for the marking of the old Trail over which passed the adventurous spirits that carved for the United States an empire in the Northwest which is one-third greater in extent than either France or Germany; twice as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and five times as large as all New England.

A PATRIARCHAL FIGURE

It was indeed a privilege to meet a survivor of the host which performed such a signal service for the Republic. He is in truth a survivor, for twenty thousand of those who started for the "Oregon Country" lie in unmarked graves along the two thousand miles of the Trail. Besides, he is now in his ninety-sixth year, and he is the only one left among the men who went over the Trail with their own outfits in 1852.

As I gazed upon the long, white locks and snowy beard of the patriarch, I was reminded of the aptness of the Biblical saying, "The glory of young men is their strength, and the beauty of old men is the grey head."

He wears his hair as a monarch might his crown, and it dignifies him as nothing else could.

Upon being introduced to him by Senator Borah's secretary, a woman who is still in the prime of life, but who remarked that she had also gone West in a Covered Wagon, Mr. Meeker at once manifested a willingness to talk and be sociable.

He has keen, blue eyes, and he is very alert mentally.

After speaking of his mission in Washington, I asked him how long he had been engaged in the enterprise.

"I first started out to have the Oregon Trail marked in 1906, twenty years ago, when Roosevelt was President," was his reply.

"Twenty years," I commented; "that is a long time!"

"No," was his emphatic rejoinder; "twenty years is a short time!" The way in which he said this caused a hearty laugh, in which Mr. Meeker joined.

HAS SENSE OF HUMOR

That he has a wholesome sense of humor was evidenced a moment later, when a man from Minnesota, who was in the room, joined in the conversation.

"Did you ever live in Minnesota?" queried the man from that State.

"No," replied Mr. Meeker; "I never lived in Minnesota."

"Well, I was born and raised there," continued the other.

Mr. Meeker then glanced at him, with a roguish but good-natured twinkle in his eye, and said:

"I once met a man who claimed that he was born and raised all his life in Missouri. Are you one of those fellows?"

Then we all laughed again, excepting the man from Minnesota; and I would have thought more of him if he had shared our mirth over the good-natured sally of the old pioneer.

Mr. Meeker enjoys the distinction of having thrice crossed the Oregon Trail by ox-team. On the first trip westward, in 1852, when he was twenty-two years old, he was accompanied by a courageous young wife. The second and third times, 1906-10, he was engaged in erecting monuments to mark the Trail and to perpetuate the memory of the pioneers who traversed it. In 1915 he traveled the route by automobile. To cap the climax, in October, 1924, he flew over 1,300 miles of the course in an aeroplane, negotiating in twenty-seven hours the distance which it took fully six months for the settlers to cover with their plodding ox-teams, seventy-five years ago.

Asked about his experiences while traveling in the aeroplane, Mr. Meeker answered:

"Physically, I did not enjoy it very

much. My ears were stuffed full of cotton, and I could not hear anything. I was also strapped to my seat, so that I could not move."

But the expression on his face showed that he treasured the memory of the trip and the significance of the transformation that had taken place during his lifetime, dramatized by the flight.

It was when he landed in Washington at the end of this trip that he was photographed in the act of shaking hands with President Coolidge, as shown by the accompanying picture. It pleased him to have the camera record that the President smiled when he greeted him. It was a good, broad smile, too, showing that the President enjoyed the occasion.

FIFTY YEARS A FARMER

Mr. Meeker was for fifty years a farmer and hop grower in the Puget Sound region, meanwhile spending four winters introducing hops from Washington and Oregon to the European market.

He was also at one time a prospector and miner in Alaska.

It is fortunate for posterity that he has reduced to the printed page a record of the varied and interesting experiences he has had during his long life. He is the author of about half a dozen of books, dealing principally with the pioneer history of the Northwest. One of these is an autobiography, which was written in 1916, entitled "The Busy Life of Eighty-Five Years." In this volume he tells us:

"According to the best information obtainable, I was born in a log cabin, (Concluded on page 5.)

THE MOCKING-BIRD

Early on a pleasant day,
In the poet's month of May,
Field and forest looked so fair,
So refreshing was the air,
That, in spite of morning dew,
Forth I walked where tangles grew
Many a thorn and breezy bush,
When the redbreast and the thrush
Gaily raised their early lay,
Thankful for returning day.

Every thicket, bush and tree
Swelled the grateful harmony:
As it mildly swept along,
Echo seemed to catch the song;
But the plain was wide and clear,—
Echo never whispered near,
From a neighboring mocking-bird
Came the answering notes I heard.

Soft and low the song began:
I scarcely caught it as it ran
Through the melancholy trill
Of the plaintive whip-poor-will,—
Through the ring dove's gentle wail,
Chattering jay and whistling quail,
Sparrow's twitter, catbird's cry,
Redbird's whistle, robin's sigh;
Blackbird, bluebird, swallow, lark,
Each his native note might mark.

Off he tried the lesson o'er,
Each time louder than before;
Burst at length the finished song,—
Loud and clear it poured along;
All the choir in silence heard,
Flushed before the wondrous bird.
All transported and amazed,
Scarcely breathing, long I gazed.
Now it reached the loudest swell;
Lower, lower, now it fell,—
Lower, lower, lower, still,
Scarcely it sounded o'er the hill.
Now the warbler ceased to sing;
Then he spread his russet wing,
And I saw him take his flight
Other regions to delight.

—Joseph Rodman Drake.

RABBITS AND MICE CAUSE DAMAGE TO FRUIT TREES

As was to be expected after such a long, hard winter, rabbits and mice caused heavy damage to fruit trees all over the State.

Two hundred trees were girdled in a single orchard in Allegheny County, according to Paul Thayer, fruit extension specialist of State College. In one group of trees, more than a third were ruined by mice. The owner is trying to overcome the damage, to some extent at least, by bridge-grafting.

A member of the Grange in Jefferson County recently wrote GRANGE NEWS that his young orchard had been damaged to the extent of hundreds of dollars by rabbits "planted" in the locality by the State Game Commission. He says he took every precaution, but the rabbits got in their work, just the same.

Cases like this emphasize the need of one or more practical farmers on the Game Commission. When trees are damaged by rodents, the farmer is compelled to pocket the loss and make the best of it; but when rabbits are deliberately planted in farming sections for the benefit of sportsmen, regardless of how it may affect the farmer, the case is different.

There has been a vacancy on the Game Commission for nearly a year, occasioned by the death of Mr. Spear, of Elk County. Governor Pinchot has been asked to appoint a farmer to this vacancy, but thus far no action has been taken in the matter.

SET OUT STRONG CABBAGE

Be sure the cabbage plants are well hardened before setting them in the field. They should have that reddish tinge that indicates a well-hardened plant. A few gardeners treat their plants with nitrate a few days before planting "to give them a good green color," as some say. But such treatment stimulates the growth of tender tissue and makes the plants less hardy to frost.



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If the Granger owns two or more automobiles or trucks, and is the only driver of them, we will make special rates to any Granger who will write and explain his position to us.

NOW IS THE TIME TO INSURE YOUR AUTOMOBILE

During the remainder of the year the highways will be full of automobiles, and every Granger owning an automobile and not carrying insurance, should protect his estate with Liability and Property Damage Coverage.

Think of it! If you have a pleasure car—any make—you can get Liability \$5,000/10,000 limits, and Property Damage \$1,000 limits, at \$18.00 per year. On a truck the cost for the same coverage would be \$25.00.

Order now on the blank below.

Fire and Theft rates given on request.

Only a Granger can enjoy these rates.

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GENTLEMEN

I hereby request you to secure for me Liability and Property Damage Insurance on the following described automobile.

Name of Automobile and Year Model	KIND--State Whether Pleasure Car or Truck	Give Manufacturers or Engine No. or Both Take same from License Card

This order is given with the understanding that if the car insured is a pleasure car the premium will be \$18.00. If a truck or delivery car, the cost will be \$25.00.

NAME..... ADDRESS.....

MEMBER OF..... GRANGE NO.

Granges Asked to Boost During June for the Dormitory Project

ONLY when the Allied Armies started a tremendous push all along the Western Front did there loom up the prospect of a deciding victory in the cause for which they fought. Thus will it be with us as Grangers in the building of the Memorial Dormitory for girls on the campus of The Pennsylvania State College. Not until every Grange in the State gets back of this project and gives its support can we hope for more than local successes here and there. Important as these may be, they are nevertheless, mere single victories and only loosely coordinated with a general drive. It is inspiring to read of the results in Bradford, Chester, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Washington and a few other counties. To be told in a personal narrative of the splendid enthusiasm of the Home Economics Committee of Washington County and of the large contribution from Tioga Pomona puts pep into anyone. The trouble, however, is that it lasts for only a day.

What we need is not a temporary bubbling up, but a permanent boiling point; not a pine chip heat but a steady hard coal fire that will be keeping us everlastingly "het up" in this Memorial drive. As one prominent patron remarked several months ago: "There is no question but that the Dormitory eventually will be built, but what I am concerned about is that it shall be done while some of us are still hovering around among the living."

This sentiment of the old Granger impressed me. Many a Patron's daughter would bless the Grange forever for having provided her with the material comforts that will go with this Grange Home. I know there are thousands of other Patrons throughout the State who feel just as I do. Let's get busy now—by June of this year, not next year.

Many suggestions will occur regarding ways and means for raising money for the fund.

Among other things, would it not be a good idea for every Grange in the State to give a festival during the month of June and give the proceeds to the Dormitory Fund?

There are nearly 1,000 Subordinate Granges in the State, and if each one will adopt this suggestion and if the average amount cleared at the festival will reach \$15.00, it will amount to \$15,000 in the aggregate. That would be quite a substantial addition to the present total in the fund, which on April 20th, amounted to \$26,817.30.

A good way of swelling the receipts at the festival would be to put on sale the cook book compiled by the Home Economics Committee of the State Grange.

The first edition of 5,000 copies of the cook book was sold in a few weeks. Another edition of 5,000 copies is now being printed. You will be doing people a favor in getting them to buy this cook book, which is filled with good recipes that were gathered up among practical Grange folks from all parts of the State. For full information concerning the cook book, address Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, 2127 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

When is this plan to be carried out? IN JUNE. Who is to do it? EVERY GRANGE IN PENNSYLVANIA. For what purpose? THE GRANGE MEMORIAL DORMITORY, one of the most worthy and unselfish projects ever attempted by any farmers' organization. GET SET IN MAY AND GO IN JUNE!

M. B. Orr,
Chairman Memorial Committee.

CARBON-LEHIGH COWS LEAD STATE TEN TIMES

For the tenth time in 10 months, the Carbon-Lehigh Cow Testing Association led all similar groups in the state in number of 1,000-pound milkers in February, the Pennsylvania State College dairy extension service announces. This association had 136 cows giving 1,000 or more pounds of milk during the shortest month of the year. The same organization had the largest number of cows producing 40 pounds of butterfat, 85, and the highest 10-cow average in the butterfat, 75.5 pounds.

Thirty-one associations reported 10,501 cows tested. The Warren-Elk association led with 596 cows. Two Chester County associations, Coventry and Chester Valley, followed with 526 and 514 cows respectively.

During the month 1,303 cows passed the 40-pound mark in butterfat production and 1,727 gave 1,000 or more pounds of milk. Of the 40-pound cows, 425 produced more than fifty pounds and 858 of the 1,000-pound milkers did better than 1,200 pounds. Ninety-five boarder cows were sold.

A registered Holstein, owned by W. H. Landis, of the Montgomery County Association led the individual milkers with 2,755 pounds, and another registered Holstein in the herd of R. L. Shaeffer, of the Carbon-Lehigh group, led butterfat producers with 103.4 pounds.

COURT ACTION WILL DETERMINE STATUS OF NEW HOLSTEIN ASSO.

The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., through two of its members, Arthur E. Robinson of Montrose, and Lester H. Oyler, of Chambersburg, has brought legal action in the Dauphin County Court to compel Secretary of Agriculture F. P. Willits to recognize the organization mentioned in paying out

State funds for purebred cattle killed in eradicating tuberculosis.

Early in April, Secretary Willits made public a decision in which he took the position that the Holstein-Friesian Association of America was the only Holstein organization that could be recognized by the Department in paying out funds for purebred cattle of that strain.

Secretary Willits sets forth in his decision that the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., which is a new organization, in laying the foundation for its work "must rely on the published records in the form of herd books, registration and transfer certificates of the old association, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, supported by the statement made by the applicant for registration and transfer." He, therefore, holds that the old organization alone can be recognized.

However, the members of the new association claim that the Department of Agriculture at the present time recognizes three different associations representing the Shorthorn breed, and two associations representing the Hereford breed, and the members of the new Holstein organization claim to see no reason why they should not also be recognized.

The new association claims to have 800 members residing in 34 different States, and it is registered in Pennsylvania.

Secretary Willits made it plain in his ruling or decision that he would welcome an opinion by the courts to clear up the situation.

ANOTHER INFANT PRODIGY

Governor Ritchie was born in Richmond, Virginia, August 29, 1876, the son of Judge Albert Ritchie. He was graduated with an A.B. degree from Johns Hopkins University of Maryland two years later and began to practise law in Baltimore.—Personal item in a Southern paper.

MORE HERDS TO HAVE BETTER DAIRY Sires

Better sires for Pennsylvania dairy herds continues to be a popular movement. Four new bull associations have just been organized. Two are in Center County, one in Franklin County, and another in Bedford County. The latter will use Guernsey sires while the other three are composed of Holsteins.

There are now 43 bull associations in the state. This number puts Pennsylvania well out in the lead in this phase of progressive dairying. Each association has three or more blocks with a sire in each block. S. J. Brownell, of the Pennsylvania State College dairy extension staff, is in charge of the bull association activities.

A WONDERFUL FAMILY

Little Tommy was greatly elated when informed by his mother that the liveliness of her hair as she combed it was caused by electricity.

"Oh, my!" he exclaimed, "aint we a wonderful family! Mamma has electricity on her head, and grandma has gas on her stomach."

Nothing is more futile than to put on your best clothes when you need a haircut.—Ohio State Journal.

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They need it daily—just as you need salt with meals. Being medicated, it tones and conditions, keeping them healthy and vigorous. STOCK LICK IT—STOCK LIKE IT.

So Simple, So Easy. Drop Brick in feed box—they doctor themselves. BLACKMAN STOCK REMEDY CO. :: Chattanooga, Tennessee

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ALFALFA is a money maker—three and one-half times the food value of timothy. But it won't grow in sour, acidic soil. Use Lime Crest, which cannot injure weak stands of alfalfa or grass, and you'll get real crops. 48 hours' shipping service and a "square deal."

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THE American public annually spends millions of dollars for the support of agricultural experiment stations.

The results of the studies of these institutions, so far as they affect the feeding of livestock, are embodied in the formulas of the College Feed Conference Board, which is made up of the feeding experts of the eastern colleges of agriculture.

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Enormous purchasing power, volume operation, and low order-getting costs permit Amco Feed Mixing Service to deliver College Feed Conference Board feeds at surprisingly low costs. Contracts are made direct with community groups of farmers for this service.

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AN INTERVIEW WITH EZRA MEEKER, THE OLD PIONEER (Concluded from page 3.)

where the fireplace was nearly as wide as the cabin. The two doors, on opposite sides admitted the horse, dragging the baggage, to enter at one and go out by the other; and, of course, the solid puncheon floor defied injury from rough treatment.

"The crane swung to and fro to regulate the bubbling mush in the pot. The skillet and dutch oven occupied places of favor, instead of the cook stove, to bake the pone or johnny cake, or to parch the corn, or to fry the venison, which was then obtainable in the wilds of Ohio.

"A curtain at the farther end of the cabin marked the confines of the bed chamber for the 'old folks,' while the elder children climbed the ladder nailed to the wall in getting to the loft of loose clapboard that rattled when trod upon, and where the pallets were so near the roof that the patter of the rain made music to the ear, and the spray of the falling water, not infrequently, would baptize the 'tow-heads' left uncovered.

"Mother used to give us boys mush and milk for supper, and only that, and then turned us out to romp and play or do up chores, as the case might be; and sometimes as I now think of it, we must almost have made a burden of life for her, but she always seemed to think that anything we did in the way of antics was funny and about right."

CHANGES WROUGHT BY TIME

Speaking of the changes that have taken place in our civilization, particularly with reference to inventions and scientific discoveries, during his lifetime, Mr. Meeker continues:

"It is meet to recall that the date of my birth, 1830, was just after the first railroad was built (1826) in the United States; just after friction matches were invented (1827), just when the first locomotive was run (1829), and the 'daguerrotype' was invented.

"Following this came the McCormick reaper, immortalizing a name; the introduction of photography (1839), and, finally, the telegraph (1844), to hand down the name of Morse to all future generations, so long as history is recorded. Then came the sewing machine (1846) to lighten the housewife's labor and make possible the vast adornments in dress.

"The few pioneers left will remember how teeth were 'yanked' out, and how it was necessary to 'grin and bear it,' until chloroform came into use (1847), the beginning of easing the pain in surgical work and the near cessation of blood-letting for all sorts of ills to which the race is heir.

"The world had never heard of artesian wells until after I was eleven years old (1841). Then came the Atlantic cable (1858), and the discovery of coal oil (1859). Time and events combined to revolutionize the affairs of the world. I well remember the 'power' printing press (the power being a sturdy Negro turning the crank), in a room where I worked for a while as a 'devil' in a printing office in Indianapolis (1844), that would print 500 impressions an hour; and I have recently seen the monster living things that would seem to do almost everything but think, run off 96,000 of completed newspapers in the same period of time, folded and counted."

When a man has lived to be nearly a hundred years old, and is still in the enjoyment of good health, it is natural that people should be interested in the secret of his longevity. Mr. Meeker lays down the following short and simple rules on "How to live to be a hundred."

Eat to live, not live to eat.
Be Temperate in all things.
Live the Simple Life.
Work.

One good turn deserves another, and one bad turn usually brings another.

Utilities Ask Superior Court to Void Rural Electric Order

FIGHTING to the last ditch to escape the duty of furnishing electric service to the people of the rural districts within their chartered territory, the electric utilities of Pennsylvania have appealed to the Superior Court to set aside General Order No. 27, issued by the Public Service Commission, and effective as of March 1, 1926.

The appeal was filed by the utilities on April 30th, and the case is listed to be heard at Harrisburg during the second week of March, 1927. In the meantime, however, the order is in effect, and it will stay in effect, unless set aside by the courts. The manner in which the appeal was made indicates that the utilities are prepared to carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, if necessary.

It is likely that the case may be moved ahead on the calendar of the Superior Court, and that it may be heard in Philadelphia this fall.

UTILITIES MAKE SOUR FACE

The petition filed by the appellants alleges, among other things, that:

"The Commission erred in purporting to make an order or orders on their face requiring an electric public service company to extend its facilities to serve all applicants of a certain class upon the mere condition that there be at least one applicant for each mile of such extension, and to pay the full cost of construction thereof if there be three consumers to a mile, and a minimum of \$300 per consumer if there be less than three consumers to a mile."

It is further alleged that "said requirement is arbitrary, artificial, unreasonable and contrary to law." It is also claimed by the utilities that General Order No. 27 is contrary to the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

The question hinges on what constitutes "just compensation."

If the rates the utilities have filed for service in the rural districts constitute their idea of "just compensation," then it must be said in all candor that they do not appear to understand the meaning of the term.

FAIR PLAY UNPALATABLE

The electric service companies of the State are ready to sing the praises of commission regulation so long as they conceive that such regulation protects them from public ownership, or Federal control. But they howl vociferously if the Public Service Commission so far forgets itself as to do something constructive in the interests of the average citizen.

So long as the commissioners do what a long-time attaché of the New York Public Service Commission has characterized as "the squirrel cage act," namely, run round and round in their cage, and allowing the utilities to do exactly as they please, the utilities are content.

But let the Public Service Commission attempt to secure to the people electric service on a reasonable basis, and we have the utilities fighting tooth and nail to obstruct the undertaking and render it abortive.

The electric utilities are forever saying that they alone, in their generosity, have reduced prices for their product, from year to year, while the prices on all other commodities have increased.

They make no mention of the rapid advances in the design and construction of electrical and steam machinery and the great increase in the volume of consumption of energy, which have brought

about great savings in the cost of producing and distributing electricity. These savings are out of all proportion to the niggardly reductions in rates the utilities have made to the public.

Only a few years ago, according to trustworthy authority, the average quantity of coal consumed in the United States in the production of a kilowatt hour was ten pounds. To-day, two and one-half pounds of coal will produce the same amount of electricity, and in some of the best equipped plants a kilowatt hour of electricity is produced by one and one-fourth pounds of coal.

One of the largest utilities of the State is contemplating the establishment of small generating plants at various points in the rural districts that will be driven by oil engines. If this feasible for the large company, why cannot the farmers establish such small electric central stations for themselves?

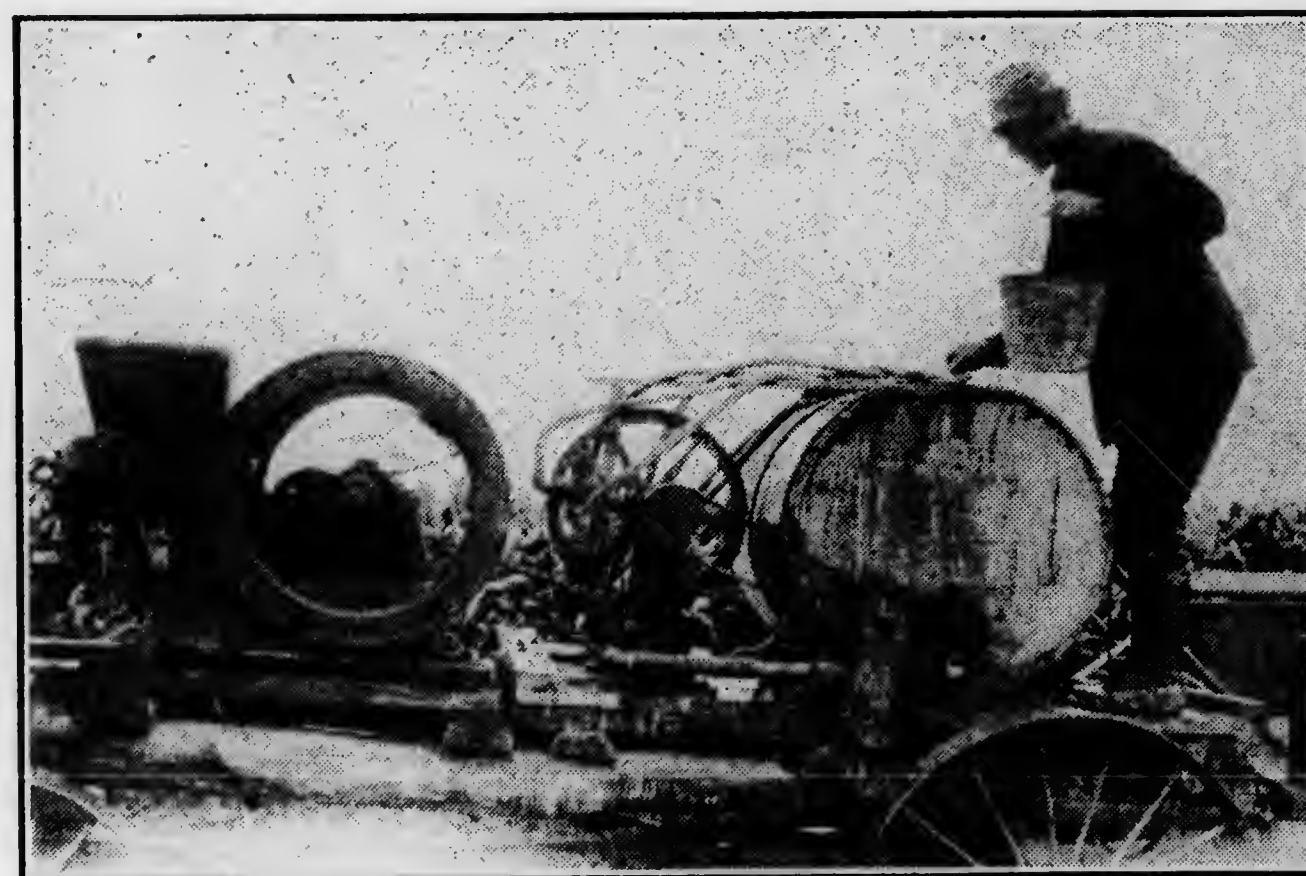
If the utilities were to show a disposition to be fair and reasonable, the farmers would prefer that the companies should perform the service of furnishing them with electricity. But if the exhibition that the utilities are now giving represents their best effort toward solving the problem of rural electrification, they should be called upon to surrender their charter rights in the rural districts, opening the way for development under more progressive and reasonable management.

Should the case before the Superior Court go against General Order No. 27, it will prove that the Public Service Act sadly needs more teeth in it, and the residents of the rural districts may be depended upon to ask the Legislature to supply the teeth.

Unless the utilities can be made to respect the reasonable findings of the Public Service Commission, the demand for public ownership of electric lines will in due time become irresistible.

What has been done under public ownership of electrical agencies in Ontario can also be done in Pennsylvania.

FRED BRECKMAN.



MODERN ORCHARD SPRAYER WITH SMALL CASH OUTLAY

What the ability to cooperate can accomplish was demonstrated in the orchards of Detsch Bros., Deth Bros., and Frank Schwabenbauer of St. Marys last fall.

With a cash outlay of only forty dollars these three orchards were thoroughly sprayed with a high pressure outfit. Detsch Bros. own a Monarch Triplex potato sprayer which is a traction outfit. Deth Bros. own a five-horse power gasoline engine which is used in thrashing and feed grinding.

Together they cut some poles in the farm woodlot and placed the sprayer platform and the engine on a low wheel wagon. A spray gun, forty feet of high pressure hose and the necessary gears and chains were purchased from the sprayer company. The outfit was operated by Deth Bros., who sprayed the three orchards. A pressure of four hundred pounds constantly maintained enabled them to secure a first class fruit crop.

THE SISTER MONTHS

When April steps aside for May,
Like diamonds all the raindrops glisten;
Fresh violets open every day;
To some new bird each hour we listen.

The children with the streamlets sing,
When April stops at last her weeping;
And every happy, growing thing
Laughs like a babe just woken from sleeping.

Yet April waters, year by year,
For laggard May her thirsty flowers;
And May, in gold of sunbeams clear,
Pays April for her silvery showers.

All flowers of Spring are not May's own;
The crocus cannot often kiss her;
The snowdrop, ere she comes, has flown;
And earliest violets often miss her.

Nor does May claim the whole of Spring;
She leaves to April blossoms tender,
That closely to the warm turf cling,
Or swing from tree-boughs, high and slender.

And Mayflowers bloom before May comes
To cheer, a little, April's sadness;
The peach-bud glows, the wild bee hums,
And wind flowers wave in graceful gladness,

They are two sisters, side by side,
Sharing the changes of the weather,
Playing at pretty close-and-hide—
So far apart, so close together!

April and May one moment meet,—
But farewell sighs their greetings smother;
And breezes tell, and birds repeat,
How May and April love each other.

—Lucy Larcom.

EXCUSED FROM JURY DUTY

The jurymen petitioned the court to be excused, declaring:

"I owe a man twenty-five dollars that I borrowed, and as he is leaving town to-day for some years I want to catch him before he gets to the train and pay him the money."

"You are excused," the judge announced in a cold voice. "I don't want anybody on the jury that can lie like you."

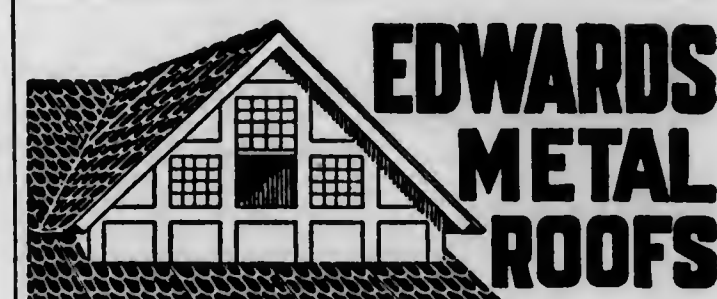
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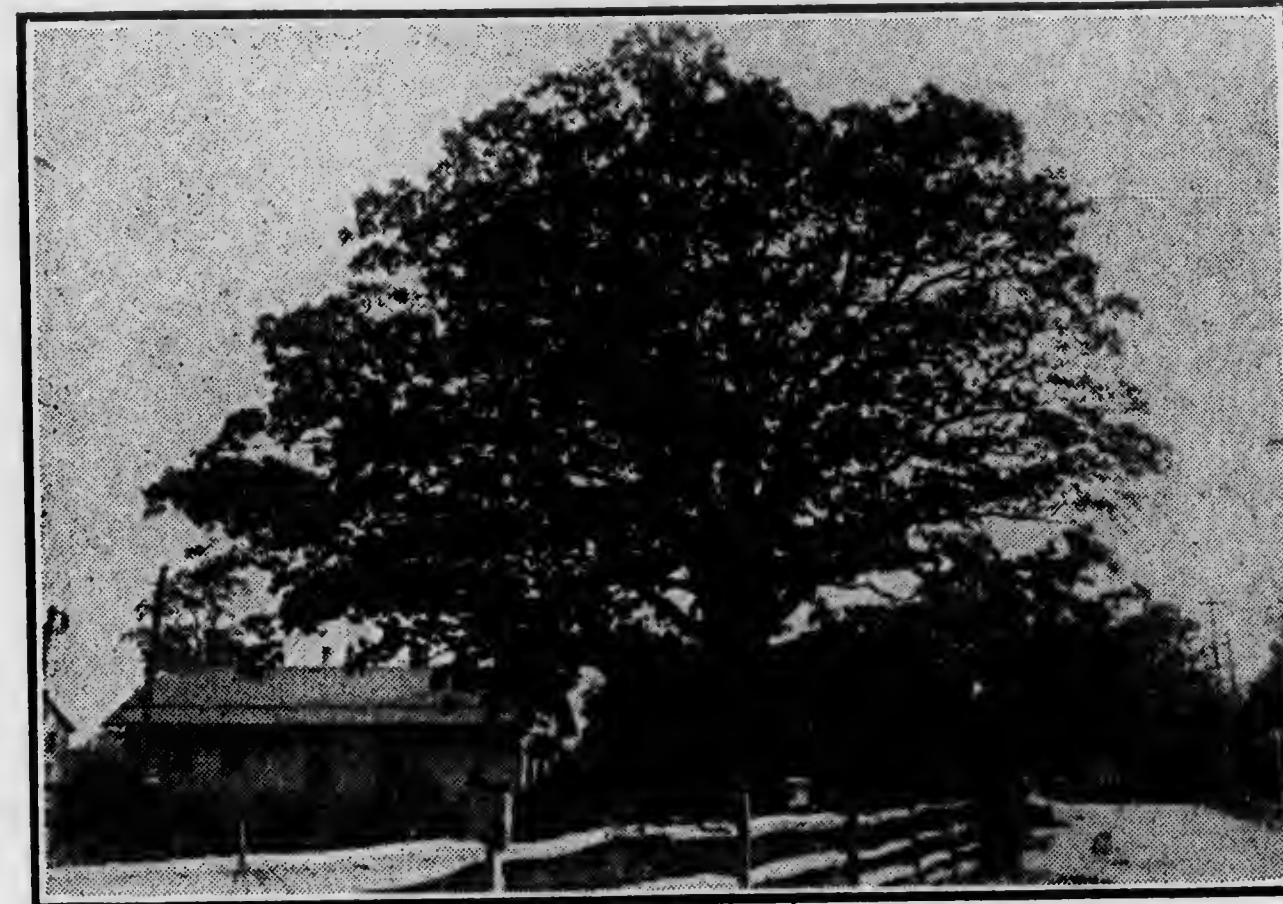
The Greason White Oak

By JOSEPH S. ILLICK, Department of Forests and Waters.

What is probably the most talked of tree in the fertile Cumberland Valley is the Greason White Oak. It stands just back of the railroad station at Greason on the Cumberland Valley branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad about five miles southwest of Carlisle. This wonderful white oak is growing on the farm long owned by Robert Greason, after whom Greason Station is named. Many years ago, when the Cumberland Valley Railroad was negotiating with Mr. Greason for the purchase of the tract of land about the station, he was quite willing to sell the land but hesitated about including his favorite white oak tree, for

He regards this tree as one of the natural wonders of the Cumberland Valley and feels sure that more people know this tree than any other in central Pennsylvania. He delights to tell that in 1865 when he was traveling between St. Louis and Wichita, Kansas, he began talking with a fellow traveler. When his traveling companion was informed that his home was at Greason, Pennsylvania, he remarked, "Oh, that is where I saw that magnificent white oak standing by the station."

Recently this splendid white oak was measured. At breast-high it has a circumference of 12.9 feet. At one foot



THE GREASON OAK, A LANDMARK IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

he felt it might be destroyed. He was very anxious that this tree should be carefully preserved for generations to come. He would not agree to deed the tract until Mr. M. C. Kennedy, then President of the Cumberland Valley, and now Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, assured him that the tree would be given the best of care. Its present condition shows that this agreement has been fulfilled in every detail, for about the tree has been planted an attractive hedge enclosure and the tree is receiving the best care and protection. About a year ago several tree specialists were sent from Philadelphia to Greason to examine the tree and give it whatever treatment was necessary to insure its health and continued growth.

Mr. W. M. Strohm, now one of the railroad agents at Greason Station, remembers playing under this tree when he was a small boy and says that the tree was then almost as large as it is now.

above the ground its circumference is 15 feet, 3 inches. It has a branch spread of 87 feet and is about 75 feet high. It stands in the heart of the fertile Cumberland Valley and has witnessed many great historic events. A careful study of the tree shows that it is approximately 250 years old. It was about 150 years old when the Cumberland Valley Railroad was chartered in 1831, and in 1839 when it was 158 years old the first sleeping car ever operated in the world passed by its spreading branches. Each year a larger number of people are making pilgrimages to this splendid white oak, which is a remnant of the magnificent forest growth that once covered the fertile Cumberland Valley. The students of all the vocational schools of Cumberland County are now participating in a contest to find the biggest tree in Cumberland County. This splendid white oak will probably be listed by many of the contestants.

GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE FOR VETERANS OF WORLD WAR

No World War Veteran, regardless of how he may be situated can afford to ignore the following points, nine in number, which tell the whole story of U. S. Government Life Insurance.

1. Only World War Veterans, who at one time carried it, can get it now, and they must apply before July 2, 1926.
2. It costs less than any other, and is exactly as safe as a Government Bond.
3. You need not "die to win," for it offers disability benefits, has cash value, gives loan privileges, and pays dividends.
4. It makes no difference how dangerous your job is, or where you go.
5. You can get it by mail.
6. All you have to do is pay one monthly premium at the old rate, and pass a physical examination, which may be made by your own family physician, or, if you kept war risk insurance, you

need do neither. It will be converted on your request.

7. Proceeds of this insurance are non-taxable and non-attachable for debt.

8. Prompt settlements to beneficiaries.

9. The nearest office of the United States veterans' bureau is ready to serve you in this matter. Apply at once. Offices at Philadelphia, Scranton and Harrisburg.

Never before the war was life insurance offered by any sound concern at a cost so favorable to the insured. No commercial corporation could afford to touch the premium rates fixed by the Government. The Government itself could make such low rates only because it did not labor under the expenses and the restrictions imposed by law on private companies, and because the terms offered constituted, in effect, a part of the compensation granted by the nation to its defenders. Yet over thirty billion dollars (\$30,000,000,000) worth of this insurance remains unsold.

How immediately essential this life insurance is to the veterans themselves, the mortality among them reveals. They are dying at the rate of 480 a month, ten for every state in the Union. The number of deaths among them will increase steadily as time passes, until it is lowered by the gradual disappearance of the generation to which they belong. And, while the veterans tend to decrease, the number of their dependents is increasing.

Policies are issued in amounts ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000, in multiples of \$500, at the nearest attained age of the insured on the date on which the converted insurance takes effect. Premiums are payable monthly, on the first of each month, but may be paid quarterly, semi-annually, or annually. The policies issued by the Government are Ordinary Life, Twenty Payment Life, Thirty Payment Life, Twenty Year Endowment, Thirty Year Endowment, and Endowment at the age of 62.

During the premium payment period, the holder of any of these policies is guaranteed a definite monthly income if he becomes permanently and totally disabled. Or, in the event of death, the full face value of the policy will be paid to his beneficiary or estate. Furthermore, the Government makes it clear that all policies are free from restriction as to residence, travel, occupation and military service. The insured may live where he pleases, go where he will, and engage in any occupation, and his Government insurance policy will still protect him.

After the policy has been in force for one year, or more, the cash value, which is the full reserve plus dividend accumulations, less any indebtedness, will be paid on the written request of the insured, and surrender of the policy. Or, after the same period, and before any default in the payment of premium, the insured may obtain a loan at a rate of interest not to exceed 6% per annum, for an amount not to exceed 94% of the reserve value, plus dividend accumulations, and subject to deduction of any existing indebtedness. Dividends are declared annually, and may be taken in cash; if not so withdrawn they will be left on deposit to accumulate at a rate never less than 3% compounded and credited annually.

Until July 2, 1926, the Government will allow the reinstatement of lapsed policies. The veteran who has abandoned his insurance, and who neglects to reestablish it, is guilty of a gross injury to his dependents, present or prospective. The Government seeks his good when it urges him to get his policy in shape; the tax-payers are anxious to have him reap the benefit of a contract extraordinarily beneficial to him. The man who ignores this opportunity is blind to his duty to those who look to him for support.

A GOOD CATCH CROP

What kind of hay will you have for the dairy cows next winter. If the clover has failed and you have no alfalfa, plan to sow soybeans. They have a feeding value equal to alfalfa. Soybean hay in the ration will reduce the amount of grain to be purchased and will allow use of more home-grown corn and oats.

GOOD TREATMENT PAYS

Old Dobbin is only an animal but a mighty faithful one. Treat him right and he will do many a good day's work. Are his collar and shoulders kept clean? Does his collar fit properly? In return for good care and good feed Dobbin gives efficient farm power.

AVOID EARLY PASTURING

Do not turn the cows out to pasture too early. The first grass is watery and contains little feeding value. Pastures are injured by the tramping of the cattle when the ground is soft. Better wait until the grass is well started before opening the pasture gate.

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A man that bath friends must show himself friendly.—Proverbs.

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Business and Advertising Manager

MORRIS LLOYD, Chambersburg, Pa.

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The Primary Election

SPRING was late in coming, and when May 18th, the date of the primary election, rolls around the farmers of the State will be very busy with their planting.

But every qualified elector should consider it his or her patriotic duty to take enough time off to go to the polls and vote.

Every decent citizen wants clean and honest government. But it cannot be emphasized too strongly that before we can have good government we must have good citizenship. One of the fundamental duties of good citizenship is to exercise the right of suffrage. Those who neglect this duty have themselves to blame if the wrong kind of people are nominated and elected to office.

It has pointedly been said that those who vote belong to the governing class, while those who refuse or neglect to vote belong to the class that is governed. When it comes to selecting the class to which we want to belong, let us enroll in the governing class!

Every friend of agriculture is anxious to secure a greater measure of recognition for the farmer in our lawmaking bodies. The easiest way for the farmers

to get more recognition in this connection is through the full exercise of the franchise.

Taking it the country over, it is notorious that only about half of the qualified electors manifest sufficient interest in public affairs to cast their ballots. This situation constitutes a deep disgrace, not to say a crime against popular government.

With a Governor, a United States Senator, thirty-six members of Congress, half of our State Senators, and 208 members of the Legislature to be elected this year, there is justification for saying that this is an important year politically in Pennsylvania.

Will the voters measure up to their duties and responsibilities in this situation? So far as the State-wide offices are concerned, the primary election will probably tell the tale.

Let nobody overlook the fact that, to all practical intents and purposes, this year the primary will be more important than the general election. Let every member of the Grange who is a qualified elector resolve to play the part of a good citizen and go to the polls and cast an honest vote.

Modification Talk

THERE has been a great deal of talk in Washington during the past month on the subject of modification of the prohibition laws. It is also being made an issue in the present primary campaign in Pennsylvania.

In order to give both the wets and the dries an opportunity to present their views, the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate conducted a hearing that was in progress during most of April.

The specific purpose of the hearing was to get the reaction of the public toward five modification bills introduced by wet members of the Senate. These bills may be summarized as follows:

1. Senator Bruce's bill to amend the Constitution so that the Government may regulate and control the sale of intoxicants in the manner practised by the Canadian Government.

2. Senator Edge's bill for 2.75 per cent beer.

3. Senator Edge's bill abolishing the restrictions imposed upon physicians in prescribing for their patients.

4. Senator Edwards' bill for 4 per cent beer.

5. Senator Edge's bill to permit wines which are not 'intoxicating in fact' and to eliminate the one-half of 1 per cent restriction embodied in the Volstead Act. The hearing before the Senate came as the culmination of a long and persistent campaign on the part of the wets to discredit prohibition and to make it appear absolutely useless to attempt to enforce it.

That prohibition does not fully prohibit must, of course, be conceded. But it does not follow that on that account alone our prohibitory legislation should be repealed or even modified. There are

many other laws that are violated every day, and no one would think of repealing or modifying them.

That there is a considerable percentage of the population opposed to prohibition must also be granted. And those who are so minded have a legal right to give expression to their opinions.

But there is nothing legitimate about the attempt of the wets to modify the Volstead Act so as to legalize light wines and beer.

The only kind of light wines and beer that would satisfy the advocates of modification would be beverages that are intoxicating. Such beverages are forbidden by the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Section 1 of this amendment reads:

"After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited."

Any legislation intended to legalize intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes would, therefore, be unconstitutional. Politicians and others who pretend that they can legally get around this fact, so long as the Eighteenth Amendment is a part of the Constitution are, therefore, simply trying to deceive the voters. They are promising that which the Constitution does not permit them to deliver.

Daylight Saving Time Attacked

IN NO part of the country has the fight regarding daylight saving time been waged with more intensity than in New England. In a number of instances this question has assumed major proportions in State-wide political campaigns in that section.

The Massachusetts State Grange has now carried the fight to the Supreme Court of the United States, and Monday, October 4th, has been designated as the time when the suit will be heard.

Massachusetts has a State law authorizing daylight saving time. But the Grange of that State brought suit against the officers of the commonwealth, seeking an injunction to put an end to the nuisance and to test the validity of the statute. The case was heard in the United States District Court. Decision was rendered against the Grange contention, hence the appeal to the Supreme Court.

It is needless to say that this case will be followed with a great deal of interest, and whatever the decision may be, it will help to clear the atmosphere. Whatever the Supreme Court may have to say on the subject, there is not the slightest doubt that it is highly advantageous to have a uniform standard of time.

More than forty years have elapsed since our present time system was established by act of Congress, zoning the country and making an allowance of one hour for each thousand miles, so that the time of any given community may be approximately in accord with sun time.

This arrangement worked very satisfactorily until America entered the World War, when daylight saving time was adopted nationally to conserve fuel.

The only honest plan for the wets to pursue would be to advocate the repeal or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Affirmative action on the part of thirty-six States was necessary to write that amendment into the Constitution, and by the same token, it would require as many States to strike it out.

Realizing the hopelessness of such a task in the present state of public opinion, the wets content themselves by making attempts to evade and nullify the fundamental law. A part of their campaign of propaganda is intended to create the impression that all lawlessness in the country is due to prohibition. Rev. J. J. Curran of Wilkes-Barre, who appeared before the Senate committee as a witness, well said:

"Were we to believe the testimony of the wet witnesses who have appeared before this body, we should conclude that prohibition is responsible for every species of crime of every class of criminals in the United States to-day."

"Nero, the Roman fiddler and Emperor, played much the same tactics in his day as the wets do in our day, so that when anything went wrong in the City of Rome or throughout the empire he blamed the Christians for it. The wets have corrupted our county courts, our city officials, or judges and juries and other State and national officials that through fraud and bribery they may attain to the accumulation of wealth, regardless of the injury done to law and order."

The experience with daylight saving time proved most unsatisfactory to farmers in all parts of the country. When President Wilson vetoed the repeal of the wartime daylight saving act, Congress overrode the veto in response to the united demand of the farmers from every section. This restored standard time on a national basis.

But various cities and towns are not satisfied with this arrangement, and every Summer they must tinker with the clock.

Pennsylvania has had its full share of fighting on this subject. The advocates of daylight saving have lost every battle that was fought in the Legislature on this question. In spite of a State law which provides that the legal time of Pennsylvania shall be in accord with the time fixed by Congress, the daylight savers do as they please about it.

The trouble with the present law is that it provides no penalties for violations. At the 1925 session of the Legislature a bill was passed to put teeth into the law, but it was vetoed by Governor Pinchot.

A NATURAL QUESTION

Archie, out riding with his mother, saw her nod pleasantly to the minister as she passed.

"Who was that, Mamma?" asked the little fellow.

"That's the man who married me, son."

"Then what's Pa doing at our house?"

A man that beareth false witness against his neighbor is a maul, and a sword, and a sharp arrow.—Proverbs 25: 18.

Master's Letter to Granges

WE have several projects before us for our consideration during the season, and it will require the combined efforts of every loyal worker and member to accomplish the things we have undertaken for the year's work.

The State of Ohio is a thoroughly organized Grange State, and the Ohio Grange has challenged the Pennsylvania State Grange to an efficiency contest.

The terms of the contest are substantially as follows: A. Net gain in membership, 50 points: B. New Granges organized, 20 points: C. Community projects completed, 20 points: D. Grange Halls dedicated, 5 points: E. Per cent increase in Grange life insurance, 5 points.

With the splendid deputy system, and the fifty-seven Pomona Granges in Pennsylvania, our various standing committees; our thousands of loyal workers, we should be able to carry off the prize.

Several new Granges have already been organized, and there is every indication of increased membership all along the line. New Juvenile Granges are springing up everywhere, and the outlook for the year is very bright.

Funds are steadily coming in for the Girls' Dormitory, and new interest seems to be manifested in that most worthy and commendable undertaking.

At the present price of potatoes it would take about one-half bushel to raise the desired amount of our quota; why not make June the social and philanthropic month for raising our portion and thereby complete that project?

Frequently we hear of booster meetings, and usually the results are more than the promoters had expected; let us make the year a booster year from the Delaware River to the Ohio State line, and from the 42d parallel of latitude to the Mason and Dixon line.

Our state is like a great empire, and the possibilities are unlimited when the people undertake to accomplish things in a collective way.

This is the time of year when seed sown will be likely to germinate and bring forth a harvest; therefore it is the most appropriate time to sow efforts along Grange lines, that the results may be garnered in due season.

Probably there was never a time when political students were more at a loss, in this state than now, to know which way to turn. We cannot discuss merits of candidates in our Grange meetings, but we can and should discuss issues wherever we choose.

If politicians choose to adopt every phase of human activity, of thought, of hope, or desire, in order to build a platform, it would literally seal the utterance of all those who would refrain from political discussions.

In the present crisis there are some candidates who would, according to their statements, bring back the licensed saloon in order to save the youth from falling into the pitfalls of crime.

There are others, according to their statements, who would save the youth of our time from falling into the pitfalls of

crime by keeping them away from the saloon, and the saloon away from them.

If the saloon will save your boy from crime, then the closer the saloon is to the boy the more likely he is to come under the spellbinding influence of that preventative. Then consider what effect it would have if that influence was next door to where said boy lives.

On the other hand if the atmosphere around the saloon would likely draw upon the imagination of that youth until he became saturated with the debauching effects that have in past years dragged the youth of the land unwittingly but surely beyond redemption, then that saloon should be kept as far away from that youth as the east is from the west.

The fathers and mothers of the youth of Pennsylvania have never had a better chance to register their convictions upon this vital issue than now.

It is the duty of every man and woman of voting age to attend the primary election and signify which course they would have the craft of future citizenship steered.

Some will claim that this is not the only issue before us to-day. That of course is true. There are many issues. And it is just possible that the statesmen who would save your boy in one way, would have just as keen an interest in all the exigencies of life.

In any event every man, woman and child in the land is amenable to the laws of the land. And laws are made by senators, legislators and governors. Therefore it is the duty of every voter to take enough interest in the law-making bodies to attend the elections.

The privilege of voting should be looked upon as worthwhile, and the duty of voting should not be a hardship, but rather a great patriotic duty and privilege combined.

P. H. Dewey

HARBINGERS OF SPRING

Brand new couple
Have come to town,
Husband wears blue,
Wife blue and brown.

Piece of the sky—
A flash of wing,
Gladdens the eye—
Now this is spring.

In birdhouse wee
With sloping dome—
In joyful glee,
They've found a home.

They sing of love,
God gives to all,
"Life is so sweet,"
We hear them call.

If birds can trill
Of love and life—
Our faith can fill
This world of strife.

Can't you and I
Pass cheer along?
Oh! let us try
To join their song.
—Bertha Hall Helmer, in
Buffalo Evening News.



Evening Public Ledger, Philadelphia.
THE PUMP ALWAYS WAS A BETTER BET THAN THE BOTTLE

BOOSTS FOR "GRANGE NEWS"

People in this section look upon the Grange as the farmer's friend, and the same is true regarding their attitude toward GRANGE NEWS. The paper is filled with many items of interest to Grange folks and the rural people generally, helping us in our farming problems. We also feel partial toward your advertisers, because we are brought in contact with them through the medium maintained by the Grange.

FRED S. HAUES.

GRANGE NEWS is one of the best papers we get. While it is not very large, its pages are jammed full of good "Quaker stuff" that can easily be understood, besides being practical and up-to-date.

E. T. HALL, Centre Co.

I am writing to tell you what an excellent paper you folks are putting out. It is a "peach," and it is always highly appreciated in our household.

BERTHA HALL HELMER,
McKean County.

The only cheap thing about GRANGE NEWS is the subscription price. As one of the readers of the paper for many years, I am glad to see that it is losing none of its punch and vigor. It is clean, bright, and newsy, and it is always sane in its treatment of public questions.

G. D. M., Washington Co.

Statement of the ownership, management, etc., PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS (monthly) Chambersburg, Pa., for October 1, 1925, required by the act of August 24, 1912.

Editor, P. H. Dewey, Gaines, Pa. Managing Editor, Fred Breckman, Harrisburg, Pa. Business Manager, Morris Lloyd, Chambersburg, Pa. Publishers, Pennsylvania State Grange, Chambersburg, Pa.

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Affirmed to and subscribed before me this 30th day of March, 1926. M. G. McDowell, Notary Public. My commission expires April 9, 1927.

BINDER TWINE

Get our exceptionally low price on BINDER TWINE for the season of 1926. Grange and Farm Organization orders in large lots a specialty. Farmer agents wanted to solicit orders from their neighborhoods. Sign up this slip and mail to the address below and get our money-making proposition and sample by return mail. We have a special offer for you.

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BURLINGTON, N. J.

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

ADAMS COUNTY RESTORED TO MAP OF THE GRANGE

State deputy J. B. Meisel on April 7th organized a Grange in Menallen Township, Adams County, with a charter membership of 19. This puts Adams County back on the map of the Grange after an absence of about a year. With Adams back in the fold, there is at least one Grange in each of the 67 counties of the State. The officers of the new Grange are: Master, J. Blair Garretson; Lecturer, Mrs. G. F. Smith; Secretary, Ryland Garretson.

There is a good prospect of the early reorganization of South Mountain Grange, No. 1401, and it is likely that a number of other Granges will be added in Adams County before the close of the fiscal year. If this can be accomplished, it is planned to organize a Pomona Grange for Adams County.

State Lecturer John H. Light organized Conewago Valley Grange, No. 1945, in Lebanon County, during the closing days of March. This Grange starts its career with 31 charter members. The names of the officers follow: Master, Samuel G. Myers; Lecturer, B. M. Niemoand; Secretary, Harry M. Gruber.

G. M. Griffin on April 17, organized Markleysburg Grange in Fayette County, with 39 charter members. B. B. Barton is the Master of the new Grange, while Isaac Keller and Amidee Seese are lecturer and secretary, respectively.

Lebanon County is planning to call a meeting of all Masters and Past Masters, with a view to mapping the county for the establishment of new Granges.

HALL OF SPRING HILL DESTROYED BY FIRE

The hall of Spring Hill Grange, No. 178, of Bradford County, was destroyed by fire on the morning of April 18th.

In reporting the loss to GRANGE NEWS, Mrs. Lucy Shumway, lecturer of the Bradford County Pomona Grange, who is a member of Spring Hill Grange, writes in part as follows:

"We are hard hit, for we had only \$1,500 insurance on the hall, and none on the contents. The hall was fully furnished, and we had a good supply of

dishes and silverware. We also had a well equipped Juvenile room, and we had just installed an electric light plant, which is about half paid for.

"As you probably know, this is just a small country neighborhood, and our membership is less than a hundred.

"However, as we gathered about the ruins to-day, we heard few complaints. The general expression was of thankfulness that our church, which stands on the same lot, was untouched.

"We are agreed that we will rebuild and that our new building will be better and more fully equipped to meet our needs than the old. We also agree that the process of rebuilding should begin at once."

A Grange that is animated by that spirit deserves to succeed. While regretting the loss, here's luck to Spring Hill Grange and every one of its members!

OVER HALF OF PENNSYLVANIA GRANGES HAVE THEIR OWN HALLS

A survey that has just been completed shows that 474 of the 921 Subordinate Granges of Pennsylvania own the halls in which they meet. According to estimates furnished by the Granges themselves, the aggregate value of these halls is more than \$1,650,000.

Since most Grange halls represent a great deal of labor and material that was contributed free of charge by the members, not to mention the sites upon which they stand, it would probably be safe to say that the combined value of these halls in Pennsylvania is close to the \$2,000,000 mark.

Comparison shows that it is a very close race for leadership in the matter of Grange halls between three counties.

Washington Leads in New Granges

THE STATE of Washington, with 10 new Subordinate Granges, led the rest of the country in extension work during the quarter ending March 31st. Idaho came next, with 7, while Colorado and Idaho were tied for third place with 5 each. Pennsylvania organized 2 Subordinate Granges during the quarter, besides reorganizing one dormant Grange. The total number of new Granges for the whole country during the quarter was 50.

Following is the itemized statement sent out by C. M. Freeman, secretary of the National Grange:

ORGANIZED—SUBORDINATE			
California	2	Ohio	2
Colorado	5	Oklahoma	4
Idaho	7	Oregon	5
Indiana	2	Pennsylvania	2
Iowa	1	Vermont	1
Kansas	2	Washington	10
Maine	1	West Virginia	1
Michigan	3		
Nebraska	2	Total	50

ORGANIZED—POMONA			
Colorado	1	Oregon	1
		Total	2

ORGANIZED—JUVENILE			
California	1	Ohio	1
Illinois	1	Oregon	4
Maine	3	Pennsylvania	1
Massachusetts	1	Vermont	1
Michigan	4	Washington	1
New York	3		
		Total	21

RE-ORGANIZED—SUBORDINATE			
Colorado	1	Pennsylvania	1
Kansas	1	Washington	3
Massachusetts	1	Wisconsin	3
Michigan	2		
Ohio	1	Total	13

RE-ORGANIZED POMONA		RE-ORGANIZED JUVENILE	
Washington	1	Maine	1
Total	1	Total	1

GRAVE MARKERS for GRANGERS

Made of Solid Cast Bronze or Aluminum, also for 60 other lodges.

Send for circular.

Flag Outfit—Flag, fast colors, cotton bunting, size 3x5, strong jointed pole with bracket and halyard ready for erecting \$1.75 postpaid anywhere.

TRENTON EMBLEM COMPANY

126 Hamilton Ave., Trenton, N. J.

Tioga County comes first, with 32 Granges reporting that they own the halls in which they meet. Bradford is next, with 31, while Crawford is a close third, with 30.

But while Crawford ranks third in the number of halls, it comes first in the matter of value, outranking Tioga by more than \$11,000.

According to estimates compiled by the National Grange, the aggregate value of Grange halls in the United States is over \$16,000,000.

Notwithstanding the high price of labor and materials, many substantial Grange halls have been erected in Pennsylvania during recent years.

All Granges that contemplate the erection of a hall are advised to submit their plans and specifications for approval to the bureau of inspection of the Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg, Pa., before beginning operations.

Under the Fire and Panic Act, the Department of Labor and Industry is charged with the inspection of buildings in which public gatherings are held, and it is good policy to have plans approved in advance.

NATIONAL DEPUTY FOR COLORADO DOES GOOD WORK

R. M. Cessna, National Deputy for Colorado, set a new record recently by organizing five Subordinate Granges and one Pomona during five weeks. In addition to this, he visited a number of established Granges during the period indicated.

TABER ATTENDS MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE

L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, sailed from New York on the President Harding on April 7th to attend the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, as the representative of the National Grange.

Mr. Taber was designated as a delegate by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of State.

Before returning to the United States, Mr. Taber expects to make a study of co-operating marketing in Holland and Denmark, besides spending a little time in England.

He plans to be back in his office at Columbus, Ohio, about the middle or the last of May.

NINE IN A DAY

C. M. Freeman, Secretary of the National Grange, reports that March 24th was a "Red Letter Day" in his office.

Nine charter applications reached his desk during that day, which was an unusual record for the month of March.

Breaking the world's altitude record is another of those jobs where there is plenty of room at the top.—Arkansas Gazette.

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.

Grange Supplies

Officers' Sashes

Members' Badges, Subordinate No. 4, Reversible, 45 cents each. Pomona Badges, No. 14, Reversible 55 cents each.

No. 650 U. S. Wool Bunting Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted with Eagle and Stand, \$6.50. Printed Silk Flag, 3x5 ft., Mounted as above, \$10.00. Printed Silk Flag 4x6 ft., Mounted as above, \$15.00.

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SASHES

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THE LECTURER'S CORNER

By JOHN H. LIGHT, State Lecturer

THE most important meeting for the Granges during the month of May will be the Memorial meeting. It is our hope that this special event will be observed by those Granges that have lost any of their number through death during the past year.

It is appropriate that we should keep green the memory of our departed Brothers and Sisters in the Order.

Our Memorial Day programs should be of a type befitting our great fraternity. In addition to the program work, visitation to the burial plots and the decoration of graves should be observed.

In this connection, it would also be appropriate for the Granges to take some interest in the burial grounds of their respective communities.

It frequently happens in sparsely settled country districts, in particular, that God's Acre is neglected; quite often briars and brush cover the ground and obscure the graves of the forefathers of the neighborhood, while tombstones are falling down and the fences are in need of repairs.

In communities where this is the case, there is an opportunity for the Grange to display its civic spirit by banding together and putting things in proper order. This might be viewed as a community project, and Granges that take hold of the work will be falling in line with the suggestion of the Master of the National Grange, who has asked each Grange to take up and complete at least one community project during the year.

For Granges that wish to observe Memorial Day, the following program, adapted by Milton Cole, State Deputy for Lehigh and Northampton Counties, from the program of the National Grange, is presented:

MEMORIAL DAY PROGRAM

1. Hymn—"Abide with Me" (Quartet or Chorus).
2. Scripture—23d Psalm; Chaplain leading, all join.
3. Prayer—By Chaplain concluding with Lord's Prayer by all.
4. Hymn—"One Sweetly Solemn Thought," or Memorial Ode (Chorus).
5. Roll Call of deceased members and placing of roses on open Bible.
6. Memorial Address—By Master.
7. Hymn—"Nearer My God to Thee"; by all, or by Flower Bearers, kneeling around altar.
8. Reading—"Love Triumphant" (From Whittier's Snow-Bound).
9. Closing Hymn—"Father We'll Rest in Thy Love" (Grange Melodies page 6).
10. Benediction—By Chaplain.

This service should be made as impressive as possible and should not be longer than 40 minutes. It should be in charge of the Chaplain, or some one delegated by him. If possible it should be conducted without any announcements. Audience will rise for numbers 2, 3, 4, 7, and 10. The Secretary calls the roll of members who died during the year, and as each name is called a sister passes to the altar and deposits a rose upon the open Bible and returns. These sisters should all be dressed in white and be seated together on either side of the hall. In passing to the altar they march back toward rear of hall, turn square until in front of Overseer, then up center of hall to altar. When returning they march back the same way they came. When marching to the altar and away from it, the pianist should play softly, "Nearer My God to Thee," or other appropriate music. As each Flower Bearer places her roses on the Bible, she says: "In honor of Sister (or Brother) _____ I now place this token on our altar." When reaching No. 5 on the program, the Chaplain says: "This Grange has lost by death during

the past year the following brothers and sisters:"

Brother _____ died _____ (Here the Chaplain pauses till rose is placed).

Sister _____ died _____ (Here again Chaplain pauses till rose is placed).

The Flower Bearers may remain at the altar after depositing their roses, and form a circle around it, and remain standing while the Master delivers the memorial address; after which they kneel around the altar and sing "Nearer My God to Thee" (one or two stanzas).

The memorial address should be given by the Master, but may be delegated to some one else. In place of such an address the Master may read slowly and impressively the part in the Grange Funeral Ceremony assigned to the Chaplain, changing slightly the opening words of the second paragraph to fit the occasion.

The impressiveness of the service depends to a great extent on the ability of the Chaplain. The prayer and benediction should, if possible, be committed to memory. The Chaplain may, however, offer a free prayer instead of the prayer given below.

Instead of a hymn "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," the hymn known as "Memorial Ode" may be used. This latter hymn is very appropriate for the occasion, and is found in "Patrons' Pride" published by G. W. Armstrong, of Lisbon, Ohio.

The Reading, "Love Triumphant" is an extract from Whittier's Snow-Bound.

PRAYER

Almighty Father, Maker and Ruler of all things, help us to approach Thee with reverence and childlike trust. We are but of yesterday but from eternity to eternity Thou Art God. We all do fade as a leaf, but Thou endurest through all generations. We know, O God, that it is of Thee alone that we have been preserved until the present time.

We rejoice to know that Thou hast given us Thy Son to be our Saviour and Lord, and Thy Holy Spirit to be our Guide and Comforter.

We thank Thee for Thy Holy Word in which there are so many precious promises and so many words of comfort. We thank Thee for the hope of eternal life. Enable us to look forward to that blessed hope—the time when we shall become reunited with those who have been called away from us by death.

O Lord, who alone art the author and disposer of life, may we humbly bow beneath Thy hand. Thou hast sent Thy messenger and hast called away from us during the past year one (or several) of our number. May we meekly learn the lessons which Thou wouldst teach us by this visitation. May it remind us of the shortness and uncertainty of human life. Teach us, then, to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

O Thou who turnest the shadow of death into morning, show us that in all disappointment Thou art near us; in all darkness Thou art enlightening us; in all temptation or sorrow Thou art still loving us. Incline our hearts to seek Thy truth and serve Thy holy will; that, having served faithfully and reverently, we may rejoice at eventide when the shadows fall, knowing that in death Thou wilt give us life.

Do Thou be with those who have been bereaved and uphold them in their trials. Do Thou, O Lord, hear us in these petitions, and bestow upon us Thy grace and mercy for the sake of our Saviour, Jesus Christ, who taught us to pray, Our Father who art in heaven, etc. Amen.

BENEDICTION

Now the God of Peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus,

that great shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make us perfect in every good work to do His will, working in us that which is well pleasing in his sight: to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen. (Heb. 13: 20, 21).

READING—"LOVE TRIUMPHANT"

O Time and Change! How strange it seems, with so much gone Of life and love, to still live on! Ah, brother! Only I and thou Are left of all that circle now, The dear home faces whereupon That fitful firelight paled and shone. Henceforward, listen as we will, The voices that we loved are still; Look where we may, the wide earth o'er, Those lighted faces smile no more. We tread the paths their feet have worn, We sit beneath their orchard trees, We hear, like them, the hum of bees And rustle of the bladed corn; We turn the pages that they read, Their written words we linger o'er; But in the sun they cast no shade, No voice is heard, no sign is made, No step is on the conscious floor! Yet Love will dream and Faith will trust (Since He who knows our needs is just) That somehow, somewhere, meet we must. Alas for him who never sees The stars shine through his cypress-trees! Who, helpless, lays his dead away, Nor looks to see the breaking day Across the mournful tombstones play! Who hath not learned, in hours of faith, The truth to flesh and sense unknown, That Life is ever Lord of Death, And Love can never lose its own!

Not failure, but low aim, is a crime.

READY TO TRY AGAIN

The subject of kissing was debated with much earnestness for half an hour between a young man and his best girl. The fellow insisted that it was always possible for a man to kiss a girl at will, whether she chose to permit it or not. The maiden was firm in maintaining that such was not the case.

Finally, it was decided that the only solution to the question must be by a practical demonstration, one way or the other.

So they tried it. They clinched, and the battle was on. After a lively tussle, they broke away. The girl had been kissed ardently for a period of minutes. But her comment showed an undaunted spirit:

"Oh, well, you didn't really win fair. My foot slipped. . . . Let's try it again."

RESPONSES TO DUTY

The following contributions to the Publication Fund of GRANGE NEWS were received during the past month:

Success Grange, No. 1798	\$5.00
Ohio Pyle Grange, No. 1933	3.00
Waltersburg Grange, No. 1144	5.00
Needmore Grange, No. 1890	5.00
West Salem Grange, No. 1607	5.00
Penn Grange, No. 534	6.86
Summit Grange, No. 1155	2.00
Clover Grange, No. 1172	3.00
Juniata Grange, No. 889	

TEST SEED CORN

How is your seed corn supply? It will soon be planting time and the assurance that the seed corn put in the planter-box will grow is a comforting one. A test in time will save possible disappointment and insure a better crop prospect.

PATRONS OF PENNSYLVANIA

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In buying the INGERSOLL PAINTS, you pay ONLY THE FACTORY COST for the actual Paint furnished. YOU SAVE MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS. The Dealer or Supply House may offer you a Paint at our price, but THEY CANNOT GIVE YOU OUR QUALITY OF PAINT AT OUR PRICE as they charge you in ADDITION to the value of the Paint furnished, the expensive cost of selling method and Middlemen's profits. Dealers can offer you low-priced Paints ONLY AT THE EXPENSE OF QUALITY OF PAINT FURNISHED.

DON'T USE CHEAP PAINT offered by Dealers and Supply Houses. Any saving made in first cost WILL BE LOST MANY TIMES OVER in the expense of FREQUENT REPAINTING. THE INGERSOLL PAINT will give you LONG YEARS of satisfactory service and LOOK WELL all the time.

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We can refer you to pleased customers in your neighborhood. We make it easy for you to buy paint direct from the mill. The book will tell you the quantity needed. The order will reach us over night, and the paint will be on the way to you in twenty-four hours. Let us send you our FREE DELIVERY PLAN. Send your address for a beautiful set of Sample Color Cards and our Paint Book. We mail them FREE.

—The Editor of this paper recommends INGERSOLL'S PAINTS—

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A child can operate a player piano. The family can enjoy it while the young folks use it to take piano lessons. Young folks with musical abilities are popular. A player piano encourages musical ability which can help young people to earn their way through college. Ask college folks.

You will be glad to have our literature and detailed information regarding this well-known make of Player Pianos.

Write Today.

The Sprow Music House
CARLISLE, Dept. C, PENNA.

OHIO CHALLENGES PENNSYLVANIA
IN GRANGE EFFICIENCY CONTEST

(Concluded from page 1.)

tribution among those who may be asked to join should address the Pennsylvania State Grange, Harrisburg, Pa., and their wants will be supplied.

In the matter of securing new Granges, our principal reliance must be the State Deputies. Every Deputy should survey the district committed to his care, with a view to finding localities where Granges might profitably be planted, and then go to work in real earnest to organize such communities.

It goes without saying that where there is an opportunity to reorganize a Grange, it should not be neglected.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS

At the beginning of the year, L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, urged each Grange to take up and complete at least one community project during the year. This feature will count 20 points in the contest. In some localities, Grange leaders report that they have difficulty in maintaining the interest of their members. Nothing would be more likely to rekindle the enthusiasm to the members in such cases than the adoption of the plan advocated by Mr. Taber. It is also true that nothing will raise the Grange more in the opinion of the community than to engage in some form of activity that will benefit the people locally, individually and collectively. The National Grange has published a pamphlet on "The Grange and the Community" which contains some helpful suggestions. Any Grange may secure a copy of this pamphlet by addressing the secretary of the State Grange.

Every year sees quite a number of Grange halls dedicated in this State. Granges that contemplate the erection of halls should try to arrange to have the dedication take place before September 30th.

GRANGE LIFE INSURANCE

The Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company, which is the Grange life insurance company for New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, set as its goal for Pennsylvania this year 4,000 additional policies. The Executive Committee of the State Grange has asked all the Subordinate Granges to cooperate in this endeavor, pointing out the many advantages and benefits resulting from the carrying of life insurance in a reliable, legal reserve company, such as the Farmers and Traders. If there is no local agent of the company in any given community, full particulars concerning policies may be secured by addressing the home office of the company, at Syracuse, N. Y. This company was started as a Grange enterprise and it is meeting with gratifying success. The policies which the company now has in force on the lives of Grange members in this State total \$8,000,000. More than \$123,000 has been paid in death claims to the beneficiaries of Grange policy holders in this State during recent years. The State Grange does not hesitate to recommend the Farmers and Traders to all those desiring life insurance.

Let every Subordinate Grange give due consideration to the foregoing at its next meeting, and then take suitable action. Action is what counts!

The Pomona Granges should also plan at their next meeting to play the part of which they are capable in carrying out the program under consideration. In no other State has Pomona Grange efficiency reached a higher point than in Pennsylvania. Our Pomona Granges are probably better financed than those of any other State, and they are, therefore, in a position to do good work, if they will make the effort.

In the matter of organizing new Granges, in particular, many Pomonas have an opportunity which should be seized and improved. In counties that are not fully organized, definite steps should be taken at the next meeting to

plant some new Granges. It should be remembered that Pomona Deputies have authority to organize and reorganize Granges, as well as State Deputies. All necessary instructions may be secured by writing the Master or the Secretary of the State Grange.

The ensuing five months will determine which State, Ohio or Pennsylvania, has the best disciplined and most active Grange organization. We have nothing but good-will for our fellow members in the Buckeye State. But if they were not willing to take the chance of being beaten, they had no business to issue a challenge to Pennsylvania. "Up, Guards and at them," as Wellington said at Waterloo, and may the better State win!

WEDDED FIFTY-TWO YEARS

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Sawyer, shown below, recently celebrated the fifty-second anniversary of their wedding. They have been valuable members of Liberty Grange, No. 1182, almost since its organization, in 1900, and they have



attended numerous sessions of the State Grange.

They have a large and respected family of children, an ideal farm home, near Port Alleghe, and, by virtue of the part they have played in the upbuilding of the community, have won a warm place in the hearts of all those with whom they have come in contact.

BERTHA HALL HELMER.

It is all right to "shoot folly as it flies" but it is much better to shoot it before it is old enough to fly.

Contributions to the Girls' Dormitory Fund

DURING the month from March 20th to April 20th, the sum of \$475.24 was added to the fund which the Granges of the State are raising for the building of a dormitory for girls at State College. Lebanon County Pomona Grange, No. 59, led the list with a contribution of \$250.00. Checks for this fund should be made payable to the Grange Dormitory Fund, and sent direct to Fred Brenekman, secretary, Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa. Following is an itemized list of the cash contributions received during the period above indicated:

County	Grange	Amount
Allegheny	New Texas, No. 1896	\$20.00
Potter	West Branch, No. 1149	4.00
York	Peach Bottom, No. 1711	3.00
Lackawanna	Waverly Community, No. 1849	3.34
Bucks	Tyro Hall, 1513	50.00
Bucks	Chalfont, No. 1545	69.00
Northumberland	Turbot, No. 249	.90
Montgomery	Cold Point, No. 606	25.00
Elk	Boot Jack, No. 1680	50.00
Lebanon	Pomona Grange, No. 59	250.00
		\$475.24
	Cash contributions previously acknowledged	26,342.06
	Total cash in fund, April 20th	\$26,817.30

CARE FOR BLIND BABIES

Laws that care for the blind in the State of Pennsylvania now include the child from the day of blindness, even though that be at birth. This makes Pennsylvania one of the leading States in the care of its young blind. The law is House Bill No. 648, introduced by Mr. Walter, providing payment for blind babies of "not more than \$1.50 per day."

A special budget is provided for these children and they are appointed, not committed, but appointed by the State Board of Education as pupils, for care, maintenance and education in Kindergarten-Hospitals and Homes combined, provided for them. If the mother will realize that the baby needs immediate care, she will take advantage of these appointments and send the baby that it may have the hospital care especially, before the little body becomes twisted and deformed.

The present budget provides for several more babies or young and backward children. Where are the children who should have these appointments? Report all such blind to Mrs. John Alden, Founder of the Blind Babies Homes and Kindergartens and originator of the Blind Baby Law in Pennsylvania—address Blind Babies Home, Summit, New Jersey, the Institution where the State of Pennsylvania has been sending its blind babies for over ten years.

The State pays \$1.50 a day for each child so appointed, and it graduates when old enough to the Overbrook or Pittsburgh Schools, or State Classes for the Blind, where it gets the higher education. Delay in sending the baby early, often means its deterioration into a helpless and backward blind child.

ROUSING THE CONGREGATION

A famous minister when preaching one Sunday in the summer time observed that many among the congregation were drowsing. Suddenly, then, he paused, and afterwards continued in a loud voice, relating an incident that had no connection whatever with his sermon. This was to the following effect:

"I was once riding along a country road. I came to the house of a farmer, and halted to observe one of the most remarkable sights I have ever seen. There was a sow with a litter of ten little pigs. This sow and each of her offspring had a long curved horn growing out of the forehead between the ears."

The clergyman again paused, and ran his eye over the congregation. Everybody was now wide-awake. He thereupon remarked:

"Behold how strange! A few minutes since, when I was telling you the truth, you went to sleep. But now, when you have heard a whopping lie, you are all wide-awake."

DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Give me a spoon of oleo, Ma,
And the sodium alkali,
For I'm going to make a pie, Mamma!
I'm going to make a pie,
For Dad will be hungry and tired, Ma,
And his tissues will decompose;
So give me a gram of phosphate,
And the carbon and cellulose.
Now give me a chunk of casein, Ma,
To shorten the thermic fat,
And give me the oxygen bottle, Ma,
And look at the thermostat.
And if the electric oven is cold
Just turn it on half an ohm,
For I want to have supper ready
As soon as Dad comes home.
—Farm Journal.

The envious man is ever poor.

Gladioli Special
Introductory
Offer

50 BULBS \$1
FOR 1

Parcel Post 10c Extra
The above offer consists of large size flowering bulbs 1 1/4

1 1/4 inches in diameter. This mixture contains all colors, many being fine named sorts, such as America, Mrs. Francis King, Mrs. Pendleton, Peace, Panama, Schwaben, Halley and others. These will all bloom. Do not compare with No. 8 or No. 4 bulbs.

ORDER NOW
N. LEON WINTZER
"Gladiolus Grower"
WEST GROVE, PENNA.

DAHLIAS
GLADIOLI

12 Large Cactus Dahlias . . \$1.00
12 Giant Decorative Dahlias 1.00
30 Large Gladioli, Assorted 1.00
50 Blooming Size Gladioli . 1.00
12 Giant Flowering Cannas 1.00
12 Hardy Chrysanthemum Plants 1.00

ANY COLLECTION \$1.00
BY PARCEL POST

All six prepaid for \$5.00
C. O. D. Shipment 10c extra

A wonderful collection of plants and bulbs for that garden you are planning. Have a real flowering garden all summer.

Cultural directions with each order.
Send for Catalogue

20 ACRES OF FLOWERS

MARK W. SIMON & SON

BOX 46, BERLIN, N. J.

WINDOW SHADES

SAVE MONEY—BUY DIRECT
FROM MANUFACTURER

Made ready to hang at your own windows in a large variety of materials and colors. Every shade and roller guaranteed.

Send today for samples, colors and prices. Full instructions for measuring and ordering.

LINCOLN SUPPLY CO. Ephrata, Pa.

Farmers and Forest Protection

By GEORGE H. WIRT, Chief, Bureau of Forest Protection

EVERY farmer in Pennsylvania needs and uses a large quantity of wood and timber in order to make his farming easy and profitable. There is every reason, therefore, why every farmer in the State should be interested in having a supply of wood available within easy reach of his farm.

No matter what the principal crop on any Pennsylvania farm may be, water is an essential factor in the productiveness of that farm. The presence or absence of forests on the highlands of the State, because of the effect a forest has upon atmospheric and soil moisture, may be the determining factor which makes a farm profitable or unprofitable.

Therefore every farmer in Pennsylvania again should be interested in the protection not only of local forest areas but of all the forests which ought to be growing on the mountains and less valuable land areas.

At this season of the year in preparing for the spring's activities it is customary for farmers to gather together dead weeds, briars, brush, rubbish, etc., and dispose of it by burning. Old fields are burned over in order to destroy heavy weeds and weed seeds. Fence rows are cleaned out by fire and in some cases some mistaken farmers burn over their grass fields in order to dispose of dead grass which has accumulated in the winter.

This cleaning up process is to be commended in a majority of instances and in certain other instances it might be well to allow the material to decay and become mulch for the soil. However, there are certain factors which exist at this time of the year which too frequently are not observed. One is that usually the wind is strong and uncertain, being quiet at one moment and very high the next; blowing from one direction one moment and perhaps the opposite direction the next.

Another condition is that the dead leaves and other material on the ground in a forest area is just as dry as tinder and at least as dry as the material which the farmer expects to burn. When the rubbish piles have been set on fire the heat from the fires disturbs the balance of the air and the hot air rises rapidly,

sparks are carried with it and the wind carries them a long distance dropping them into the forest tinder.

The fence rows or the field of dead grass which are burned perhaps adjoin the woodland and the farmer thinks he can beat out the flames along the woods and is mistaken. The brush piles too frequently are made so big that the draft is strong enough to carry into the air good sized particles of burning material.

At any rate every spring in Pennsylvania we have a great many fires which come from farmers clearing up waste material and not taking into consideration the ease with which sparks may be carried to woodlands. Sometimes the fire in the woods is a result of thoughtlessness; sometimes the result of indifference or the failure to appreciate the value of a brush covered mountain or of young growth on the mountain.

At any rate the fire in the forests is due to the fact that the farmer has not taken precautions to restrain his fire to the place where it is supposed to do good. The farmer's carelessness therefore, is paid for not only by himself in the damage which he suffers on his own farm or in his own woodlands but also by every farmer in the neighborhood and every timber user in the State. The community suffers because timber land is not productive, cannot be assessed at its full value the forest area cannot do its share in helping to maintain local industries by supplying natural raw products and a great many other unsatisfactory conditions develop for which the community at large must stand the consequences.

A great many farmers are planting trees in order to make their waste cleared land more productive. Can you imagine anything more inconsistent than a farmer planting trees in his poorer fields and then being careless enough to leave his brush fires set fire to adjoining woodlands which have already been well planted with valuable trees by nature?

The lesson to be learned is that everyone who is a wood-user or is a forest landowner can well afford to be extremely careful not to let fire get into the woods and to do everything he possibly can to keep other people from letting fire get into the forests.

MEADVILLE GRANGE HOST
TO HUNDREDS OF VISITORS

Meadville Grange, No. 1459, of Crawford County, held a big booster meeting on the evening of March 27th, with seventeen Subordinate Granges represented among the visitors in attendance.

A large class of candidates was initiated in the third and fourth degrees by a team from Cambridge Springs Grange, No. 168, and Cambridge was right there with their excellent drills and tableaux, which were appreciated by all in attendance.

The degree work was followed by an interesting and instructive program. Former Mayor John E. Reynolds, of Meadville, gave an account of the early history of Meadville and the surrounding territory, while Edgar L. Gastieger, an attaché of the State Department of Agriculture, who is a member of Meadville Grange, also made a short speech.

Glenn Crumb, Pomona Master, gave an outline of the possibilities of community work suitable for the Granges to engage in. Walter R. Tucker discussed the subject, "How Can City People Be Made to Understand Our Farm Problems."

One of the surprise features was a mock wedding, with members of Meadville Grange as the participants.

VELMA HAMILTON.

A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver.—Bible.

INDIANA COUNTY POMONA
WANTS QUAIL PROTECTED

At the last meeting of Indiana County Pomona Grange, steps were taken to launch a campaign with a view to having quail placed on the list of song birds in Pennsylvania. A petition was drawn up and signed, asking the Game Commission to cooperate in this direction.

One of the speakers at the meeting was Senator Leo North, of Punxsutawney, a member of the Grange, who reported on the work of the Legislature at the special session.

One of the resolutions passed placed the Pomona on record as being in favor of Boys' and Girls' Club work as a means of introducing improved farm practices.

E. M. Thompson, Pomona Master, presided at the meeting.

FAYETTE COUNTY GRANGE
HONORS ITS FIRST MASTER

One of the interesting features in connection with the recent celebration of the thirty-third anniversary of Union Grange, No. 1103, of Fayette County, was the presentation of a Past Master's jewel to W. M. Thompson, who was a charter member of the Grange and its first Master.

Mr. Thompson served twelve years as Master of this Grange and he has been one of the most faithful and loyal members of the organization.



SENIOR GIRLS AT WORK IN THE HOME-MAKING CLASS OF THE ONTELAUNEE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL, LEESPORT, BERKS COUNTY

OUR FASHION AND PATTERN DEPARTMENT

All patterns 13 cents each, postage prepaid.



Address, giving number and size:
Pattern Department, Grange News, Chambersburg, Pa.

HEN-CURA, YEAST, COD LIVER OIL AND MILK COMBINATION

PUT UP IN POWDER FORM

Positively prevents and cures White Diarrhea, Leg Weakness, and all diseases that effect brooding chicks.

This is a Vitamin rich food to assist in building up the blood stream to assure VITALITY. Luster of feathers, the size and value of the birds.

Put up in powder form to use in the mash. For chicks use 2 lbs. to 100 lbs. of mash. For fowls use 1 lb. to 100 lbs. of mash.

1 lb. 50c, 4 lbs. \$1.75, 8 lbs. \$3.00.

Parcel Post prepaid up to the 5th Zone.

Lewis E. Rigler, 5028 Hawthorne St., Frankford, Philadelphia.

BABY CHICKS OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY

	25	50	100
White Leghorns	\$4.50	\$8.50	\$16.00
Brown Leghorns	4.75	9.00	17.00
Buff Leghorns	4.75	9.00	17.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00
Buff Plymouth Rocks	5.50	10.50	20.00
White Plymouth Rocks	5.50	10.50	18.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.75	9.00	17.00
Anconas	4.75	9.00	17.00
Black Minorcas	5.25	11.00	21.00
White Wyandottes	5.25	10.00	19.00
Silver Laced Wyandottes	5.50	10.50	20.00
White Orpingtons	6.75	13.00	25.00
Buff Orpingtons	5.25	10.00	19.00
Light Brahmas	7.50	14.50	28.00
Black Langshans	7.50	14.50	28.00

OUR CHICKS are extra fine; from pure bred, healthy birds of the highest quality; true to color; culled by a State Agriculturist. Our chicks have given wonderful satisfaction. We do not believe there are any better chicks hatched.

SEND check or money order, stating what date you desire shipment, and we will ship by prepaid parcel post, special delivery, the safest and quickest way, and guarantee 97% safe arrival.

H. G. Landis' Sons, Reading, Pa.
Reference: Pennsylvania Trust Co.
Assets over \$15,000,000.00.

ARISTOCRAT QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Orders now booked for May shipments. The Ideal Month for raising guinea fowls. Tanager and Wyckoff White.

Leghorns.....\$10.00 per 100
Sheppard Mottled Anconas, 12.00 per 100
Marlin White Wyandottes, 14.00 per 100
Parks Rocks and Owens
Reds.....13.00 per 100
One hundred per cent live delivery. Circular.

SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

We are listing 12 varieties of purebred chicks for March, April and May deliveries. Write for prices and circulars.

CLINTON HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM
R. 5, Dept. 24, Wilmington, Ohio.

CHICKS & UP. C. O. D. delivery guaranteed. Write for feeding system that raised 90-95% to maturity year after year. C. M. LAVER, Box 41, McAllisterville, Pa.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE inexpensively overcome, without drugs. Just send address. DR. H. P. STOKES, Mohawk, Florida.

Dr. Kaupp endorses 2 IN 1 LIME CREST

It replaces ordinary Grit and Oyster Shells

Dr. Kaupp, one of the country's leading poultry authorities, says that limestone grits, carrying nearly pure calcium carbonate, stimulate egg production—and grits with much magnesium are injurious. 2 in 1 Lime Crest Poultry Grit contains 90 to 95% calcium carbonate—and only about 2.71% magnesium. It takes the place of ordinary grit and oyster shells.

Write for free booklet on feeding.

LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CORPORATION OF AMERICA
29 Church St.
Newton, N. J.

MA'S TOOLS

At home it seems to be the rule Pa never has "the proper tool" Or knack to fix things. For the stunt That stumps ma, though, you'll have to hunt.

The Easter on the table leg
Fell out. Pa said a wooden peg
Would fix it up. But ma kep' mum
An' fixed it with a wad of gum.

We could scarce open our front door,
It stuck so tight. An' pa, he swore
He'd "buy a plane" as big as life—
Ma fixed it with the carving knife.

The bureau drawer got stuck one day,
An', push or pull, 'twas time to stay.
Says pa, "Some day 'twill shrink, I
hope."

Ma fixed it with a piece of soap.

The window-shade got out of whack,
'Twould not pull down, nor yet roll back.
Pa says, "No one can fix that thing."
Ma fixed it with a piece of string.

I broke the stove-door hinge one day.
('Twas cracked before, though, anyway.)
Pa said we'd put a new door in.
Ma grabbed her hair an' got a pin.

The bath-tub drain got all clogged up.
Pa bailed the tub out with a cup—
He had a dreadful helpless look.
Ma cleaned it with a crochet-hook.

One day our old clock wouldn't start.
Pa said he'd take it all apart
Some day an' fix the ol' machine.
Ma soused the works in gasoline.

The garden-gate latch broke one day.
Cows ate our sweet corn up. An', say,
Pa scolded like a house afire!
Ma fixed the latch up with hay wire.

So when my things gets out of fix,
Do I ask pa to mend 'em? Nix!
But ma just grabs what's near at hand
An' tugs things up to beat the band.

—Anon.

DAD'S OLD BREECHES

When dad has worn his trousers out,
They pass to brother John.
Then mother trims them round about,
And William puts them on.

When William's legs too long have grown,
The trousers fail to hide 'em,
So Walter claims them for his own
And stows himself inside 'em.

Next Sam's fat legs they close invest,
And, when they won't stretch tighter,
They're turned and shortened, washed
and pressed.

And fixed on me—the writer.
Ma works them into rugs and caps
When I have burst the stitches.
At doomsday we shall see (perhaps)
The last of dad's old breeches.

THE FAMILY

The family is like a book—
The children are the leaves,
The parents are the covers
That protecting beauty gives.

At first the pages of the book
Are blank and purely fair,
But Time soon writeth memories
And painteth pictures there.

Love is the little golden clasp
That bindeth up the trust;
Oh, break it not, lest all the leaves
Should scatter and be lost!

—Anon.

TO SOFTEN THE HANDS

The advertisement offered for fifty cents a recipe guaranteed to whiten the hands and soften them. Girls who sent the money received the following directions:

"Soak the hands three times a day in dish water while mother rests."

—Anon.

—Anon.

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200,000 CHICKS 1926

ONE MATING ONLY—THE BEST

Best Breeds—Lowest Prices

S. C. White Leghorns 100 500 1000
Young and Barron Strains \$13.00 \$62.50 \$120
Barred Plymouth Rocks 14.00 67.50 130
Thompson Strain

Broiler Chicks, assorted 12.00 55.00 105
Order direct. Prepaid. 100% Live De-
livery Guaranteed. Circular Free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY
R-1, Box 10, Richfield, Pa.

EGGS WANTED

Hundreds of farmers are getting an extra profit by shipping direct to us. Your eggs sold direct to our retail trade which enable us to get premiums. Reference: Federal National Bank.

W. F. WYMAN & CO.
4 Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, Mass.
Largest Commission Receivers of New Eng-
land Live Poultry.

BABY CHICKS OF QUALITY

English White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$12.00 per 100. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Anconas \$13.00. White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes and Black Minorcas \$14.00, also many other breeds. Safe arrival of good strong Chicks guaranteed. Prices are \$12.00, \$13.00 and \$14.00 per 100 chicks.

CHARLES H. G. SWEIGERT, AVONDALE HUNTER CO., PENNA.

COLLIES—quality puppies, pedigree, farm raised, easy to train; the child's beautiful, faithful playmate, the wife's protector, the farmer's hired man.

est.-A-Glen Collie Kennels, Dillsburg, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS—White Leghorns, 12c; Red, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, 14c; Mixed, 10c. Ten per cent books order. PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM, Sully, Pa.

OUR TWENTY-FIRST SEASON—Write for Circular and special prices on Big, Hungry Chicks from our wonder strain Large English White Leghorns, Superb Barred Rocks, and R. I. Reds. Shipped C.O.D. Satisfaction guaranteed. BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, R. D. 1, Chambersburg, Pa.

300,000 CHICKS FOR 1926
White Leghorn, Barred an' White Rock, Rhode Island Red and White Wyandotte. They are bred, hatched and priced right. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Catalogue free.

L. R. WALKER HATCHERY, Box N, Greencastle, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From 200-Egg Hens

Chicks from win'g laying, farm raised, mature stock, S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas. Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks, \$15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching cases \$5.00 per 100 up. Circular free. Belgian Hares, New Zealand Reds and Flemish Giant Rabbits. GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

Member American Baby Chick Producers Association.

SCHWEGLER'S THORO-BRED BABY CHICKS

"LIVE AND LAY"

Our breeders are bred for high egg production. Leghorns, Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, 12 and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for FREE Chick Book.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 229 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

WORMS

A Certain and Effective Remedy for

ROUND OR TAPE WORMS

that is simple to give and positive in results.

Be sure to use NIC-O-BIRD Capsules.

Enthusiastically recommended by State Colleges and leading authorities.

PRIEST'S PHARMACY, Toms River, New Jersey

MANSFIELD CHICKS

There's 38 years' experience back of every chick we sell. Our 1926 catalog tells how we're hatching them better than ever. It's free but worth a lot. Write for it today. Get our guaranteed prices for entire season.

MANSFIELD HATCHERY COMPANY

1216 SCHOOL ST. 1116 OLDHAM ST.

MANSFIELD, MASS. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Member International Baby Chick Assn.

BLAIR, THE REGULAR

Blair, the regular, wounded lay
On the slope of San Juan hill;
Near by were two of the volunteers,
Bleeding and faint and still;
And farther up, in a palm-tree hid,
A Spaniard with deadly gun
Took cruel aim at the men below,
Dropping them one by one.

One volunteer, with a feeble hand,
Fought with the plugging flies;
It told the fact of lingering life
To the Spaniard's watchful eyes.
He raised his gun to his shoulder then,
And a bullet sang afar;
It hit the hat of the wounded man,
Who lay on the left of Blair.

Another! The boy on the right hand
winced,
And uttered a moan of pain;
Another! Blair looked at his reddened blouse

And muttered, "I'm hit again,
But there's one more lead in my old
gun!"
His brow grew black with a frown—
"And I vow I'll shoot that Spanish
brute,
Who fires on men that are down."

Weak were his hands as he raised his
gun,
But steady his eye and aim;
Soon, round the trunk of the shielding
palm,
The head of the Spaniard came.
Then up from the slope the Springfield
spoke

And answered the Mauser well;
Blair, the regular, grimly smiled
As the Spaniard shrieked and fell.

The volunteer who lay on the left
Moaned "Water!" again and again.
Said Blair, "By making a double quick
I may capture a full canteen."
So, firmly shutting his whitening lips,
He crept where the Spaniard lay,
Secured the prize and crawled slowly
back;

Ah, painful and long seemed the way!

"You first," said both of the volunteers,
As he handed out the full canteen;
They saw his blood-stained blouse, and
they knew

Right well what its cost had been;
Blair could but whisper to answer them,
One hand on his bleeding side,
"You fellows have homes somewhere,"
said he,

"I'm a regular." Then he died.

Sidney of England, make room! Make
room

In thy niche of courtly fame,
While side by side with thine own we
write

Another nobleman's name!
Blair, the regular! Homeless no more
Since thy death's heroic day.

Thy name and the fame of thy gallant
deed

Are homed in our hearts for aye.
—Ida Reed Smith.

RUBBER STAMPS

Your name and address.

Two lines, 65 cents.

Three lines, 90 cents.

Harrisburg Stencil Works

132 Locust St. Harrisburg, Pa.

Hand's UDDERINE

A safe, sure, powerful absorbent Ointment for spider, cut teats, cow pox and general inflammation of the UDDER. In use over 25 years.

LARGE 1 LB. JAR, \$1.25.

GET FREE, \$1.25 jar, send names and addresses of 12 large dairymen and \$1.25, and we will send TWO \$1.25 jars, charges paid. Free sample on request. Live agents wanted.

J. A. HAND SON CO., Moosic, Pa.

Manufacturing Chemists.

BOTANIST URGES WILD FLOWER PRESERVATION

Seventy different species of wild flowers are in need of preservation in certain sections of Pennsylvania according to Dr. E. M. Gress, botanist, State Department of Agriculture. These flowers should not be picked at all or else picked with great care.

Among the flowers which Dr. Gress has listed as being in need of preservation are the columbine, arbutus, gentian, hepatica, Dutchman's breeches, bloodroot, all the plants of the orchid and trillium families, shooting star, slender blue flag, dwarf iris, twin leaf, bluebells, wood anemone and several species of fern including the royal, walking, cliff, chain and maiden-hair ferns.

To insure a future as rich in native wild flowers as the past, Dr. Gress urges that a sense of appreciation of the beauty of our wild flowers and a desire to preserve that beauty be instilled into the hearts and minds of our citizens. Along with this appreciation and desire for preservation of the flowers, every one should have a knowledge of the underlying principles of plant growth and reproduction, so that flower picking can be enjoyed without the plant itself being injured.

"Enjoy, but do not destroy wild flowers," is the slogan which should be kept in mind by all persons who are interested in the preservation of Nature's beauty and who frequent the many wooded areas in the state.

In an effort to call the problem of saving our wild flowers to the attention of the public, Dr. Gress has prepared Bulletin No. 399, entitled, "Preservation of Wild Flowers in Pennsylvania." In this publication he discusses what flowers can not be picked without danger of extermination. The bulletin carries a list of flowers which are in need of preservation at the present time and other interesting features relating to the depredation of wild flowers which has been going on for a number of years. The bulletin is being widely distributed over the State through Scout organizations, schools, and other organizations interested in wild flowers. Copies can be secured free by writing to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

NATIONAL GRANGE ASKS FOR AGRICULTURAL DAY

Widespread attention has been attracted to the project launched by the National Grange at its Sacramento session, for establishing an Agricultural Day, to be held in October of each year, and designed to call to public attention the importance of the agricultural industry and the necessity for a better understanding by the public of the problems of agriculture, affecting both producers and consumers. Agricultural leaders in all sections of the country have expressed their hearty approval of the idea and it has also met a favorable response from the press as well as from those engaged in department work for agriculture, state and national.

The Grange idea of an Agricultural

Day has no thought of adding another holiday to the list, which farmers consider altogether too long already; but rather the adoption of the Arbor Day plan, when the occasion shall be dignified by proclamation of the President and of governors, and provide chiefly for local observances under various organized auspices, to emphasize the great thought that "the farmer feeds them all."

It is believed possible through programs in the schools, by public exercises with appropriate programs, and by a general campaign of educational publicity, to carry to many people, especially in villages, towns and cities, who are now without it, information concerning the food supply of the country, the value of fresh, wholesome farm products, the actual cost of production and some of the knotty problems with which farmers have to wrestle. On the other hand in rural communities the thought of agricultural co-operation and of quality improvement will be stressed, while the outcome of the whole project is aimed at disseminating information looking towards a better balance between consumers and producers, affecting both production and distribution along agricultural lines.

The National Grange is soon to call a conference of the executive committees of all the bona fide, dues-paying farm organizations of the United States, to discuss many phases of the agricultural situation and to make definite plans for the establishment of the Agricultural Day of October, 1926.

PENN STATE FARMERS' DAY TO BE HELD JUNE 18th

Farmers' Field Day at the Pennsylvania State College will be held Friday, June 18th, instead of the previous day as originally planned. T. I. Mairs, director of the correspondence courses in agriculture at the college, who is in charge of arrangements, announced.

An alternative program has been planned and will be available in case rain necessitates holding all meetings indoors. Announcements regarding the work of the different departments and what visitors will see in them will be sent out soon.

Among the features planned for this year are a horse pulling contest, using the Penn State dynamometer which took part in 15 contests in the state last year; an exhibit of rats and chickens, showing the effect of nutritional deficiency diseases; the dairy herd which averaged \$282 per cow above feed cost last year; the poultry plant and the college flocks; greenhouses, gardens, experimental plots, and scores of other interesting things in the plant and animal world.

GRANGE DOUBLES MEMBERSHIP

Richland Grange, No. 1413, of Venango County practically doubled its membership during the past quarter.

At the beginning of the year this Grange had a membership of 83. During the past few months, as a result of a "drive," 82 new members were added to the roll. This makes Richland Grange one of the strongest in the county in point of membership.

Resolutions of Respect

The Boy Who Never Raised a Pig Has Skipped a Lot of Education

By ROBERT D. TOWNE

"OWN your own pig." The words in bold ad. top lines challenged me from the page of a highbrow periodical. Years of solitary confinement to an urban environment had made me forget about pigs, and yet there was a time when I knew more about pigs than I have ever been able to learn about people.

I never owned a whole pig, but I managed one once for two whole seasons because of a reversionary right to half of it after butchering day. Half-ownership in a pig is not all one could wish for from the standpoint of profit, but as an education it is better than possession in fee simple. My uncle was a great hand to farm out small chores and responsibilities among the youngsters. It is one of the advantages of being brought up on a farm. It was in April that my uncle took me out to the pen one morning and showed me a litter of pigs. "You take that one," he said, "and bring it up. Come killing time, you shall have half of it."

THOUGHT TEETH NEEDED FIXING

The naming of my pig was on this wise. He was such a runt that my first impression was that there was something the matter with him that I might cure. After petting him for a day or two I reached the conclusion that his teeth needed fixing. At 6 or 7 a boy doesn't confide much in his seniors. It is the age of independence and initiative. A girl will run to mother, but a boy will strike out alone.

One of my teeth had just been pulled and I hunted up an old pair of tweezers with the idea of pulling my pig's teeth. But I found that taking out a pig's tooth was hard work. There was a scuffle that attracted attention. Some of the folks heard the squealing and came out to investigate, and my pig was known as Tweezers from that hour.

Tweezers gave me my first course in evolution. In spite of the controversial heat and panic that now surround that word, it is entirely respectable and law-abiding. The dictionary says it means to unroll, unfold, like a book. Any one who has fed a pig all summer and watched it unroll and unfold like a book will know that there is nothing very dangerous about evolution.

Seeing is believing, and I have seen a pig evolve. When my pig came to me from the hand of my uncle it was not a promising spectacle. Besides being a runt, it had the inferiority complex common to all runts of every species. It had no spirit, no ambition, no gladdening outlook on the future. The moment I took it off by itself and gave it more decent surroundings it picked up spirits and began to be more companionable. I have learned that people as well as pigs respond to environment. Now and then I have found others who have made the same discovery, but not many. Pig culture is advancing all the time. Almost all other kinds lag and drag fearfully.

A TROUBLESOME PROBLEM

But I am away ahead of my story. That half-ownership puzzled me a good deal. I couldn't figure how it was going to work out, whether by a straight-up-and-down cut amidstships, a lateral, horizontal or vertical dismemberment. But another problem troubled me. If I could find out which half was to be mine and then feed that half. If I was to own the front of Tweezers there ought to be some way to promote frontal augmentation and keep the repressions and retardations back-stage, so to speak. Grown folks forget how children go into the intricacies and ethics of these things.

Meanwhile, I began to grow exceedingly fond of Tweezers, and it distressed

me to think the time would come when there would have to be bloody work to make a just award.

And that turned up the economic lesson. I began to see that the way to make my half of Tweezers flourish was to make my uncle's half flourish at the same time. And I began to entertain the idea that if I made Tweezers an exceptionally flourishing pig he might be saved by being better to look at than to eat. In other words; I conceived the project of making him a show pig for exhibition at the country fairs so that he wouldn't have to be divided at all.

All during July and August I worked concentratedly upon that idea. I would save Tweezers. A boy of 6, going on 7, will keep secrets like that in his own bosom with a wonderful fidelity, but he will talk them over with his pig. I used to whisper all these things to Tweezers a hundred times a day: "They think I am feeding you for the butchering, Tweezers, but we are going to fool them, aren't we? We are going to be a show pig, we are, are we not?"

I took it that Tweezers was in on the plan in good shape and was heartily cooperating with me. You could judge that from the way he tackled the slops and milk and chopped vegetables. By September the runt was all gone out of Tweezers. Not a sign of it anywhere about him. Still he was not by any means a big porker yet. From which ensued the happy result that on butchering day my uncle decided that Tweezers might go over to the next year.

IDEALISM FADES OUT

And now came more economics. Now came the slow process of let-down and the deterioration which attacks every civilization at just about the point where you would think it would be immune from it. The idealism of our first year together began to fade out. I lost the urge to make Tweezers an exhibition pig. I began to regard him more and more greedily from the point of avoirdupois and began to watch the quotations on dressed meats. It was the old story of wealth and the desire for it undermining the primitive affections.

In our country mid-November was more or less of a gala time for us farm folks; but if pigs ever think, it must have been a time of frightful dreads and anticipations for them. We used to invite all the neighbors for miles around. We built a structure of firewood that towered to the skies. We sprinkled old plowshares, cannon balls, round flint stones—anything that would hold heat all through the pile. By 2 o'clock in the morning the pile was set to flame.

Alongside was a big table of thick boards with a tilted hoghead filled with water at the end. Across the lane was the pen of 40 to 100 hogs. By 4 the gory work was under way. Many a squeal have I heard, followed almost instantly by a sizzling plunge of a blazing cannon ball into the hoghead and then the swash of something heavy in the steaming odoriferous interior. Then the furious scalping and some further speedy work with sharp tools—and by 9 or 10 the most amazing wash one ever saw was out on the line.

SUMMING IT UP

That's the way the upshot of butchering day always impressed my imagination. A long string of porkers suspended on the racks looked to me for all the world like the regular Monday exhibition that graced our back yard. A little difference of complexion and some minor differentiations of contour didn't much affect the resemblance.

My half of Tweezers brought me \$3.27. Think of it!—days when a dollar was a dollar. To a boy of 7 or thereabouts

who had never owned more than a nickel or a dime at one time before, it was a fortune.

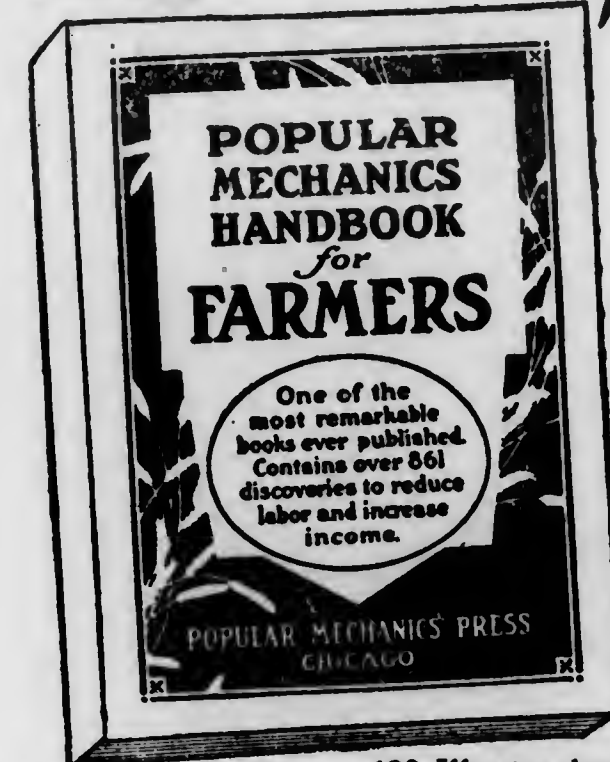
Summing up the whole course in pigology in the best university I knew anything about, I have thought that Tweezers gave me a firm clue on evolution because I have seen the marvel with my own eyes of a runt nothing expanding in two short seasons into \$3.27 worth of pure possessive raptures and

exhilarations. Next I have learned that there is a good deal in environment. I have learned that pigs thrive on prosperity and not on poverty, that pigs enjoy hope and wilt under despair.

Finally, I have learned that money is not the root of all evil, perhaps none at all. At least I feel sure that \$3.27 never did me a bit of harm. If it did, it was more than compensated for by the way I felt for a full week after I got it.

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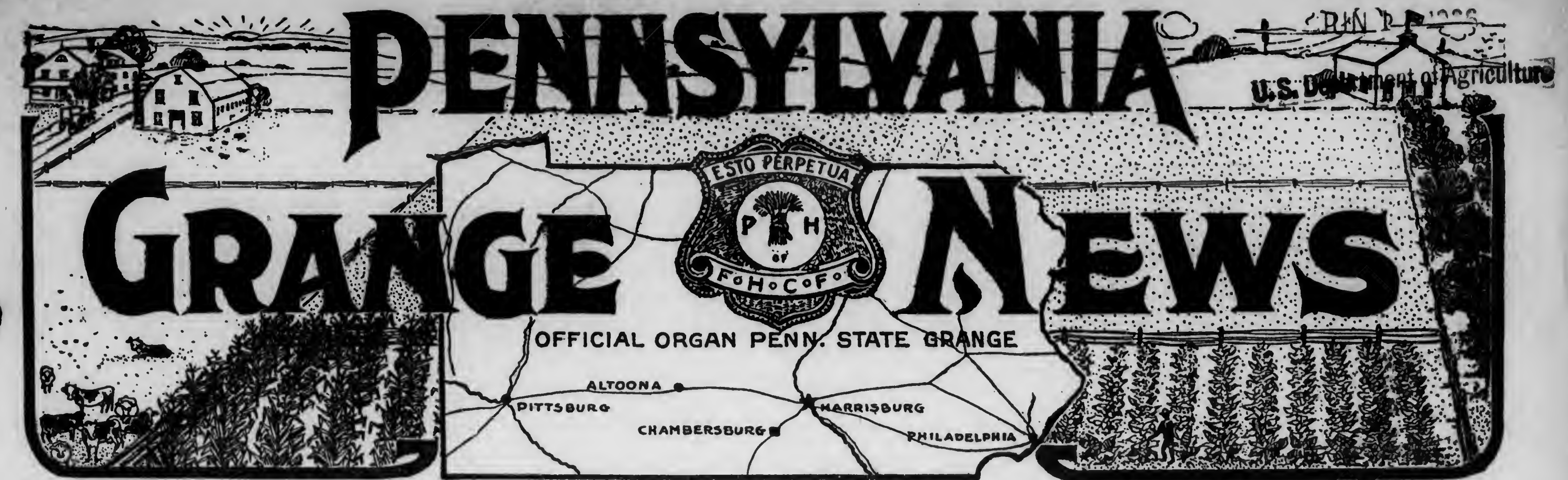
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By order of Executive Committee,
FRED BRECKMAN, Secretary,
Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.



VOL. XXIII

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., JUNE, 1926

No. 3

Among the Commercial Fruit Growers of Franklin County

Some of Pennsylvania's Largest Orchards Situated in the Cumberland Valley. Waynesboro is Center of Important District

By FRED BRECKMAN

AS IS well known, the Cumberland Valley is one of the garden spots of Pennsylvania. It is one of the finest agricultural sections of the whole State, and it possesses a perpetual charm for those who are capable of appreciating all that constitutes rural life and activity at their best.

A visit to this beautiful and productive region is well worth while at any time; but there are, of course, many added attractions during the growing season of the year.

Nature has given to this favored region a soil and a climate that are peculiarly adapted to the growing of apples and other fruit, and these advantages are being utilized and developed to an increasing extent from year to year.

Some of the most productive commercial apple orchards in the State are situated in the vicinity of Waynesboro, Franklin County.

AT BLOSSOM TIME

During the middle of May, when the apple trees were in bloom, I visited the extensive orchards of D. M. Wertz and E. A. Nicodemus, in the neighborhood of Waynesboro. The spraying season was in progress, and the heads of these large orchards were busy men; but they were not too busy to take me with them on trips of inspection, during the course of which I learned many interesting things

from them regarding the problems of the fruit grower.

First I visited the orchards of Mr. Wertz. He has three of them that are now bearing. One of these is at Quincy, which comprises about 150 acres, with about one-third of the trees not yet of bearing age; at Mont Alto he has another orchard of 150 acres that is just in its prime. Some miles distant is the Blue Mountain orchard, acquired by Mr. Wertz in 1920, and which is 220 acres in extent. Another orchard, adjoining the Quincy place, is now being planted.

But before anything further is said about his orchards, it might be well to say something about Mr. Wertz himself.

He was born at Quincy sixty-three years ago on a farm that has been in the Wertz family since the days of the Indians, seven generations ago.

After getting such education as he could in the public schools and at Chambersburg Academy, he taught school for a time, and then became a freight clerk and a telegraph operator on the Cumberland Valley Railroad.

At the age of about twenty-six, he came back home to take charge of the old farm. His ambition was to become a fruit grower, and he made his start by planting peach trees on 31 acres of the farm. Then there were some years of waiting and struggle, until the trees began to bear. But his faith and industry

were rewarded, and the profits from four crops of peaches enabled him to pay for the farm.

About 1895, he began planting apple trees on the home farm at Quincy; three years later he acquired his holdings at Mont Alto, planting this orchard in 1900.

As we were being whirled along the concrete highway from Waynesboro toward Mont Alto in Mr. Wertz's automobile, it was easy to gather from his talk that he was thoroughly in love with his business.

"Fruit growing," said he, "is one of the most fascinating, alluring and enticing occupations that any man can get into. It is a free and independent life. There are, of course, many things to contend with, such as frost, and hail, and wind storms, insect pests, market conditions, and many other uncertain factors. But fruit growing offers great opportunities to the right sort of young man who is willing to work and learn the business. Any one who does not know the rules of the game, who is not willing to painstakingly learn them, would be sure to make a failure of it."

"The best thing for a young man who is looking forward to a career as a fruit grower would be to go to College and take a course in horticulture. After that it would be well to work at the business for a few years and get some practical experience starting out for himself. But it is not possible for a young man to get scientific training at college, he must learn by experience just as I did, although that is a little slower method."

SPRAYING THE TREES

At each of the orchards we visited, gangs of men were at work spraying the trees. One of the accompanying pictures shows a spraying outfit, drawn by a tractor, in the Mont Alto orchard. The man on the tower sprays the tops of the trees, while the one on foot covers the lower branches. The power which

(Concluded on page 7.)

Ohio-Pennsylvania Efficiency Contest Gains Momentum

GRANGES in all parts of the State are displaying keen interest in the Ohio-Pennsylvania Grange Efficiency Contest, which is now in progress, and which will end on September 30.

The news from Ohio is that interest in the contest in that State is just as keen as it is in Pennsylvania.

As set forth in the last issue of GRANGE NEWS, Ohio issued a challenge to Pennsylvania to compete for efficiency in Grange work. Pennsylvania accepted the challenge, and the members of the Order in both States will do some real hustling from now on to the end of the summer, each State, of course, hoping to win.

As previously explained, the contest will be decided on the following points:

Net gain in membership, 50 points.
New Granges organized, 20 points.
Community projects completed, 20 points.

Number of Grange Halls dedicated, 5 points.
Percentage of increase in Grange life insurance, 5 points.

The judges for the contest will be: S. L. Strivings, Master New York State Grange; Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania; Alfred Vivian, Dean of the Ohio College of Agriculture.

There are many sections of Pennsylvania where Granges can easily double their membership by making the proper effort. And it should not be overlooked that net increase in membership counts for as much as all the other points put together.

While we are anxious to add all the new members we can get, every Grange is cautioned not to admit anyone to membership who is not eligible.

Thus far Pennsylvania has organized only four Subordinate Granges during



LEFT TO RIGHT: D. M. WERTZ AND HIS FOREMAN, TAYLOR GOSHORN



POWER SPRAYER, DRAWN BY TRACTOR

the year. This means that our State and Pomona Deputies will have to do some hustling between now and September 30th if we expect to come out ahead of Ohio in this feature of the contest. There is scarcely a county where there is not room for a new or a reorganized Grange. If every Deputy will play his part, there is still time for us to make a good showing in this connection.

Next we come to community projects, and there is a wide range of choice in this matter. Worthy Master Taber, head of the National Grange, has asked that every Grange take up and complete at least one community project during the year.

As set forth elsewhere in this issue, one of the Granges of Lancaster County is planting English and black walnut trees as its community project. In some localities, the school grounds and buildings may be in need of attention, and to take up this work and complete it would constitute a community project.

In some other locality there may be a particularly bad stretch of road that should be improved; if the Grange of the neighborhood will take hold of this work and finish it, it will be credited with having completed a project.

To do such work as this will not only help Pennsylvania to win the contest, but it will be improving the neighborhood in which the Grange is located. Besides, it will give the Grange the finest kind of advertisement and it will entitle it to the respect of its own members and of the whole community.

It has been agreed that Granges preferring to raise funds for the Grange Dormitory at State College may make that their project. In this case, the State would be looked upon as the community, rather than the immediate neighborhood. However, under the rules of the contest, the project must be completed before September 30th.

This means that if a Grange should select the Girl's Dormitory as its project, it would have to raise its quota and send in the money before September 30. Otherwise the rules of the contest would be violated.

It will be recalled that the original plan for raising funds for the dormitory was that each member of the Grange should make a voluntary contribution of two dollars, paying one dollar the first year and the remaining dollar the second year. This will explain what is meant by the quota of a Grange.

If a Grange will multiply its membership by two, the result will be the number of dollars it should contribute to raise its quota toward the fund. The manner of raising this money is left to each Subordinate Grange. It is, of course, understood that there is no as-

essment of any kind and that money contributed to the dormitory fund is to be a free-will offering on the part of each individual member.

Harry A. Caton, Master of the Ohio State Grange, heartily indorses the campaign which the Granges of Pennsylvania are conducting for the erection of the proposed building. In a letter, he says:

"The history of the Grange in its early days is so closely connected with the real establishment of our agricultural colleges that it would seem fitting that in this sixtieth year of the Grange as a National organization one of its branches should undertake a campaign of this kind.

"I trust that this campaign will go over in full; a building of this kind on the campus of State College will be a real monument to the Grange, the greatest of rural community organizations."

PENNSYLVANIA WHEAT GROWERS SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES

Pennsylvania wheat growers whose 1925 shipments went to the Philadelphia or Baltimore terminals, suffered discounts amounting to approximately \$70,000 because of excessive moisture, augumois grain moth damage, or the presence of cockle or garlic. This estimate is made by G. A. Stuart, in charge of grain marketing investigations, State Department of Agriculture after a careful analysis of records kept at terminal elevators.

In a statement explaining how this loss came about, Mr. Stuart says: "Pennsylvania wheat growers shipped to terminal markets 580 cars of their 1925 wheat crop. Only 138 cars of the 580 graded No. 2 or better and 442 fell into the discount grades because of moisture, low weight per bushel, cockle, etc. Of the 442 cars grading below No. 2 and receiving a discount, there were 327 cars grading below No. 2 because of high moisture and 115 cars because of low weight per bushel, cockle and grain moth damage.

"Estimating 1,200 bushels per car, the discounts would be \$70,000. Approximately 75% of this wheat required drying, cleaning and scouring before it would be considered good for milling. At an estimated cost of \$27,000 the farmers or shippers could have saved \$42,000 by running this wheat through a grain dryer."

Shipments showed a big increase in smutty wheat during the past year. Lancaster County alone shipped 41 cars of wheat which graded smutty. York shipped 6 cars; Lebanon, 8; Delaware, 4; Lehigh, 4; and Chester, 8."

The percentage of garlic remains practically the same in most counties. Adams County shows practically 100% of its shipments as garlicy; Chester, 90%; Bucks, 70%; Delaware, 70%; Lancaster, 35% and York, 75%.

The augumois grain moth infestation showed a big decrease during the year in some sections, but the state average is about the same as for the previous year.

CARRIER WAS WELL POSTED

A rural letter carrier in the central part of the State was recently much mortified when he was compelled to acknowledge to one of the patrons on his route that he had lost a post card which had been entrusted to his care.

"I'm sorry, Ma'am," he said, "but the card only said that Muriel thanked you for the parcel and so did John. And they were both very well, and the children are happy, and she'll give the message to Marjorie. That'll be your daughter, I'm thinkin' it."

When once infidelity can persuade men that they shall die like beasts, they will soon be brought to live like beasts also.—South.

There always comes a time when a man's chances rest solely on his own abilities.

L. J. TABER SPEAKS FOR ORGANIZED FARMERS AT ROME

L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, who represented the agricultural organizations of the United States at the recent sessions of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, was selected to respond at a banquet to the toast: "The Organized Farmers of the World." Mr. Taber said in part:

"Agriculture is basic and fundamental; without it there is neither food, fiber, nor the hope of continued civilization. The farmer is the foundation upon which rests the whole superstructure of the world's civilization. Our happiness, our prosperity, our future are dependent upon food and the product of the farmer's toil. If we study the increase of the world population in the last 200 years, and even project it through another century, we must recognize that the wisest statesmanship and the most far-seeing vision of our greatest minds must within the coming 100 years be directed towards seeing that mankind may have its daily bread.

"There is much that governments can do, much that education and scientific agencies can accomplish and there is much left for individual organization; but in the final analysis the feeding of the nations is dependent upon the toilers in the fields, the farms, the gardens and the forests of the inhabited portions of the earth. Organized agriculture is bringing into being a new consciousness of the relationship of the farmers to their vocation and their larger responsibility to civilization. It is also awakening in the rural mind a realization that

through centuries that have gone and even at the present time the men and women who produce raw material to feed and clothe the world have not been receiving their full share of the rewards of life. In fact, with the development of our modern institutions, we find the tendency is toward giving the producers for the products of their toil constantly less and less of the amount paid by the consumer.

"Cooperative marketing, collective action and intelligent production can be made by practical applications with the agencies of science and the existence of institutions like this to add to the profit and to the reward of those who toil. The world's farmers not only produce all the food for mankind, but conversely they constitute one of the best customers for the manufactured products of industry.

"Organized agriculture must lead the farmers, the business world and the financial world to a realization of their interdependence. Our interests are in concord and not in conflict. We will go forward or slip backward all together.

"Four major goals should have the hearty support of us all: Through education and scientific assistance to increase the efficiency of the individual producer; through cooperative and collective action and through sound business operation to enlarge the financial reward of the farmer; to increase the efficiency and reduce the costs of government, because heavy taxation is a grievous burden to agriculture throughout the world; to conserve the fertility of the soil and of our natural resources for generations yet unborn."



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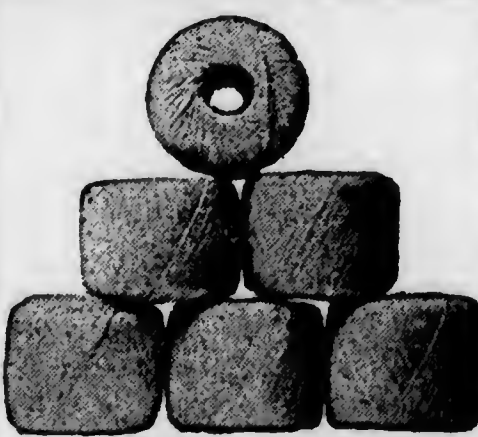
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The Story of Pennsylvania's Three State Capitals

Philadelphia and Lancaster, in Turn, Preceded Harrisburg

Independence Hall Was First Real State House That Pennsylvania Had. Assembly Was Homeless First Fifty Years of Province

PENNSYLVANIANS who visit the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, which is scheduled to open at Philadelphia on June 1st, should not forget when they go to Independence Hall that this historic shrine, where the infancy of the nation was cradled, was the first real State House that Pennsylvania ever had. Since Harrisburg has been the State capital for more than a century, many people forgot that Philadelphia was our first capital. Comparatively few are aware that Lancaster was the seat of the State Government for more than a decade.

In view of the fact that during the coming summer we shall be harking back to the beginnings of the nation, it may be appropriate to dwell for a brief space, at least, upon certain phases of the history of our own State Government.

As soon as William Penn arrived in his Province, it became necessary to convene the representatives of the inhabitants, to properly launch the government which was to be established.

THE FIRST ASSEMBLY

The first Assembly met at Upland, now Chester, on December 4, 1682. All of the "freemen of and in the said Province" were eligible to participate in the deliberations of the first Assembly. It is, of course, to be taken for granted that they did not all attend. The Great Law of the Province, which was in the nature of a constitution, together with other important legislation, was passed at this session.

The session lasted only three days. One of the rules was that anyone who should pervert the sense of any question under discussion should be put out of house. This may help to explain why the business of the session was put through with such dispatch.

The first session of the Assembly at Philadelphia was held on March 12, 1683. It appears that at this session some basis of representation had been agreed upon. There were 54 members present, nine from each of the following counties: Philadelphia, Chester, Bucks, Kent, New Castle, and Sussex. The three latter counties later became the State of Delaware.

In what building the first session of the Assembly at Philadelphia was held is not positively known. It is supposed, however, to have been at the Blue Anchor Tavern, because there were then no public buildings in the city.

The successive residences of William Penn and the Governors who succeeded him were also the executive offices of the Province in the early days.

MEMBERS PLEDGE RENT

In 1695, the Assembly met in the principal room of a large house on Front Street, owned by Richard Whitpain. The same year a committee of the Assembly made an agreement with Sarah Whitpain for a room in this house and agreed upon the sum to be paid as rental. The payment of rent appears to have been looked upon as an unusual feature, because one man from each county stood forth, and they collectively obligated themselves in the names of

their respective counties to be responsible for the rent.

About 1700, the Assembly occupied the school room of Thomas Makin, who had been chosen as clerk of the House in 1699.

In 1705, Makin petitioned the Assembly and made complaint that he had lost several scholars "by reason of the Assembly's using the school house so long, the weather being cold."

Makin had been allowed twenty shillings for the use of his room during the session. But now, the Assembly being in a generous mood, he was voted three pounds in addition.

As the years passed, the Assembly met in various places. At the beginning of the session of 1728, there was a question as to where the meeting should be held. At the previous session a resolution was passed, requesting the Governor and

During the Revolution, the Continental Congress and the Assembly of Pennsylvania, in turn, occupied the east room of the State House. It was also in the east room that the Constitutional Convention held its sessions. George Washington presided over the convention, and William Jackson was its secretary.

The tower and belfry, which form such a conspicuous feature of Independence Hall, were not erected until, roughly, fifteen years after the completion of the building proper.

THE LIBERTY BELL

And this brings us to the story of the Liberty Bell, which is a relic no less sacred than Independence Hall itself.

In placing the order for the bell, which was cast in England, the superintendents of the State House specified that the bell should be cast by the best workmen, and that it should contain, among other lettering, the following inscription: "Proclaim Liberty through all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof," which is a quotation from the tenth verse of the twenty-fifth chapter of Leviticus.

In view of the later history of the bell, these words were truly prophetic.

The bell was delivered in Philadelphia in August, 1752. It was placed in position in the belfry of the State House, but upon being tried for the sound, it was broken by a stroke of the clapper,

concealed under the floor of Zion Reformed Church.

With the lapse of time, the bell came to be looked upon as an object of veneration and was only used on special occasions of rejoicing, or to commemorate some public event of importance. Its sharp tone was heard on February 22, 1832, when the centennial anniversary of the birth of Washington was celebrated. On July 8, 1835, while being tolled in memory of Chief Justice John Marshall, who had died two days previously at Philadelphia, and whose body was then on its way to the wharf, to be sent to Virginia, a crack developed in the bell. Thenceforth it became a silent memento of the historic past. But while its tongue is stilled, the old bell is to-day more sacredly treasured than any other bell on earth.

LANCASTER BECOMES CAPITAL

Soon after the close of the Revolution, the people of the interior of Pennsylvania began to express dissatisfaction with Philadelphia as the seat of government because of the long distances it was necessary for them to travel in going back and forth.

In March, 1787, it was resolved that the seat of government should be transferred to Harrisburg. But no active measures were taken to effect the removal. Early in 1799, an act was passed for the removal of the State offices to Lancaster, which was then the most important town of the interior. In the fall of that year, therefore, the Assembly met in Lancaster. For 117 years Philadelphia had been the capital of Pennsylvania, but that connection between the city and the State was then severed.

The old State House at Philadelphia was turned into a museum and was purchased by the city from the State in 1816.

When the capital was removed to Lancaster, there appears to have been an understanding that the arrangement should be only temporary. The State erected no buildings at Lancaster, and the Legislature met in the court house of the county, which stood on the town square, at the intersection of King and Queen Streets.

This building, which was of brick and stone, was completed in 1787 and was razed in 1853. It stood on the site now occupied by the soldiers' and sailors' monument. There was a tower on the building that contained a four-faced clock. After the removal of the capital to Harrisburg, this building was always referred to by residents of Lancaster as "The Old State House." Thomas McKean and Simon Snyder successively held the office of Governor while the capital was located at Lancaster.

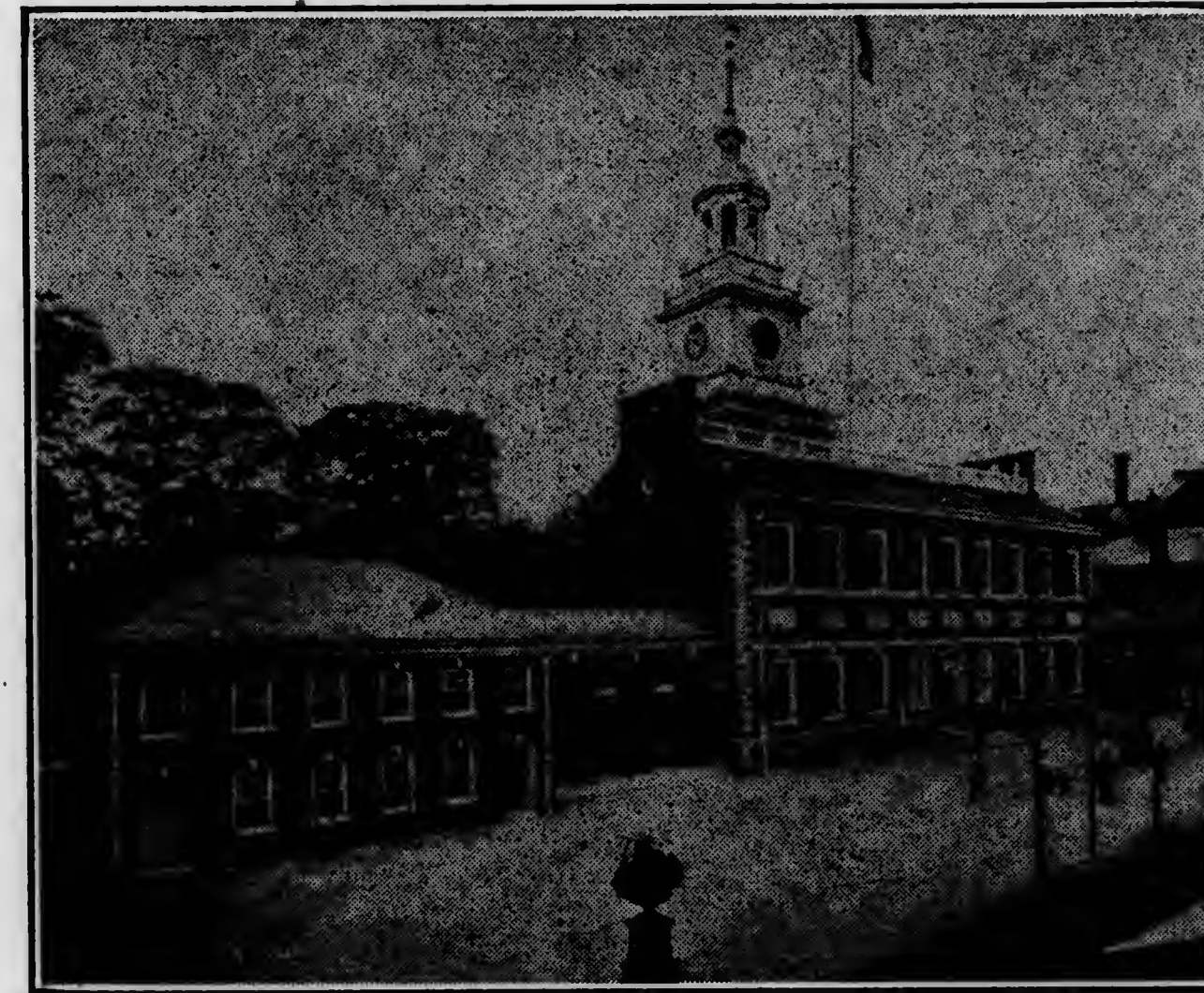
The transfer of the State offices from Lancaster to Harrisburg, pursuant to an act of the Legislature, took place about April 1, 1812.

JOHN HARRIS GAVE SITE

As early as 1785, John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, predicted that his town, which then numbered about 600 people, would one day be the State capital, and in that year he conveyed to the Commonwealth four and one-half acres of land as a site. Additional purchases of land were made by the State from time to time.

The early sessions of the Legislature at Harrisburg were held in the Dauphin County Court House. It was not until seven years after the capital was located at Harrisburg, on May 3, 1819, that the corner stone of the Capitol was laid. William Findlay was Governor at that time. The Legislature occupied the new building, which is shown in the accompanying picture, on January 2, 1821. This building cost \$135,000.

The executive offices were in separate buildings, which flanked the Capitol. These cost \$93,000 additional.



INDEPENDENCE HALL, PENNSYLVANIA'S FIRST STATE HOUSE

Council to make an order for a meeting place, and there was complaint about the "inconveniences used toward members of the Assembly," where it last met.

But the Assembly was obliged to wait for seven years more before it had a meeting place that it could call its own.

INDEPENDENCE HALL

It is supposed that the Assembly first occupied the State House, later called Independence Hall, at the session which began in October, 1735.

The Assembly occupied the east room of the first floor of the building. It was in this room that the Colonies declared their independence.

Under the Constitution of 1776, the Assembly was composed of only a single branch. The Constitution of 1790 provided for two branches, Senate and House, after the plan of the Federal Government.

The House, being the larger body, continued to meet in the east room, while the Senate was quartered elsewhere in the building.

even before the ship that brought it had left port.

Discouraged, the superintendents of the building wanted to ship the bell back to England to be recast. But the captain of the ship that brought it had a cargo on board, and he had no room for it.

The firm of Pass and Stow, of Philadelphia, then undertook to recast the bell. They decided that the metal of the original bell was too brittle, so they added an ounce and one-half of copper to each pound of the old bell. But when the bell was tried, the sound was not satisfactory, too much copper having been added to the metal. Thereupon the bell was again recast by the same firm, and it was hung in the belfry of the State House on July 7, 1753. It weighed 2,080 pounds.

It was this third bell, cast in Philadelphia, that pealed forth the news of Independence in 1776.

When Philadelphia was occupied by the British, in 1777, the Liberty Bell was taken down and hauled to Allentown by a patriotic farmer. There it was



\$41.80 Delivered

Pittsburgh-Buffalo
Rate Point

**KEYSTONE
GRANGE EXCHANGE**

Harrisburg, Pa.

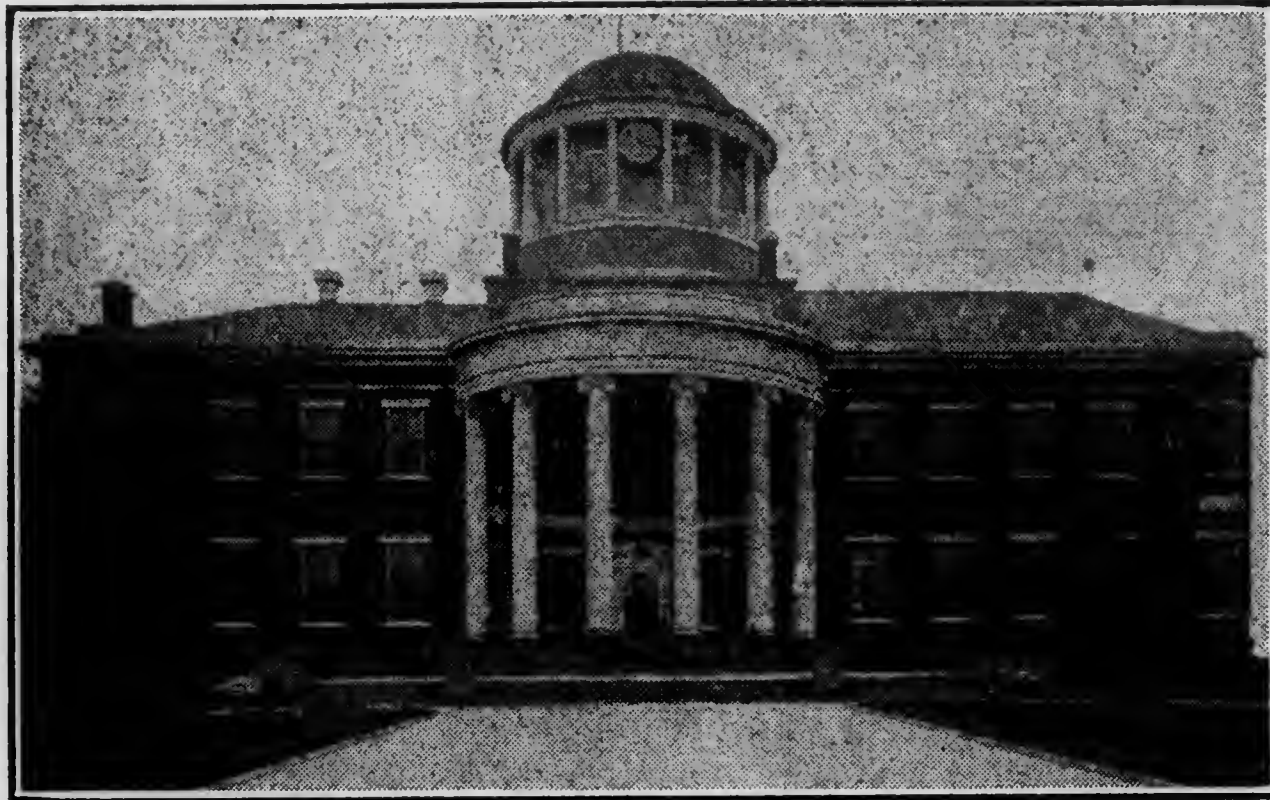
FIRE DESTROYS CAPITOL

After serving for three-quarters of a century the purpose for which it was erected, the main building of the old Capitol was destroyed by fire at noon, February 2, 1897.

The Legislature had been in session, and the following day the Senate met in the Supreme Court room, located in the south wing, while the House met in the room of the United States District Court, in the post office building. After

dent, and he was the orator of the occasion. When the time for the dedication ceremonies arrived, a heavy rain was falling and Governor Pennypacker suggested the wisdom of getting under shelter inside the building.

But there was an immense concourse present, and not wishing to disappoint the crowd, Roosevelt insisted on making his speech under the open sky, as had been originally planned, much to the disgust of the Governor, who was thoroughly drenched along with all the rest.



OLD STATE CAPITOL AT HARRISBURG, DESTROYED BY FIRE IN 1897

a few days, arrangements were made whereby the remainder of the session of 1897 was held in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, at Harrisburg.

Before the close of the session, legislation was enacted authorizing the erection of the present Capitol. Four regular sessions of the Legislature, together with the special session of 1906, were held in the new Capitol while it was under course of construction. It was not until October 4, 1906, that the building was dedicated.

Theodore Roosevelt was then Presi-

Pennypacker feelingly tells of this incident in his "Autobiography of a Pennsylvanian."

The present Capitol is admittedly one of the finest public buildings in America. It is constructed of Vermont granite. It is 520 feet long, 254 feet wide, and 272 feet high. The building contains 475 rooms. The dome, called "the heart of the Capitol," weighs fifty-two million pounds. The cost of construction was nearly \$7,000,000, while the building and equipment combined cost over \$11,000,000.

FRED BRECKMAN.

A FEW FUNDAMENTALS FOR BEGINNERS IN BEEKEEPING

By CHARLES N. GREENE

Every farm in the State of Pennsylvania that is not located near a large apiary should make a few colonies of bees a part of its equipment. Careful crop rotation and cultivation are necessary to supply the elements that keep farm soils in proper tilt and fertility, and if the fields and orchards are fruitful it is equally necessary to supplement cultivation and wild insect life with a few colonies of bees for proper pollination of some of the field crops and all of the garden and orchard fruits.

The development and increase of thoroughly cultivated areas tend to decrease both harmful and beneficial insect life, so that each year the services of the honey bees becomes more imperative.

The necessity of the honey bees' service is never more apparent than during seasons like the present. The cold retarded the development of wild insect life even more than it has checked the growth of vegetation. If the garden and orchard fruits are properly pollinated, it must be through the agency of the honey bees.

The bees supply a natural sweet with an aroma and flavor which delights the whole family. A few colonies kept on the farm with reasonable care will produce the family supply and a surplus for market.

An investment in beekeeping equipment can be made to pay better than almost any other equal investment on the farm.

Young people invariably become interested and find the bees' life history and habits very fascinating. Such an investment will help keep the boys and girls on the farm.

Any time during the month of June

is a good time for making a start in beekeeping. The beginner should become as familiar with the care and habits of the honey bee as is possible.

The more that is known about bees, the more certain is success. The specialist who is best acquainted with his business reaps the greatest financial returns.

A good way to learn is by reading books on bee culture and at the same time visiting a beekeeper and watching operations. The knowledge thus obtained may be fixed and tested profitably by the care of a single colony of bees themselves.

It is necessary to have hives and paraphernalia before you get the bees. The following articles will be needed, and may be purchased from any dealer in bee supplies: A complete standard bee hive, a good smoker, a bee veil and a pair of bee gloves. Other tools will facilitate the work with the bees, but their purchase may be left until the success of the beekeeping project is assured.

Next, get the bees. One method that provides a good start is to go to a neighbor and purchase bees in a good standard hive. Another way is to buy a nucleus from a dealer or breeder, the nucleus consisting of bees, brood and a queen bee. Upon arrival the nucleus must be put in a hive. Breeders and dealers send full directions with each nucleus. The nucleus is the beginning of a full colony of bees.

It is less expensive and better to begin beekeeping with the production of comb honey in the "pound" sections, and further you become a better beekeeper if you first master the production of comb honey. Honey production requires careful study and will not be mastered in a season. The more knowledge and practical experience you gain the better your chances of success.

In addition to the practical bee liter-

ature that you purchase, you may secure the free bulletins on bee culture issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., by addressing the Department in care of the Bureau of Entomology, Bee Culture Laboratory; or by addressing the State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.

More than 2,600,000 pounds of honey, valued at over \$600,000, were produced by the 134,230 hives of bees in Pennsylvania last year. Bradford County easily leads the State in the production of honey. Last year there were 7,640 hives of bees in the county, and these produced 206,474 pounds of honey.

There is no college yell in the school of experience.

DEMAND FOR GOOD DAIRY COWS

Good dairy cows are selling at advancing prices. With Pennsylvania importing from other States approximately 30,000 cattle a year for dairy and breeding purposes, we have a good market right at home for the right kind of stock. Heifer calves from good cows should be raised; rather than sold to the butcher.

WHAT THE LAW FORBIDS

The lawyer explained to his client his scale of prices: "I charge five dollars for advising you as to just what the law permits you to do. For giving you advice as to the way you can safely do what the law forbids, my minimum fee is one hundred dollars."



Farquhar "Junior" Threshers

This is the Farmers' choice. It is a time and labor saver. Just the thresher for the individual farmer or group of farmers who want to thresh just when they are ready, and not be compelled to wait until the big custom thresher happens to come along.

Built upon the very same principles which have made money for thousands of threshermen, the Farquhar "Junior" does a nice, clean job of threshing any kind or condition of grain. It is simple, strong and dependable. Easily operated with average farm power. Fully equipped with self feeder, wind stacker and bagger.

The Farquhar "Junior" makes possible another step in co-operative farming—keeps down the cost of production and increases farm profits.

Write for new bulletin just off the press.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited
Box 563, YORK, PA.

A Message to the Stock Owner

If horses and cows could talk, they would beg you for **Blackman's Medicated LICK-A-BRIK**

They need it daily—just as you need salt with meals. Being medicated, it tones and conditions, keeping them healthy and vigorous. **STOCK LICK IT—STOCK LIKE IT.**

So Simple, So Easy. Drop Brick in feed box—they doctor themselves. **BLACKMAN STOCK REMEDY CO. : Chattanooga, Tennessee**



Conservation Council Hears Discussion of Farm Problems

AT THE annual meeting of the State Conservation Council, which was held at Harrisburg, on May 3d, representatives of the farmers and the sportsmen had a number of interesting discussions on questions of mutual interest.

One of these was on the question of trespass on private property. The Council's committee on farming took the position that the owner of private property in the country was entitled to the same protection and rights under the law as the owner of town and city property. The Council adopted the suggestion of the committee that people entering upon private property should first gain the permission of the owner.

DAMAGES BY GAME

The committee also recommended that provision should be made for the payment of cash damages for depredations committed by deer and other game propagated and protected by the State. Since the meeting was largely composed of sportsmen, this proposal did not meet with universal favor and was postponed for future consideration.

Both farmers and sportsman were agreed that everything possible should be done to reforest the idle acres of the State as soon as possible, and that more stringent regulations should be put in force to safeguard our streams from preventable pollution. A bill having this purpose in view is now being drafted and will be pushed by the Council and its affiliated organizations at the next session of the Legislature.

The report of the committee on farming was prepared by the following, all of whom are members of the Grange: Harry H. Pratt, Chester County, member Executive Committee of the State Grange; Miles Horst, Lebanon County; John M. McKee, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, and Fred Breckman, Secretary of the State Grange. The report, which was adopted, except for the item with reference to cash damages for depredations committed by game, was as follows:

FARM COMMITTEE'S REPORT

"Conservation, as usually understood, refers to the best utilization of land and water resources. Over half of the land area of Pennsylvania is devoted to farms and farm woodlots. This at once throws the farmer into a very direct relation to any plan for the conservation of the natural resources of the State.

"The farmer, probably more than the representative of any other class, understands and appreciates the great heritage that our people have received from the past, namely, the natural fertility of our soil. To conserve this fertility is essential, not only to his own well-being, but to the well-being of the millions of people living in the towns and cities of our great Commonwealth. The maintenance of soil fertility is the greatest conservation responsibility resting upon the people of Pennsylvania.

"From this soil springs annually products in the form of crops and livestock valued at approximately half a billion dollars. The farmer must of necessity be a conservationist if he is to maintain a permanent agriculture and be a success in his business.

"In the space of this report we cannot go into detail regarding the many aspects of conservation pertaining to the farm itself. Our endeavor will be limited to giving an expression of the farm viewpoint toward certain conservation problems in which all the member organizations composing this Council are directly interested.

"The farmer is interested in the present movement for reforestation in this State, particularly in the building up of

the farm woodlot, which comprises one-fourth of our total area and contains two-thirds of the standing timber of the State.

"Provision should be made for an adequate supply of seedlings for restocking these farm woodlots and for the reforestation of the large areas of land now lying idle. We were impressed by what President Creveling had to say in his opening address this morning with reference to the need of a more enlightened tax policy in regard to farm woodlots and forest areas. We believe it would be good public policy to shape our tax policy so that the farmer or other owner of timber land would be encouraged to hold his growing trees until maturity, rather than to be obliged to cut the timber prematurely because of the excessive taxes levied under our present system.

"The progress of this country has been built upon the recognition of the sacredness of private property. The farmer, as the owner of one-half of the area of the State, is vitally concerned in the continued recognition of this principle and is entitled to the same protection and rights under the law as is the owner of town and city property.

THE QUESTION OF TRESPASS

"There are two instances, in particular, in which the rights of the farmer are frequently being violated. First, with the extension of improved roads and the growing use of the automobile, even the most remote areas are now being made accessible, and the farmer finds his property being damaged, innocently in some cases and maliciously in others, with the result that he is in need of relief and protection from this form of trespass. We believe that this Council should stand for the principle that permission should be gained before entering upon private land.

"Second, the farmer finds his property rights violated in the case of damage done by game which is propagated and protected by the State. The position of the farmers in relation to this problem has been worked out and enunciated by the State Council of Agricultural Associations, and is as follows:

"Since deer and other wild game are owned and protected by the State, therefore the Council holds that the State is responsible for damage done to private property by such game and should either prevent or compensate for such damage. The Council urges that such legislation be enacted as will enable the proper executive officers of the Commonwealth to carry out this responsibility."

"In view of the relation of the farmer to the game program of the State, we believe that the best progress can be made by making it a permanent policy that there shall be one or more farmers appointed to serve as members of the Game Commission. We believe that many of the causes of friction between the farmers and the sportsmen can be eliminated by pursuing such a policy and that it will help to bring about a better understanding with reference to the questions involved.

STREAM POLLUTION

"We believe that everything possible should be done to prevent the pollution of our streams through the discharge into them of sewage and industrial waste. Every effort made in this direction should bear the stamp of reasonableness and feasibility.

"The virgin forests of Pennsylvania, formerly one of the chief resources of our State, are now only a memory. It is of vital interest to all our people that the waste lands of the State should be reforested and given proper care and protection with the least possible delay.

"The organized farmers of the State,

acting through the Grange, were among the first to favor the proposed \$25,000,000 bond issue for forestry purposes. We are persuaded that this bond issue, if authorized, will not be an expense, but an investment that will in the long run pay substantial dividends of many kinds. While this question cannot be brought before the people for their approval until two years hence, we believe that the Council will be performing a

public service by creating sentiment favorable to the loan whenever the opportunity offers."

The following officers were chosen to head the Council for the ensuing year: President, J. Q. Creveling, Wilkes-Barre; Vice-Presidents, P. H. Dewey, Gaines; David Prichard, Scranton; Dr. William H. Moore, Philadelphia; Secretary, A. O. Vorse, Harrisburg; Treasurer, William B. McCalel, Philadelphia.



The Telephone at the Centennial

ONE hundred years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the infant telephone was first exhibited at the Philadelphia Exposition.

Since the dawn of civilization, mankind had sought some means of communicating over distances which unaided human speech could not bridge. Drums, signal fires, swift runners, the pony express, and finally the electric telegraph were means to get the message through. It remained for the telephone to convey a speaker's words and tones

over thousands of miles. "My God, it talks!" exclaimed the Emperor of Brazil before a group of scientists at the Philadelphia Exposition, as he heard and understood the voice of Alexander Graham Bell, demonstrating the new invention.

Today, after a brief half-century, the telephone lines of the Bell System have become the nerves of the nation. The telephone connects citizen with citizen, city with city, state with state for the peace and prosperity of all.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

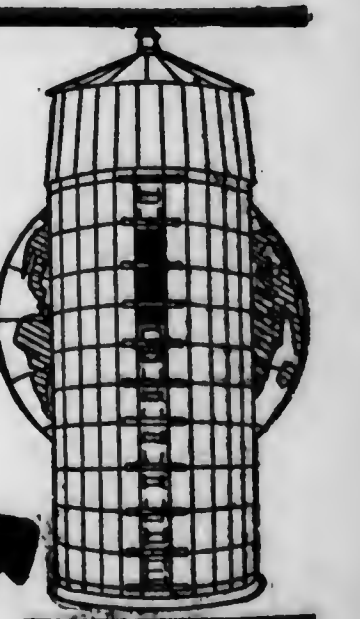


IN ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL YEAR THE BELL SYSTEM LOOKS FORWARD TO CONTINUED PROGRESS IN TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION



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GRANGE PICNIC SPEAKERS

It is good policy for Granges desiring to hold picnics to make arrangements well in advance for a speaker. The Grange holding the picnic should furnish transportation to and from the grounds for the speaker, besides making prompt settlement for expenses.

Following is a list of speakers approved by the Grange:

John H. Light, State Lecturer, Lebanon, R. D. 1.
Hon. P. H. Dewey, State Master, Gaines.
John A. McSparran, Past Master, Furness.
Howard G. Eisman, State Deputy, East Springfield.
W. F. Hill, Past Master, Huntingdon.
William Armstrong, Executive Committee, Dallas.
A. H. Fullerton, Executive Committee, Edinburg.
Harry H. Pratt, Executive Committee, West Chester, 211 S. Walnut St.
Fred Breckman, Secretary, Telegraph Building, Harrisburg.
Roland N. Benjamin, Overseer, Towanda, R. D. 4.
Rev. G. W. Hatch, Chaplain, Mount Union.
C. H. Dildine, State Deputy, Orangeville.
W. R. Tucker, State Deputy, Cambridge Springs.
T. E. Talbott, State Deputy, North Bingham.
Hon. Allan D. Miller, Legislative Committee, Susquehanna.
R. M. Day, Legislative Committee, Washington, Pa.
Dr. C. C. Rankin, West Chester.
Dr. J. M. Vetter, State Deputy, Edinburg.
L. Ruppel, Finance Committee, Akron.
Dr. Hannah McK Lyons, Home Economics Committee, Boyertown Building, 1213 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Jennie Rodgers, Wallingford.
Mrs. Georgia Pillet, Home Economics Committee, Wysox.
Mrs. Clayton Smith, Home Economics Committee, Bedford.
Mrs. W. D. Phillips, Home Economics Committee, Washington, Pa., R. D.
Hon. Frank Moore, Home.
John S. Dale, Finance Committee, State College.
Hon. Louis Pillet, Wysox.
G. M. Griffin, State Deputy, Smock.
J. B. Meisel, State Deputy, Bolling Springs.
C. R. Bagenstose, State Deputy, Mohrsville.
E. B. Dorsett, Past Lecturer, Mansfield.
R. P. Kester, Past Lecturer, Pennsylvania Farmer, Philadelphia.
Prof. W. I. Maize, State College.
Prof. R. G. Bressler, State College.
Dr. H. A. Surface, Selinsgrove.
Mr. B. Orr, State Deputy, Mercer, R. D.
J. E. W. Stuft, Steward, Rainhon.
M. A. Spleen, Gate Keeper, Ridgway.
J. C. Roberts, State Deputy, Bedford.
G. B. Wachob, State Deputy, Du Bois.
H. M. Goodenham, Patton.
Isaac S. Gross, State Deputy, Plumsteadville.
Charles Townsend, State Deputy, West Chester.
Leslie I. Bolton, State Deputy, Holtwood.
Hon. Kenzie S. Baeshaw, Hollidaysburg, R. D. 2.
Prof. James S. Grim, Kutztown.

"You are a little goose," remarked the young medical doctor to the girl he was engaged to marry.
"Of course I am," was the laughing response; "Haven't I got a quack?"

BINDER TWINE and Auto Tires and Spraying Materials

Keystone Grange
Exchange

HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA

UNLAWFUL GLASSWARE
USED FOR TESTING MILK

The inspection of milk plants by the dairy experts of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, State Department of Agriculture, has revealed a few cases where unlawful types of glassware were being used in testing milk for fat by the "Babcock Test." They included a form of bottle with an adjustable neck or stem, likely to cause error, and also a measuring tube, supposed to be automatic, which could not be readily cleaned and which would not accurately measure the amount of milk or cream used in the test.

Upon discovery of the illegal glassware, a warning to all milk plant operators regarding the type of glassware which must be used was immediately issued by Dr. James W. Kellogg, director of the Bureau, in which he states:

"The use of such forms of glassware is unlawful and, therefore, will be prohibited. The milk testing law requires that only 'standard babcock test glassware,' which has been inspected and approved by the Bureau of Standards, shall be used.

"The Act of April 26, 1901, known as the Standard Babcock Glassware Law, specifies in detail the type and size of milk and cream testing bottles and pipettes, or measuring tubes, which shall be used in making the Babcock Test. These specifications set forth the type, size of bottle and the size and length of the neck and also the style and size of the pipettes or measuring tubes permitted to be used, as well as the standard weights when the milk and cream is weighed instead of measured. Under no circumstances, therefore, should any type of glassware be used which is not in accord with the Glassware Law nor which has not been approved by the Bureau of Standards."

PRECAUTION WILL PREVENT
HOG CHOLERA LOSSES

The Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, issues the following list of "don'ts" as a step in reducing the serious loss suffered from hog cholera in the State each year:

Don't buy hogs and pigs without careful inquiry in the community. If you find that the person desiring to sell hogs has recently lost one, two or more animals, don't purchase, but report to Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Don't buy exceedingly cheap hogs and pigs unless you know positively that the owner has not recently lost animals, but has some other good reason for sacrificing the animals.

Don't buy from several different people and put them all together on your own premises or allow them to come in contact with your own hogs and pigs. Keep each lot to itself until two or three weeks have passed and then put them in their permanent quarters only after being sure that none are showing any signs of sickness.

Don't go near a premise where there are sick hogs, and don't allow any one from a premise where there are sick hogs to visit your hog pens or hog lots.

Don't purchase hogs or pigs, for purposes other than immediate slaughter, at a public sale or stockyards. If you own hogs, don't go near hog pens at sales or stockyards. After visiting such places your shoes, at least, should be washed with a disinfectant before entering your own hog pens or hog lots.

Don't take chances with a sick hog. Isolate any animal that shows signs of being sick. If two or more animals develop the same symptoms call a veterinarian. If your hogs are affected with hog cholera the sooner this fact is known the better chance you will have to save your animals.

Don't waste money on patent medicines or so-called cholera cures; consult your veterinarian.

GRANGE FIGHTS TO SAVE
THE PARCELS POST SYSTEM

The National Grange is making a strong appeal to its subordinate branches throughout the country to be on guard against the grave danger to the future of the parcels post system, that now appears to threaten at Washington. The joint postal committee which is at work on changing the law relative to postal rates is charged by the Grange with having very little sympathy towards any effort to increase the use or efficiency of the parcels post system, and therefore the Grange influence everywhere is being mobilized to force the most favorable possible action at Washington as new schedules of rates are being framed.

The Grange insists that the absolutely indefensible flat increase of two cents per package, which was passed last year, be taken off the back of the parcels post system and in this demand Granges everywhere are forcibly united. This two-cent increase penalizes all small packages and short hauls and strikes a serious blow at the efficiency of the whole system.

The Grange is also demanding a thorough reorganization of this whole branch of the postoffice department, particularly to the extent of putting a competent business manager in the parcels post service, providing an equitable basis of parcels post rates and then making the latter service actively function in competition for business, all in the interests of the general public.

The big express companies have been the sworn foes of the parcels post system from the start. The system was established in spite of their opposition, but they lose no opportunity of crippling the service, and their insidious influence is always at work.

INTEREST GROWS IN
COOPERATIVE INSTITUTE

Wide interest in the American Institute of Cooperation, to be held June 21 to July 17 at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, is being shown by officials of cooperative associations and other farm leaders in Pennsylvania and surrounding states.

Many problems of direct bearing on eastern farm cooperation will be discussed, according to a prospectus entitled "Facts About the American Institute of Cooperation" which can be secured by writing to the Institute headquarters at 1731 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

It will be recalled that the first session of the Institute was held at the University of Pennsylvania last summer. This session was so successful that plans were started immediately for holding a similar gathering again this year.

STATE'S WORST WEEDS
DESCRIBED IN BULLETIN

Control measures for fourteen of "Pennsylvania's worst weeds" are given in a bulletin entitled "Pennsylvania Weeds" just issued by the State Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg. This publication has been prepared by Dr. E. M. Gress, the State's well-known botanist, and in addition to giving control measures, describes and illustrates the weeds.

As a result of an extensive survey, the following weeds were found to be regarded among the worst in the State and were therefore given special treatment in the bulletin: Canada thistle, plantain, chicory, false flax, field pepper grass, horse nettle, garlic, winter cress, cockle, perennial or field sow thistle, quack grass, clover dodder, morning glory and hawkweeds.

PUZZLED BY NEW BABY

Tiny Clara heard her mother say that a neighboring woman had a new baby. The tot puzzled over the matter and at last sought additional information: "Oh, mumsy, what is she going to do with her old one?"

EXCHANGE OF COMPLIMENTS

"Would you like to have a look of my hair?" asked the gallant old bachelor of the spinster who had been a belle a few decades past.

"Why don't you offer me the whole wig?" the maiden lady said with an unfeeling titter.

The bachelor retorted with icy disdain: "You are very biting, madam, considering that your teeth are porcelain."

Farmers buy the BECHTEL GRAIN & SEED SEPARATOR AND GRADER. Best Fanning Mill for cockle, garlic and cheat. Fifty years record. Best Equipped. Farm Size. Graded seed increases crops 50%. Write for circulars and prices to FRANK S. BECHTEL, Sole Manufacturer, Hanover, Pa., U. S. A.

GUARANTEED OILS IN STEEL

Buy direct. Better quality without extra cost. Tight, new packages, freight prepaid, extended terms. Ford oil specialized. Motor and Tractor 100% Penna. Oil.

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New York, Pennsylvania
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Issues special policies to meet
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AGENTS WANTED

Provide for your families
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Farmers & Traders Life Ins. Co.

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
FROM SHIPPERS OF

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and all products of the farm. Prompt attention to all inquiries and quick cash returns for all shipments.

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LIMESTONE IN EVERY FORM

for land and other uses. Good farmers use lime liberally because it pays. We are the largest producers in quality and value. Write us your needs, quantity, form and delivery, stating how you wish to apply, and we will quote you price.

CHEMICAL LIME CO.
BELLEFONTE :: PENNA.

AMONG THE COMMERCIAL FRUIT
GROWERS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY

(Concluded from page 1.)

operates the pump is furnished by a gasoline engine, which is mounted on the truck behind the tractor.

The usual practice is to spray apple trees five times during a season. The first application is made for San Jose scale while the trees are still dormant. The second application is made during the pre-pink stage, for rosy aphid, apple scab, etc. The next three sprays are principally for the control of the codling moth, red-bug and leaf-roller.

As may be imagined, the cost for spraying material and labor in covering a large orchard five times during a season is an important item in the cost of production.

Pruning hundreds of acres of apple trees is also quite an undertaking. Mr. Wertz explained that he sometimes has as high as fifty men at work during the pruning season, extending over a period of several weeks.

Of course, no other crop but apples is grown in the orchard after the trees attain bearing age. Plowing between the trees tears the roots, and cultivating is done largely by means of the disc harrow.

When the ground is cultivated for the last time in a season, it is common practice to sow clover seed, since clover helps to keep the soil supplied with humus.

In the absence of barnyard manure, the trees are fertilized with nitrate of soda. From three to eight pounds of nitrate is applied to each tree, depending on its size and vigor. The fertilizer is not spread much farther than the branches of the tree extend, because the feeding roots do not go much farther out than the limbs of the tree.

VARIETIES GROWN

When asked about the varieties of apples grown in his orchards, Mr. Wertz named York Imperial, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, Stayman Winesap, Black Twigg, and Ben Davis. He expressed the opinion that Macintosh and Baldwin do better farther north, while the Winesap is better adapted to Virginia than to Pennsylvania.

The first time I met Mr. Wertz was in the fall of 1924, when I was a member of a party composed of fruit growers, sportsmen, representatives of the State Department of Agriculture, the State Game Commission, and others, that made a tour of the South Mountain district to view the damage done by deer to the orchards and farms of that section.

We found him in his orchard at Mont Alto. The trees were bending low with their heavy burden of beautiful fruit, and the air was filled with the most fragrant

perfume. Since this orchard is on the edge of the forest, the deer delighted to visit it and they were doing considerable damage. Since then, the orchard has been partially enclosed by a deer-proof waver wire fence, eight feet high. Half of the cost of the fence was paid by the Game Commission, while the other half was paid by the owner. But the deer still find ways of getting into the orchard from the sections that are not fenced.

When I asked Mr. Wertz about the production of his orchards, he replied that he had grown as high as 32,000 barrels of apples a year, not to mention some sixty carloads of cider and evaporating apples.

The cost of the barrels in which the apples are packed averages as high as sixty-five and seventy cents. During the war as high as \$1.25 was paid for barrels. Most of the barrels are made of gum wood, which comes from the Southwest. They are bound with elm hoops, which come principally from the Northwest. The barrels are made in cooper shops in the locality where the apples are grown.

The average price received by the grower for a barrel of apples is from \$3.75 to \$4.

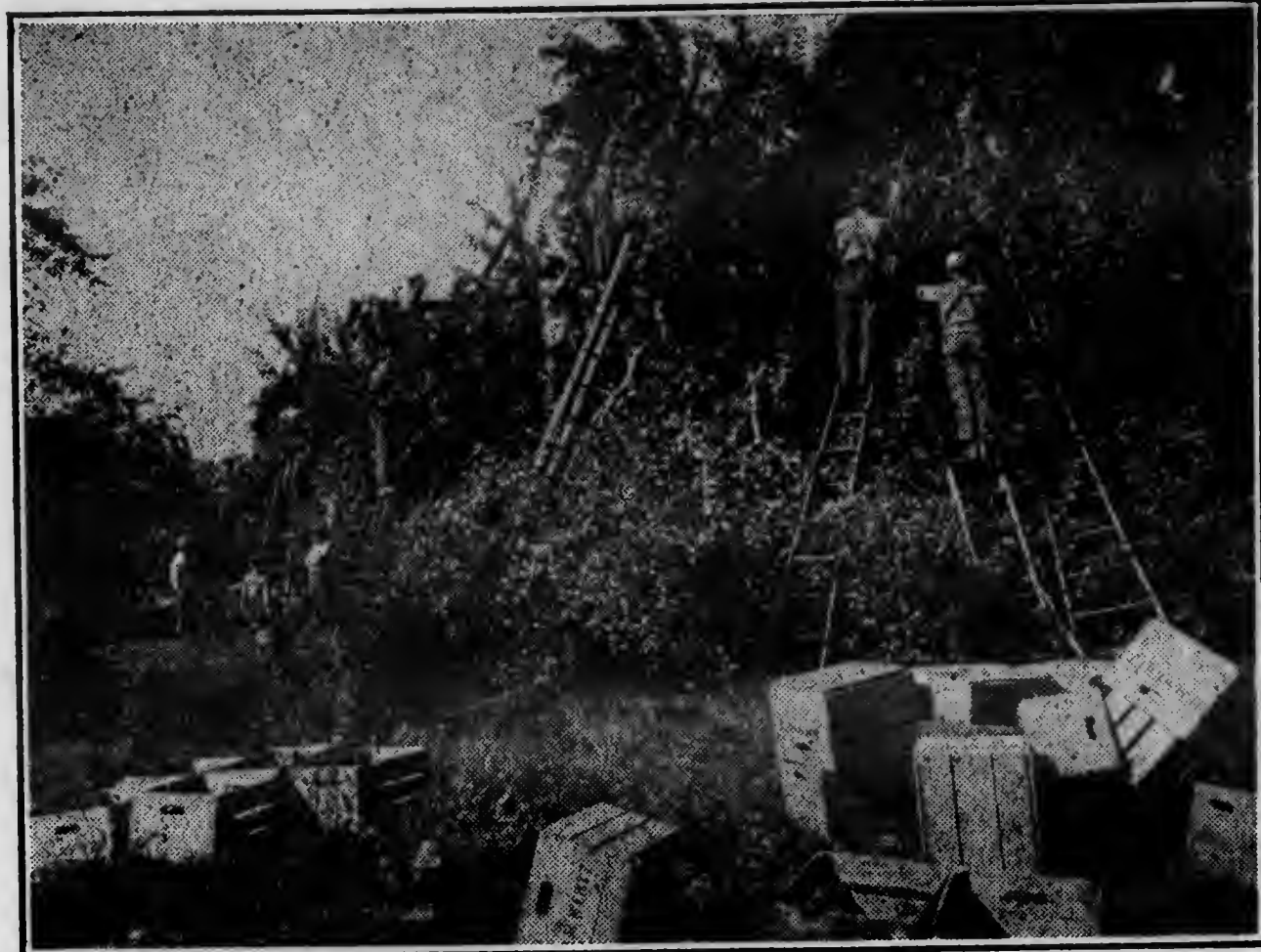
MARKETING THE CROP

Both Mr. Wertz and Mr. Nicodemus told me that they never knew in advance where their apples would be sold. Sometimes they go to our eastern markets, sometimes to the Middle West, and at other times to the cities of the South, depending upon the condition of the apple crop throughout the country. Apples that are not marketed in the fall are placed in cold storage at Waynesboro. The higher prices these apples bring during the winter and spring makes up for the cost of storage.

Mr. Nicodemus expressed satisfaction over the termination of the strike in England, explaining that Great Britain often affords him a market. Mr. Wertz told of sending a shipment of twenty-five carloads of apples to Havana one year. It was, of course, necessary to use refrigerator cars. The apples reached Havana in the same cars in which they were shipped from Franklin County, large lighters or barges, capable of accommodating a train of cars, being employed to transport the shipment from Key West to Havana.

It was Mr. Wertz himself who arranged for me to see Mr. Nicodemus. "Perhaps I haven't told you everything straight," he jokingly remarked, "and you had better go and see Mr. Nicodemus and check up on me."

The Nicodemus orchard near Waynesboro forms a part of the J. A. Nicodemus



CREW OF APPLE PICKERS AT WORK

Estate, and it embraces about 300 acres. Just across the Mason and Dixon Line, at Edgemont, Md., the estate owns another orchard of 150 acres. Across the Potomac, at Winchester, Va., there is a third orchard of 360 acres.

J. A. Nicodemus, who was a pioneer among the commercial orchardists of the Cumberland Valley, began operations on a large scale about 1880. He died in 1916. His three sons, Samuel C., Charles L., and Edgar A. Nicodemus now direct the business he established. Edgar has charge of the orchard at Waynesboro; Samuel lives in the old homestead at Edgemont, while Charles is located at Winchester.

Edgar was willing to approve everything Mr. Wertz had told me. He, too, is in love with the business of growing fruit. But by way of verifying what Mr. Wertz had said about the hazards of the business, he told me of some hard luck encountered at the Waynesboro orchard last year.

First, a heavy hail storm came along and bruised the apples on the trees. In due time, a thunderstorm followed, accompanied by a tornado, and when the storm subsided there were about 20,000 bushels of apples lying on the ground, while some of the trees were literally torn apart. This was discouraging enough, but Mr. Nicodemus took it all philosophically and smiled when he told about it.

The biggest year for the Nicodemus orchards was 1923, when the three combined produced about 40,000 barrels of apples.

The growers of the Cumberland Valley this year participated in the Apple Blossom Festival, which is annually observed at Winchester, situated in the midst of the finest apple growing district in Virginia. Elaborate pageants and ceremonies feature this festival. This year Miss Priscilla Bridges, one of the belles of the Old Dominion, was crowned queen by Governor Harry F. Byrd.

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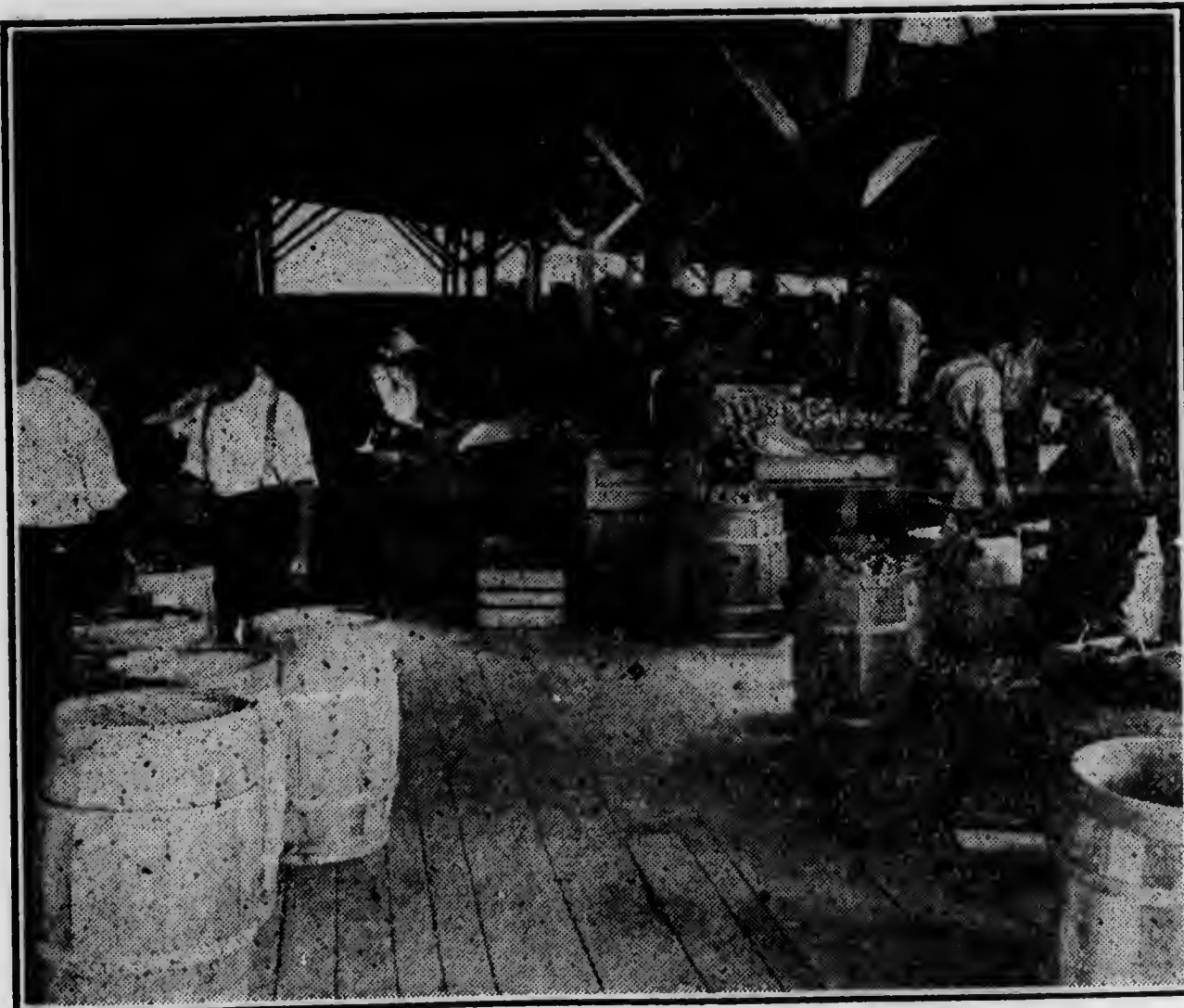
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IN THE GRADING AND SHIPPING DEPARTMENT

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The Adopted Child

THE practice of adopting children is as old as civilization itself and receives credit upon humanity. The foster parents of such children are nearly always animated by humanitarian impulses in taking into their family circle some boy or girl without home or parental guidance and support.

Frequently the benefits accruing from the arrangement are mutual. The child is properly clothed, fed, housed and trained, and is given as good a chance to succeed in life as other children receive. In later years these foster children often repay all the care and kindness that has been lavished upon them, and they grow up to be a credit to those who befriended them in their infancy and weakness.

In many farm homes, where the children have grown up and gone out into the world, and where the stillness that pervades the house is in marked contrast to the life and animation that formerly prevailed there, the "old folks" are thinking of adopting a child or two.

It is always well in such cases to investigate carefully the antecedents of the child before trying the experiment. Where the forebears of the child are known, this is, of course, unnecessary. But frequently children are taken from some institution, and those who adopt them have no knowledge of their ancestry

or the kind of blood that flows in their veins.

Recently a farm family in Montgomery County adopted a twelve-year-old girl who had been an inmate in a Philadelphia home for children. During the latter part of March she was found gagged and bound in her room; upon being released she claimed that she had been attacked by a strange man.

About a month later, the barn on the premises was destroyed by fire of unknown origin.

Suspicion finally centered upon the girl. When faced by private detectives, she asked for permission to retire to her room. Ten minutes later she came forth with a written confession, relating that the story of the strange man who was supposed to have attacked her was a pure fabrication. She admitted that she had played the trick simply to "scare people." She also acknowledged that she had set fire to the barn, which entailed a loss of \$3,000.

It is not necessary to say that this youngster had a perverted nature. The chances are that she inherited it from her parents.

This is not being written to discourage people from adopting children under proper conditions. But the case goes to show the need of exercising due care and discretion in such an undertaking.

Agricultural Discontent

THE COMMUNITY of interest which exists between agriculture and other lines of business and activity is so apparent that it should be easily understood by all intelligent people. But, strange as it may seem, many so-called leaders in the business world are so engrossed with their own affairs that they do not appear to have anything but the most superficial kind of appreciation of the fundamental part that agriculture plays in maintaining national prosperity and well-being.

Too often business considers it smart to gain some advantage at the expense of agriculture, apparently forgetting that in the long run this course will

react to the detriment of business, besides working injury to agriculture.

This being very often the case, it is refreshing to read what Otto H. Kahn, an outstanding representative of big business, had to say in an address he recently delivered before the chamber of commerce at Richmond, Va.

"For many years," said Mr. Kahn, "the farming industry has not yielded adequate returns. Many farmers are gravely discontented and under an intense sense of grievance toward the existing order of things. Adversity, more or less acute, has been the fate of a great portion of the farming community, while general business has been pros-

perous and wages have attained unprecedented levels.

"At best, the farmer's calling is a hellish one, involving inevitable hardships and deprivations. The farming business is the largest in the country. The basic and vital necessity of the farming industry needs no emphasis. The immense social value of the farming class to the State is beyond argument.

"The farming stock provides a continuous and essential supply of human raw material toward the preservation of the vigor and the distinctive characteristics of the American race.

"If there is one calling which has a higher claim than another upon the helpful consideration of the State it is that of the farmer. The farmer's problem is part of our problem. The farmer's welfare is an essential part of our welfare.

"It is harmful and menacing to the community that so numerous and valuable a portion of the population should feel humiliated and resentful and be without prosperity. Such farmers and self-sufficient demand of the community at large that every legitimate endeavor be put forth to aid and that the farmer's grievances be redressed. If that redress can only be accomplished by methods which, while practicable and economically sound, are now and perhaps unpalatable to the established ways of business, then the law makers will have to yield to the more important, i. e., business con-

venience and customs to the rehabilitation of the farming industry.

"It is not sufficient answer to the farmer's complaint to refer him sternly to the rigid functioning of the law of supply and demand and to the doctrine of the survival of the fittest; because in reply the farmer will contend that, in other respects, for reasons which seemed valid to Congress, we have not scrupled to interfere, through acts of government and otherwise, with the untrammelled workings of that law and that doctrine; and he will and does claim that we either adhere to them strictly all round or give him the effective advantage of dispensations similar to those which have been granted in the case of other callings."

This closing paragraph contains the milk in the cocoanut. The farmers of the United States, as a class, have never asked for special privileges. All they want is fair play and a square deal. Intelligent farmers know, however, that the high tariff wall we have erected for the protection of labor and industry compels the farmers to buy their supplies in this artificial market, while much of what they have to sell goes at the world's price.

Unless some plan can be devised to give the farmer fair play in this connection, big business may as well prepare for one of the hottest fights on the tariff that this country has ever seen.

Labor Backs Farmer's Demand

THE PENNSYLVANIA FEDERATION OF LABOR, representing 500,000 workers, went on record at its recent annual convention, held at Erie, Pa., as requesting the Public Service Commission to investigate at its own expense the rates being charged for service by the electric utilities in the rural districts of the State.

The resolutions point out that a large part of the membership of the federation in Pennsylvania live in districts that are commonly classed as rural, and these people are being discriminated against, along with the farming population, in the matter of rates for electrical service.

Under the resolutions, the officers of the federation are "directed to cooperate with other interested parties in promoting fair play and a square deal." The resolutions follow:

"WHEREAS, The Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania, last January, issued an order laying down the rules under which electric service corporations should extend their lines so as to render service to people living in their chartered territory outside of incorporated towns and cities, and

"WHEREAS, The electric utilities, as a whole, are now demanding prohibitive rates for service under this order, thereby, to all practical intents and purposes, nullifying the order and rendering it void of no effect, and

"WHEREAS, A large part of the membership affiliated with the Federation of Labor, in this State, together with the general population outside of towns and cities, appears to be discriminated against in the attitude assumed by the utilities; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this convention go on record as asking the Public Service Commission to inquire into these rates on its own initiative and at its own expense, with a view to establishing rates that will be fair and reasonable to the companies and the public alike; and be it further

"Resolved, That the officers of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor be di-

rected to cooperate with other interested parties in promoting fair play and a square deal in the matter referred to in these resolutions."

Governor Pinchot, some time ago, addressed a letter to W. D. B. Ainey, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, suggesting that the commission investigate rural electric rates on its own initiative and at its own expense.

The organized farmers of the State welcome the backing of the hosts of labor in the battle to bring about rural electrification at rates that will be fair and reasonable to all parties alike.

No one takes seriously the rates that are now being asked by the utilities for rural service. These rates, on the whole, are simply intended as a bluff to scare the rural people from asking for service under General Order No. 27.

If the utilities do not realize it now, they will learn later that their present tactics are mistaken, and that the rural people, backed by labor, in a reasonable demand will be able to make matters decidedly interesting for them in the long run.

CONGREGATION WANTED PREACHER

A colored deacon who was the leader of a congregation down South wrote to the bishop to explain the need of a minister for the church. He concluded the appeal as follows:

"Send us a Bishop to preach. If you can't send us a Bishop, send us a Sliding Elder. If you can't send us a Sliding Elder, send us a Stationary Preacher. If you can't spare him, send us a Circus Rider. If you can't spare him, send us a Locust Preacher. And if you can't send a Locust Preacher, send us an Ex-hauster."

Any man who claims that there can be liberty in spite of and against the law is claiming that anarchy is liberty. —Theodore Roosevelt.

Master's Letter to Granges

WE HAVE a fine start toward the year's work. We have added a few new Granges to the list. We have also added a few Juvenile Granges, and we have added many new members to the list since the first of the year.

There is no single project that we have in hand that is receiving the attention that the Girls' Dormitory is receiving at this time.

The Memorial Committee and the Home Economics Committee met on June first, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Phillips, Windsor Terrace, Washington, Pa., for the purpose of determining upon some concerted effort to finish this most worthy project.

They are composed of men and women of determination, and will leave nothing undone until they bring us to the successful close of this great and splendid undertaking.

The Grange Cook Book that was put out for the purpose of helping to raise funds for this purpose is a gem of perfection, and is selling upon its merits, not alone in our state, but in many other states. This is a worthy project and deserves the hearty support of all our members.

One good sister has given up her yearly visit to her old home and friends in a western state for the purpose of helping the proposition along during the month of June which has been settled upon as the time for a concerted effort on every hand.

A good brother, who has already given \$500.00, has made a bona fide offer to give \$1,000.00 as soon as nine others will give a like amount. Now, Patrons, get busy and claim that offer. There are many brothers and sisters in the state who could and would give that amount if their attention was called in the right way.

You know your members, and you can reach them by impressing upon them the worthiness and need of this Dormitory; for we must not lose sight of the fact that thousands of young women are turned away from State College because of inadequate facilities for girls there.

The future welfare of the state depends largely upon our womanhood; therefore it behooves this great organization of Patrons of Husbandry, that

stands as a sponsor, so far as its influence can reach, for mankind, to do all it can for womanhood in this state.

Some of our good members gave their quota or more, more than three years ago, and have been continuously working to help others ever since.

In the interest of fair play, would it not be much better for each and all to make the sacrifice at once and have it done?

During the summer months when every farmer is busy with the cares of the farm, it is easy to just skip a few meetings of the Grange without ever realizing how that absence detracts from the general welfare of the Order.

Grange meetings should begin on time, and should not be held too late.

The best way is to realize that attendance at Grange is one of the great assets to the welfare of the farmer and his family, and that whenever work is pressing there is no good reason why members of the family should not receive the benefits of a few moments relaxation, and mingling with their friends at the Grange meeting.

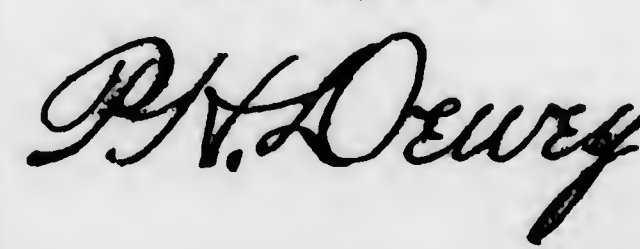
Get the habit of attending regularly, and the effort will lessen from day to day as the benefits derived therefrom multiply.

The preparation of a field for planting is done with a spirit of hope that a harvest will follow and just as assuredly when a young family is inducted into the educational environment of a Grange, the preparation is being made for the future harvest of knowledge for every member of that family.

The association, and the fraternal spirit can grow in grace and usefulness by regular attendance at Grange.

We have many avenues of development and usefulness if we will keep them continually in mind, and if we are faithful over a few things, He will make us ruler over many.

Fraternally yours,



DON'T OVERLOOK IMPORTANCE OF CASUALTY INSURANCE

During the spring and summer months, when farmers employ more hired help than at any other season of the year, they should bear in mind the fact that in these days of applied machinery there is considerable danger to themselves and their employees.

It has been only a few years since the opportunity of distributing this danger by means of insurance has been possible.

Our Grange Mutual Casualty Insurance Company gives this protection at a price that is unequalled by any other company in the business, and at the same time is recognized by the Insurance Department as on a sound basis.

So many of our people seem to think that they are exempt and therefore do not use the protection that has been afforded them under so favorable conditions.

The sad part of it is that when an

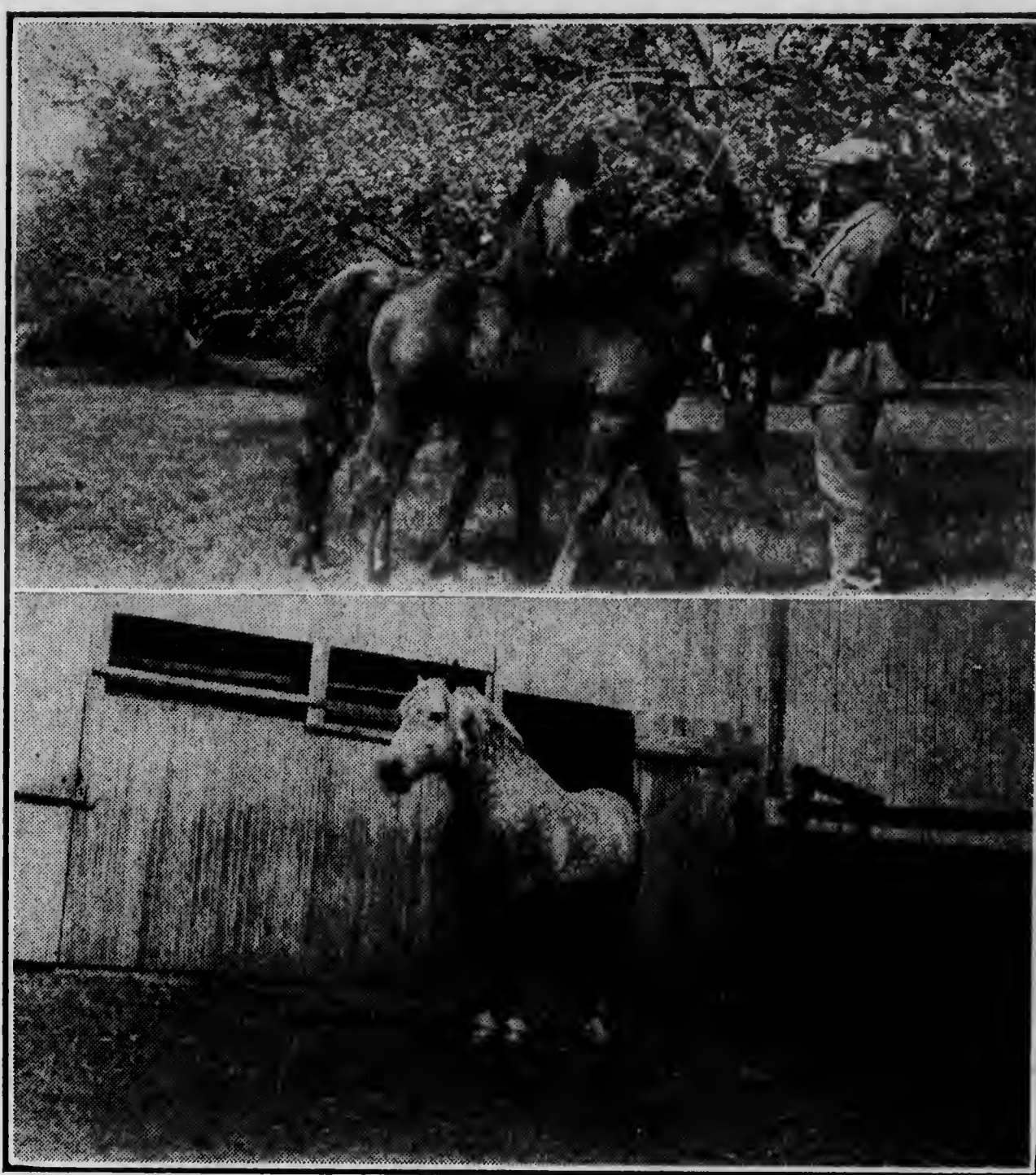
accident has occurred in a community then there is a rush for insurance, locking the door after the horse is stolen. It would seem like the better way for each Grange to take the matter up and see that every family was protected by having them take out at least the minimum policy.

It costs only five dollars a year for the minimum policy and it is good for thousands of dollars in case of death and for proportional amounts for lesser injuries.

One of the finest features of the policy is not generally understood, namely, that the company agrees to take care of any suit in court that may be brought by hired help in case of accident.

It has been a marvel to many of us why our people do not use this form of protection but will persist in taking a chance on the loss of thousands of dollars for the sake of saving five to ten dollars a year.

JOHN A. McSPARRAN.



A BREEDER OF HORSES THAT WIN BLUE RIBBONS

E. A. Nicodemus, of Franklin County, in addition to being a fruit grower, is a breeder of fine Percheron horses. He is shown in the picture at the top with two of his colts. In the picture at the bottom is Dre Ballegon, a Percheron stallion owned by Mr. Nicodemus. He weighs 2,300 pounds and is eight years old. Dre Ballegon took the grand championship at the Ohio State Fair several years ago. Mr. Nicodemus keeps eight or ten brood mares and will exhibit some of his horses at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition. Some of his yearling colts have brought as high as \$1,000 each.

Cause of Barn Fires

DURING recent years, Pennsylvania has had several serious epidemics of barn fires. The counties of Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Berks, in particular suffered heavy losses in this respect.

At first the fires were supposed to be of incendiary origin, and some of them were, no doubt, caused in this way.

However, a careful study of the situation convinced the officers of the State Bureau of Fire Protection, cooperating with State College, that many of these fires were caused by spontaneous combustion.

The conclusion was reached that the storing of hay, alfalfa, and soy beans

that had been improperly cured caused at least a certain proportion of the fires.

This being undoubtedly true, it behooves farmers to keep this fact in mind.

Aside from the danger of burning down the barn by storing hay that is too green or wet, every farmer knows what poor feed mouldy or "mow-burnt" hay makes for his horses and cattle.

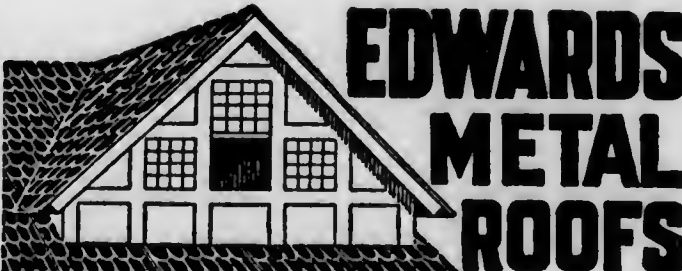
Heaves in horses may frequently be traced to feeding this kind of hay.

Be sure that your hay is properly cured before hauling it into the barn.

AN ILLUSTRATION

"Do you think," said the intellectual young woman, "that there is any truth in the theory that big creatures are better-natured than small ones?"

"Yes," answered the young man, "I do. Look at the difference between the Jersey mosquito and the Jersey cow."



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AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

PLANS FOR CENTER HALL CONFERENCE NEARLY COMPLETED

The committee having charge of the arrangements for the Grange Leadership Conference, which will be held at Center Hall, August 17-20, reports that good progress is being made.

The conference held last year was such a decided success that the indications are this year's attendance will be considerably larger than that of last year.

Among the Grange leaders from outside the State who will participate in the conference are: L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange; S. L. Strivings, Master of the New York State Grange; Mrs. Dora Stockman, Lecturer of the Michigan State Grange, and John C. Ketcham, Past Master of the Michigan State Grange, and now a member of Congress.

State College will furnish a number of instructors for the conference, headed by Prof. W. R. Gordon, who played such a conspicuous part in making last year's conference the success that it was.

Every Subordinate and Pomona Grange is urged to send its Lecturer or some other delegate to the conference. Any member of the Order may attend on his or her own responsibility.

Full information and registration blanks will in due time be sent to all Granges.

POTOMAC GRANGE WANTS NATIONAL SESSION OF 1927

Potomac Grange No. 1, of Washington, D. C., has voted to extend a formal invitation to the National Grange to hold its 1927 annual session at Washington.

A. M. Loomis, Master of Potomac Grange presented the matter to the Executive Committee of the Maryland State Grange at a meeting in Baltimore, May 18th, and they expressed their intention of cooperating in this invitation.

The civic organizations in Washington have pledged their cooperation in the invitation and to supply free of all expense to the National Grange the necessary meeting places and adequate provision for the entertainment of the National Grange at the regular moderate prices which have prevailed with other large conventions in Washington.

The officers and members of Potomac Grange are anxious that the Granges of Pennsylvania should get back of this movement, showing by their interest that the Keystone State could be depended upon to furnish its share for a good Seventh Degree class.

LACKAWANNA POMONA WILL HAVE TWO DEGREE TEAMS

Lackawanna County Pomona Grange, which met with Waverly Community Grange on May 11, took steps to encourage better degree work in the county. Two degree teams will be organized, one for the east and the other for the south side of the district. Edward Kircher and Mrs. Estella Wombacher will captain the respective teams.

Madison Grange received the banner for the best attendance during the quarter. This Grange also initiated 28 members during the quarter. Mrs. Charles

Pallman had charge of the memorial service conducted at the meeting, which was impressive and beautifully rendered. John H. Light, Lecturer of the State Grange, gave excellent addresses at the afternoon and evening sessions.

W. P. Hoppe and wife, Secretary and Lecturer, respectively, of the Susquehanna County Pomona Grange, contributed to the success of the lecture hour. A large class was initiated in the fifth degree.

The next meeting of this Pomona will be held in the hall of Spring Brook Grange in August.

GRANGE PLANTS TREES AS COMMUNITY PROJECT

Bart Grange, No. 1854, of Lancaster County, will make the planting of nut trees its community project this year. Rev. George H. Shea, of Quarryville, Master of the Grange, writes GRANGE NEWS as follows:

"We are having a specialist, Mr. John F. Jones, of Lancaster, give us demonstrations of grafting of nut trees, as well as the care of the same. Mr. Jones is the best authority on nut trees in this part of the State. We plan to plant at least one, and some members more than one, English walnut and some black walnut trees. It is our hope that these grafted trees will bear, as we are told, in about eight years. They should bear some nuts in three or four years.

"We are planting for nuts and also for shade, and I think the next generation will think well of this one for our thought of them."

Among the committees functioning in Bart Grange, and which are required to report some phase of their activities at each meeting are the following: Education; Good Roads; Legislation; Good Housekeeping; Research, and Country Life.

WASHINGTON COUNTY WOMEN GOBBLE UP GRANGE COOK BOOK

The Grange women of Washington County are vying with each other to see who can sell the most cook books. Quite a portion of the first edition of 5,000 cook books published by the Home Economics Committee of the State Grange was sold in this county.

The rate at which the second edition of 5,000 additional copies is being gobbled up by Washington County will make it necessary for the Granges from other sections to hustle in their orders, or they will have to wait for the third edition to have their wants supplied.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION AIDS RED HOG GROWERS

Breeders of the Duroc Jersey hog in Pennsylvania who are entered in the Keystone Ton Litter Club work are inspired to greater efforts by the offer of national aid. The national Duroc Jersey Record Association has agreed to assist the state association by appropriating \$50 to help purchase medals for the successful ton litter growers.

Fifteen dollars also is offered for the heaviest Duroc litter in the state sired by a purebred boar and an additional \$10 for this litter if it is the heaviest in the state of all breeds.

GRESS DELIVERS LECTURE BEFORE EPHRATA GRANGE

Dr. E. M. Gress, chief botanist of the State Department of Agriculture, delivered an interesting lecture on flowers at a recent meeting of Ephrata Grange, No. 1815, of Lancaster County.

Dr. Gress is a valued member of Boiling Springs Grange, of Cumberland County. One of his chief duties as botanist of the department is to give the farmers help in the control and eradication of weeds. This is a subject which has an important bearing on agriculture success, and Granges should avail themselves of the advice and services of Dr. Gress.

LEBANON POMONA PLANS FOR MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

At a meeting held by Lebanon County Pomona Grange at Shafterstown on May 6, initial steps were taken to organize a Grange mutual fire insurance company. A delegate was also appointed to represent the Pomona Grange at the annual election for trustees at State College.

An association of Past Masters was formed for the purpose of promoting Grange extension work in Lebanon County.

Among the visiting members present were Dr. C. C. Rankin and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Millar, all members of Pomona Grange No. 3, of Chester and Delaware Counties.

COVINGTON GRANGE GIVES ANNIVERSARY BANQUET

Covington Grange, No. 1029, of Lackawanna County, which has been in existence for 35 years, last month gave an anniversary banquet at which covers were laid for sixty-five guests.

Lionel Winship, Sr., acted as toastmaster, and saw that the fine program was put through with dispatch.

James Wardell gave the history of the Grange and read the list of charter members.

Among the speakers was T. M. Kresge, Master of the Pomona Grange of the county.

CHESTER VALLEY GRANGE LOSES FAITHFUL MEMBER

Chester Valley Grange and the Grange of the State sustained a loss in the sudden death, last month, of Brother Aubrey Pyle, one of the leaders in Chester County.

Genial and happy, he had a large circle of friends. He was not only active in the Grange, but he was interested in every movement for community improvement.

His wife, Lecturer of the Grange, and a son, will remain on the farm and "carry on" the things for which he stood.

RESPONSES TO DUTY

The following contributions to the publication fund of GRANGE NEWS were made during the past month:

Success Grange, No. 1798	.....	\$5.00
Mifflin Grange, No. 1623	.....	5.00
Fulton Grange, No. 66	.....	6.00
Upper Bucks Co. Pomona, No. 50	.....	5.00
West Branch Grange, No. 1149	.....	5.00
Limestone Grange, No. 654	.....	5.00
Menallen Grange, No. 1091	.....	5.00
Calley Grange, No. 365	.....	5.00
McMichells Grange, No. 1817	.....	3.00
Northumberland Grange, No. 218	.....	5.00

USED DURING LECTURE HOUR

"GRANGE NEWS is a good paper, and all of us enjoy reading it again and again. It is used during Lecture Hour. All our members are receiving the paper regularly."—Secretary of a Monroe County Grange.

The political bee buzzes loudest around the candidates for office, but it is usually the public that gets stung.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

BIG CLASS IN OREGON

A new record in initiation of candidates by a Subordinate Grange has just been made in Oregon, where Maplewood Grange in Clackamas County conferred the degrees on a group of 288 initiates on a single occasion. This makes Maplewood Grange the largest Subordinate in the State of Oregon, notwithstanding the fact that it had been in existence but 11 months when this remarkable record was made.

NOT A FATHER

A Protestant Episcopal minister was walking along a country road one morning wearing the garb of his calling. Two young Irish boys passed him, and one of them politely said:

"Good morning, Father."
"Hush," said the other boy, he ain't no father; he's got a wife and two children."

Be Protected!

Our Policy saves you money, gives complete protection and relieves you of all liability in case of accident to any men you hire.

Our Policy Provides Protection for Owners or Employer

and if injured he is paid compensation as long as he is unable to work, plus his Doctor and Hospital bills.

Write for our rates TODAY!
BE PREPARED!

Penna. Thresherman & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.
311 Kunkel Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

The Granger Farmer Real Estate Man

Has 100 Grain, Dairy and Truck Farms in Salem, Gloucester and Cumberland counties, New Jersey, for sale. Farms ranging from 10 to 150 acres. Write for particulars and prices. \$5,000, part cash, takes a good 62-acre truck and fruit farm in Gloucester county, New Jersey, 18 miles from Philadelphia; 650 peaches three years old, 450 apples three years old; 1,000 grapes; two acres dewberries. All trees healthy. Two good horses, one cow, all farm tools, Ford truck.

C. FLITCRAFT, Realtor, Elmer, N. J.

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.

Grange Supplies

Officers' Sashes

Members' Badges, Subordinate No. 4, Reversible, 45 cents each.
Pomona Badges, No. 14, Reversible 55 cents each.
No. 650 U. S. Wool Bunting Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted with Eagle and Stand, \$6.50
Printed Silk Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted as above, \$10.00. Printed Silk Flag 4x6 ft., Mounted as above, \$15.00.

OUR SPECIALTY

PAST MASTER JEWELS

\$5.00 to \$20.00

PINS BUTTONS RINGS
Send for our prices before you buy.
BOSTON REGALIA CO.
387 WASHINGTON STREET BOSTON, MASS.



Regulation Grange BADGES SASHES

staff mountings, working tools and all necessary equipment, including ROBES. Write for prices and full information.

FULLER REGALIA and COSTUME COMPANY
Worcester, Mass. ☉
(Oldest Grange House; Est. 1885)

THE LECTURER'S CORNER

By JOHN H. LIGHT, State Lecturer

WE ARE approaching summer again, and in the rush of work that is incident to this season on the farm, the danger is that many members will consider themselves too busy to attend Grange meetings.

But never in the history of our country has there been such need of organized effort as today, and the purpose of this article is to outline certain activities that should be followed to build up our ranks and maintain the efficiency of the Grange, even during the summer time.

First. All meetings of the Grange should be made interesting. We must always keep in mind the business interest of our members. Unless agriculture can be made profitable, it will languish and decay. This is a fundamental that the officers of every Grange should keep in mind.

The educational and literary work is of first rate importance, and the Lecturer can do more than any one else to create interest in the Order. A good resolutions committee is indispensable and should function in every Grange. Last, but not least important, is the need to provide activities for the young folks that will teach them the great truths of the Order and prepare them for the future duties of leadership. Nothing is better calculated to give them this training than the ritualistic work of the Order. The Juvenile Grange has demonstrated clearly the wisdom of finding a place in the Grange for the young folks.

Second. Efficiency and perfection should be the aim in all our Grange work. We should pursue good business methods; our programs should be carefully planned and carried out, and ritualistic work should be such that we may take pride in it. The dignity befitting the great Order of which every Grange forms a part should mark our procedure, and we should observe the laws and usages prescribed in the Constitution and By-laws.

Every Grange will benefit by adopting the suggestion of the Worthy Master of the National Grange, L. J. Taber, who recommends that every Subordinate Grange carry out some constructive community project during the year. Let each Grange determine what its project shall be, and then proceed to translate it into actuality before September 30.

Third. All members of the Grange should boost the Order. Let others know the many useful services it has rendered to agriculture in the past, and speak of the active work it is now doing for the betterment of rural life. Advertise the doings of the Grange in the local papers, and keep the organization in the public eye. Often we are too modest in claiming credit for the work the Grange is doing.

Our past record is one that we may all be proud of; but the things being accomplished by the Grange today are no less important. Our legislative and cooperative work, in particular, entitle the Grange to the favorable consideration of rural people everywhere. The part which the Grange plays in promoting the cause of good government is a distinct contribution to the welfare of the community as a whole. Let us tell those with whom we come in contact about these things, and let us not hide our light under a bushel. In short, let us boost the Grange. In so doing we will make it still stronger, more influential, and more useful.

As we plan our field days and picnics, we should have certain definite objects in mind. In addition to providing recreation, these occasions, if properly conducted, can be made the means of attracting new members to our Order.

The present fiscal year has but four months to run. Let us all do our part toward making these months fruitful and productive in Grange achievement. The

tasks to be completed before September 30 are:

1. Your own peculiar Grange problems.
2. Boost GRANGE NEWS by sending a contribution to the publication fund, and give the paper your moral support.

3. Send a delegate to the Grange Leadership Conference at Centre Hall, which will be in session from August 17 to 20, inclusive.

4. Have your Grange play its part in the Ohio-Pennsylvania Grange efficiency contest, which closes on September 30.

To do our best in this contest, every Grange should strive to enroll before September 30 as many eligible new members as possible. Every opportunity for organizing or reorganizing a Grange under proper conditions should be improved. The responsibility for this rests primarily upon our State and Pomona Deputies. Pomona Masters should also take an active interest in this phase of the work. Granges building halls should try to dedicate them before September 30. The program adopted by the Executive Committee at the annual meeting calls for the writing of an average of five new life insurance policies in every Grange before the close of the year.

"LEST WE FORGET"

One of the noteworthy projects of the State Grange was launched at Williamsport at the annual meeting of 1922, when the Grange adopted plans for the erection of a suitable memorial at State College.

Much has been spoken about this matter since then, and more than \$28,000 has been contributed toward carrying out the undertaking.

The proposed memorial is to be a dormitory for girl students at the college.

The finest site on the campus has been set aside for this purpose, and the estimated cost of the building is \$250,000.

It may be taken for granted that this project has been considered by every Grange. Quite a few have raised their quotas, but many other Granges have taken no active steps, probably because

no definite time was fixed for the consummation of the plan.

Since this is a project upon which the Grange as a whole has placed the stamp of its approval, it should be carried to conclusion with the least possible delay.

It would appear that the Memorial Committee had the right plan when it was suggested a year ago that the Master, the Lecturer, and the Secretary of every Subordinate and Pomona Grange should constitute themselves a committee to push this project to completion in their respective Granges.

In view of the fact that this is a commendable project, and one that will redound to the credit of the Order and to the lasting good of the farm girls that will benefit by it, the proper thing to do is to get back of the movement in a whole-hearted manner and push it to a speedy conclusion.

Shoo Fly



will give a third more milk and your horses do more and better work.

Shoo-Fly keeps off flies longer and better than any imitation. Kills every fly it strikes. Half a cent's worth saves three quarts of milk a day. One gallon protects 3 animals a whole season. Shoo-Fly quickly heals cuts and sores and prevents infection. Nothing better for galls. Always itching. Used and recommended by leading veterinarians for over quarter century. You can't afford to be without this excellent preparation. Come in and let us tell you all about it.

SHOO-FLY MFG. CO.,
Lansdowne, Pa.

Contributions to the Girls' Dormitory Fund

DURING the month from April 20 to May 20, the sum of \$396.30 was contributed to the fund which the Granges of Pennsylvania are raising for the building of a dormitory for girls at State College. In addition to these contributions, the sum of \$1,257.28, representing accumulated interest, was placed to the credit of the fund. This brings the total amount of cash in the fund to \$28,470.88. Granges desiring to make contributions to the dormitory fund should send their remittances direct to Fred Breckman, Secretary, Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa. Following is an itemized list of the contributions received during the period above stated:

County	Grange	Amount
Chester	Chester Valley, No. 1496	\$60.00
Montgomery	Keystone, No. 2	5.40
Montgomery	Community, No. 1712	54.20
Montgomery	Valley, No. 1880	2.40
Montgomery	Harmony, No. 891	2.10
Lancaster	Ephrata, No. 1815	36.50
Bucks	Cedar Ridge, No. 1848	3.00
Bucks	Great Swamp, No. 1878	6.00
Chester	Vincent, No. 1664	67.50
Wyoming	Utility, No. 1249	50.00
Montgomery	Cold Point, No. 606	4.20
Bradford	Columbia, No. 83	25.00
Erie	Lake Shore, No. 1305	80.00
		\$396.30
	Interest on money in fund	1,257.28
	Cash contributions previously acknowledged	26,817.30
	Total cash in fund, May 20	\$28,470.88

Is Your Automobile Insured?

It is just as important for you to carry automobile insurance as it is to carry fire insurance on your home or farm property.

Suppose you should injure a person or damage the property of other people as the result of the maintenance, use and operation of your car. If you did not have insurance to take care of the investigation work for you, give you legal advice, defend your case in court, and pay any judgments, you will see that your estate would be in jeopardy.

We have a special proposition for Grangers, endorsed by the Master and Executive Committee of the State Grange.

INSURE NOW

Think of it! If you have a pleasure car—any make—you can get Liability \$5,000/10,000 limits, and Property Damage \$1,000 limits, at \$18.00 per year. On a truck the cost for the same coverage would be \$25.00.

Order now on the blank below.

Fire and Theft rates given on request.

Only a Granger can enjoy these rates.

GRANGE MUTUAL CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY

925 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GENTLEMEN

I hereby request you to secure for me Liability and Property Damage Insurance on the following described automobile.

Name of Automobile and Year Model	KIND—State Whether Pleasure Car or Truck	Give Manufacturers or Engine No. or Both Take same from License Card

This order is given with the understanding that if the car insured is a pleasure car the premium will be \$18.00. If a truck or delivery car, the cost will be \$25.00.

NAME..... ADDRESS.....

MEMBER OF..... GRANGE NO.....

FLY A HANDY DANDY FLAG ON JULY 4th.

Sequi-Centennial 150th Anniversary
FAST COLORS—Flag is guaranteed fast colors, cotton bunting, sewed stripes, canvas heading and grommets. Pole is highly varnished and fitted with brass screw joint. Strong bracket and halyard. Each outfit is packed in a strong metal edge box.
3 x 5 ft. \$1.75 each 4 x 6 ft. \$2.25 each
Prices are for complete outfit: Flag, Pole, Bracket, Halyard and Metal Edge Box. Postpaid anywhere in United States.
Trenton Emblem Company 120-130 Hamilton Ave. Trenton N. J.

HOME ECONOMICS

Under Auspices of the State Grange Committee

STUDIES FOR THE MONTHS

June—Plan what you will do for State College this month. When will my Grange organize a Juvenile Grange? July—Tours: Knowing my country better. Center Hall: Plans for attending Leadership Conference in August.

OUR GIRLS' DORMITORY

Somebody's thoughtful and somebody's true; Somebody's wondering all about you—Dormitory at Penn State.

Somebody's hoping the day's bright and fair; Somebody's sending a song on the air—For the Dormitory at Penn State.

Somebody's dreaming—if dreams are made true, There will be days full of gladness for you, Girls' Dormitory, to be built at Penn State.

ARE YOU READY TO GO?

"Somebody's dreaming—yes—but some are doing more—'making dreams come true.' Chester Valley Grange, Chester County, writes: 'Final payment (\$210) of our pledge to Dormitory Fund was made this week.' Hundreds of other granges are planning to help make the dream true during June.

Did you read the communication in May GRANGE NEWS from Bro. M. B. Orr? Are you 'set'—ready to 'go'? If not look up May issue GRANGE NEWS and get ready at once; we cannot succeed without you.

We have been told that when \$50,000 was in hand, ground could be broken for the building. Can we reach this amount by July first? Let's try. It only means 'getting set' then 'going.' This is our year of 'Service—Community Service,' and building that dormitory is the service the Grange will give our State of Pennsylvania.

Do you recall that it is about one year ago since the Home Economics Committee were asked to join the Dormitory Committee in making this building a reality? In writing, I told you that it had been said to us that 'if the women of the State Grange could be put back of this movement with a whole-hearted desire for success, the whole amount of money could be raised in a year.' We are counting on you. You have never failed us. (Example—the cook book. And, women, the cook book publication is a big thing; much bigger than you realize. You made it possible.)

If you missed seeing the communication, or did not hear read the letter sent your Grange about making plans in May, do so at once; for with the first day of June we are off—and you will hear echoing from north to south, from east to west, all over Pennsylvania—'One, two, three—GO.'

Thing we are set for—to do something toward the Dormitory Fund. Do the thing you know suits best in your community. Here are things being planned in some places:

A June festival, with strawberry ice cream and cake (with cook books on sale, too).

A community supper (with cook books on sale).

For POISON IVY

poisoning—try the tea made of a quart of boiling water and an ounce of MYREB, the old Indian herb remedy. Relieves swelling and itching. Guaranteed harmless.

One ounce package, 25 cents. CLINTON B. GATY, 50 Morris Ave., Morristown, N. J.

A before harvest barn dance (with cook books, too).

A card party in another section (but cook books are on sale).

A flower sale—cut flowers and growing plants (cook books on sale).

The Penny Race—(If every granger would take this race, it would mean all the money in hand. As you race, show the cook book).

Measuring Socials—weight, height, distance around waist, or age. (Take your choice of kind; but see that the cook book is at every social and is well measured.)

To earn a dollar socials—Each member given a dime to increase to one dollar. Some will earn by setting aside the price of one dozen eggs weekly; home-made bread—yum, yum; try selling your delicious loaves, reserving the profit; don't forget those fine cookies; some jellies and jams that are left over (and talk cook book, too).

A working Grange is an interested Grange; here is an opportunity for every member to be on a committee, a real working committee. And a fine attendance at regular meetings is assured.

At your meeting nearest July 1st have your 'Round up Social,' each one telling how she earned her dollar as she hands in her share. (Being sure cook books are on sale at this Social and refreshments made from cook book recipes.) Let the 'Surprise Feature' be given Bro. Orr because every Grange has earned the \$15 or more.

In July, plan for a well-earned rest—get harvest and pressing work out of the way—and come to Center Hall in August for Leadership Conference. This year reward and play-day. We want you there to help with the Jubilee over having the first fifty thousand in hand. (And cook books will be on sale from the third edition—3 for good luck.)

There's been a long campaign before us, All over our Keystone State With indifference bursting o'er us, But we could not abate.

There's been a long, long time of waiting For all our dreams to come true, But soon we'll show State College What the Penn Grange folks can do. (Tune—There's a long, long trail.)

THE GRANGE COOK BOOK

As you have already been told, the five thousand cook books printed as the first edition are all gone. A second edition is printed and two thousand of them are gone; so we have just 3,000 books left. Have you had your order? Not all Pomonas have yet ordered, but every week another is heard from. Many subordinate granges have had no books. We need your help. Let us finish using this edition even quicker than we did the first.

Send all orders to Hannah McK. Lyons, 2127 Green St., Philadelphia.

WHERE TO SEND MONEY

You have been told to keep all money in your grange treasury until all books were sold that your community needs; then send the money to Fred Brenckman, Secretary of State Grange, just as other grange money is sent, telling him it is from sale of cook books.

But I want to ask you now to send all profit from sale of cook books to Mr. Brenckman, Harrisburg, Pa., by July 1st. We are anxious to have all Dormitory Funds in by that time. The cost of books is sent to Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, 2127 Green St., Philadelphia, when the books are ordered.

One good mother is worth a hundred schoolmasters.—George Herbert.

REWARD OF MERIT

A very tidy young man was distressed by his wife's carelessness in attire at home. He was especially annoyed by a torn skirt which his wife was forever pinning and never mending.

Being a tidy man, he had acquired some skill with the needle during his bachelor days. With the intention of administering a rebuke to his wife, he set to work on the skirt during her absence and sewed it up neatly.

When, on her return home, he showed her what he had done, she was touched and kissed him tenderly. Soon she left the room to return with an armful of garments.

"Here are some more for you, darling," she announced happily. "Don't hurry. Just do them whenever you have time."

Prohibition might become more effective if the wets would furnish the courts as much evidence as they did the Senate Committee.—Exchange.

THE YOUNGEST CHILD

A very young preacher was making his first call on one of the members of his flock. He tried to show an interest in the baby, and asked how old it was.

"Just ten weeks old," the proud mother replied.

And then the very young preacher asked:

"And is it your youngest?"

WINDOW SHADES

SAVE MONEY—BUY DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER

Made ready to hang at your own windows in a large variety of materials and colors. Every shade and roller guaranteed.

Send today for samples, colors and prices. Full instructions for measuring and ordering.

LINCOLN SUPPLY CO. Ephrata, Pa.

OUR FASHION AND PATTERN DEPARTMENT

All patterns 13 cents each, postage prepaid.



5477—Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.
5492—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
5478—Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure.
5504—Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
5471—Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.
5451—Sizes: Small, Medium, Large and Extra Large.
5481—Sizes: Small, Medium, Large and Extra Large.
5470—Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.
5475—Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

Address, giving number and size:

Pattern Department, Grange News, Chambersburg, Pa.

The House We Live In.

Conducted by Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons

GIRLS AND COLLEGE TRAINING

For years we have watched with great interest the masculine trend of the courses in our colleges taken by young women. We have read about and heard women leaders of our country and others urging the girls to prepare themselves to be capable of earning their own living. Very able men have applauded this view. It was talked that it was not for woman's best interest to be dependent upon marriage for financial support, and that her chances for a really happy marriage are increased if she is able to make her own living.

We have always endorsed these views to a certain degree, but felt that hand in hand with this training there should be something on home economics, care of the sick and child psychology, and it is a pleasure to know that more and more of our colleges are adding this training and instruction to their courses.

The years have proven that the fear that girls with business training would not marry are groundless; she is the same woman at heart as her sister who prepared herself for making a home, but when she marries her training does not help her much in the business of keeping house. Most men love a good home and are most happy with a woman who understands how to make home attractive and prepare meals that are appetizing. It is only natural. Since the days of Adam and Eve it has been so and it will continue to the end of the world.

The training in the ways of earning a living is fine for our young women. Every day we hear of young married men suddenly dying and leaving their young widows with perhaps several children to support, and many of these widows have no profession aside from house-keeping, so they must secure work in a factory or store, remaining away from their children all day, in an effort to keep their family together. If they had received a business training during their school days they would have been spared much suffering and worry, because they could secure a profitable position in some business with opportunities for advancement. We believe every girl should receive this training, but she should also know about making a home and the care of children. We hope the heads and instructors of our schools and colleges will encourage a union of the two different branches of learning for our girls.

DAHLIAS GLADIOLI

12 Large Cactus Dahlias \$1.00
12 Giant Decorative Dahlias 1.00
30 Large Gladioli, Assorted 1.00
50 Blooming Size Gladioli 1.00
12 Giant Flowering Cannas 1.00
12 Hardy Chrysanthemum Plants 1.00

ANY COLLECTION \$1.00 BY PARCEL POST

All six prepaid for \$5.00 C. O. D. Shipment 10c extra

A wonderful collection of plants and bulbs for that garden you are planning. Have a real flowering garden all summer.

Cultural directions with each order. Send for Catalogue

20 ACRES OF FLOWERS

MARK W. SIMON & SON

BOX 46, BERLIN, N. J.

COOK BOOK TESTIMONIALS

Mrs. Frances C. Cook, Chairman, National Grange Home Economics Committee, says: "Thank you and the other members of your committee for the fine cook book sent me. The recipes sound very alluring, and I know I am going to greatly enjoy it." Mrs. Cook then asks for a little history of the "why" and "wherefore" of the making of the book, that the idea may be passed on to other states for grange women.

Mr. Brenckman, a good salesman for the book, sends one to his mother, who says: "I am getting good results from the recipes." Mrs. Brenckman is "highly pleased with the cook book." A sister

sold readily, and 25 books were disposed of. A bread and cake sale was the opportunity for the sale of several more.

Vincent Grange, Chester County, Mrs. Bertha M. Howard, Secretary, with a membership of 48, has sold 100 books. What would it mean if each Grange member in the state would sell two books? Answer, please.

Mrs. J. Hastings Whiteside, Chester County, finds the book sells itself. Just keep it on your table and callers will surely ask about it and order one.

Mrs. Evelyn Scott, From Way-Up-In-The-Hills, Los Angeles, Cal., writes: "It was sweet for you to remember that I wanted one of the cook books. But I was not prepared for the good looking book that arrived. That shade of green outside looks good enough to eat. Don insisted on dropping a bit of cocoa on the cover just to settle in his own mind that it wouldn't stain. It didn't either. 'I tried the recipe for Veal Birds—and what a delight they were and what a

of names and locality—and that one fault is the only one heard.'"

Mr. W. P. Newbold, Bucks County, says, "The cook books are giving very good satisfaction," and sends an order for more.

Others write: "They sell better in the towns than in the country." "I always take a cook book along when I go out—somebody always wants to see it, and I am sure to make a sale." "Only complaint heard here is that price is too little for such a good looking book. I know I would not take twice seventy-five for my copy."

"Macarons with coconut and corn flakes makes a fine change. Try the recipe."

Miss Edith P. Chase, Director of Home Economics, State College, says, "We are very glad to have our students have an opportunity to help in the sale of the Grange cook books. We are asking our Omicron Nu girls to take charge of the sale." Miss Chase had an order of 100 books.

TRAINING FOR USEFULNESS

Somewhere in this state of ours beats a young heart full of faith and hope; faith in God, faith in man, faith in their own powers to accomplish, cheered on by hope which is eternal in the hearts of Youth.

Along with this young boy or girl are others, filled with the same high purpose. Some go to our Normal Schools to learn how to teach younger minds, and then maybe the desire comes to learn more, to enlarge their fields of usefulness in their chosen work. And so we see them starting off to our State College, cheered by this same hope, led on by the same faith in their power to accomplish much for themselves and others.

They are joined by others whose life work follows other lines, those who wish to learn to soothe and heal the physical aches and pains of their fellow beings, those whose desire is to heal the soul, those who wish to learn to create new wonders in the scientific world or to raise the food for those who labor elsewhere.

To our State College they come with their high aims, but what then? Their credentials are examined, and on go our boys to catch in their grip the wisdom of years, the fulfillment of their hopes and desires—but our girls? They are told, "Only one in three can enter. There is no room." On pass the one-third, filled with joy, but oh, the disappointment of the two-thirds denied admittance!

200 Rats Killed

New Method Quickly Did The Work After Dogs, Traps and Poison Failed.

"Was overrun with rats," writes H. Stenfort, Route 10, Detroit, Mich. "Seemed to be several hundred of them. Dog, ferret, traps and poison failed. Tried Imperial Rat Killer and was quickly rid of them all. Found rat skeletons all over the farm."



This new, scientific method of killing brown rats, mice and gophers, is harmless to animals, poultry or humans. Easily spread and greedily eaten on bait. Pests die outside. No odor or annoyance. Indorsed by Farm Bureau Experts.

Don't trifle with these expensive pests as the average farm building group, chicken houses, elevator, warehouse, etc., has many more rats or mice than the owner or tenant is aware of, and the rats herd together in separate groups or families.

You can now rid your entire premises of these filthy pests, easily and quickly, without delay or risking a cent, as the distributors are making a special introductory offer of an extra large \$5.00 Farm Size bottle of Imperial Rat Killer, for only a dollar and a half, on 15 days' trial.

Send no money—just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, Inc., Farm Service Dept. 8165, Coca Cola Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and shipment will be made at once. Use it freely on their money-back guarantee that it will quickly do the work, or this trial will cost you nothing. This offer is fully guaranteed, so write today.

to whom one was sent in Indiana is "enthusiastic."

First money from sale of cook books for the Dormitory Fund was received from Spring Garden Grange, Union County, Miss Idilia Sypher, Secretary. The second money came from Homer Grange, Potter County, Mrs. Joseph Guenter, Secretary.

Mr. David F. Kyle, Lawrence County, writes, "The books are selling; Mrs. Kyle has sold 20 on her own account in a short time over the telephone."

Mrs. C. C. Rankin, State Grange Flora, finds them very acceptable for "Showers" for coming brides, and has just placed an order for ten, for a friend who is not a granger, who wishes to use them to add a worthwhile gift.

A hardware store was having a special sale of stoves. A cook book enthusiast, seeing an opportunity, asked the privilege of placing some books in the store; they

delight not to have to use a can of soup to hold the book open, as I must do with all my other cook books."

Mrs. Alice Carlson, Kane, says: "The members of Mountain Grange who have tried some of the recipes have found them very good." And she encloses money for more books.

Mrs. T. Howard Webb says, "Not enough vegetables in the book, I wanted a new and better way to serve parsnips, and not one way given." (If you will try cooking them just as one does candied sweet potatoes, adding a little cinnamon or nutmeg, if spices are liked, you will enjoy them. Carrots are nice this way.—Home Economics Editor.)

Mrs. Lenna I. Krewson, Wyoming County, says, "What do I think of the cook book? Well I think it is splendid; and right here want to offer the highest praise. The only fault is the omission

Some seek schooling elsewhere, and some give up. Oh, the pity of it! Those who might accomplish so much for the betterment of their homes and communities are denied the larger opportunity. How can we estimate the influence those young lives might have had.

As a little pebble thrown into the water makes circles which ever spread wider and wider, so might their influence have grown and expanded. And they must give up their hopes and aims because we will not make a little sacrifice. And remember this, it is not only the girls from the towns, but our own farm girls who must be refused. And surely we wish the best for those girls of ours. It is such a small thing asked of us! How many would have to sacrifice much to raise the amount asked? Christ said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and also, "Freely ye have received, freely give." If you have no girls to benefit by this gift, can you not help that neighbor girl, so she may be of greater service in this old world?

MRS. CLARA E. DEWEY.

THE PENNY RACE

It takes 16 pennies to measure a foot. In a rod are 16 and 1/2 feet.

If you start out for a rod of pennies at the end of the race you will have 16 times 16 and 1/2 or 264 pennies.

If every Granger in the State would come along on this race I will assure you there need be no one overheated; no panting for breath; no weary tired muscles, but a glow of satisfaction because every one may be a winner and the money will be in hand to build that much-talked-of Dormitory.

Race starts June 1st—are you all set with the track measured? Race ends July 1st. (One granger has just shown me her track all measured, and ten pennies on line—that's not fair—start June 1st.)

THE MEASURING SOCIAL

Ho, one! Ho, all! We make our plea For Dormitory from sea to sea. This little apron is sent to you—Now listen what our Grange wants you to do.

Each little pocket, you plainly see, For a special purpose is meant to be. Just measure your waist line, inch by inch,

And see that the measure does not pinch. For every inch drop in a penny—You cannot make the number too many. You're invited to bring it in the — of June

To the address below for a social fine, And if the social you cannot attend, Be sure in some way your pennies to send.

Address here—

SPECIAL MESSAGE TO WORKERS

There is \$1,000 promised to the Dormitory Fund when 9 others are found who will give a like sum.

Can you find anyone during this month of June who will match this one thousand?

This was offered as a thankoffering for such an organization as the Grange and what it was doing for people.

Again and again I have looked at Granges, feeling they were not utilizing their possibilities to the fullest extent, because they were not doing much co-operative work, but as I looked they were doing a bigger thing, because they were giving a safe and sane place for the young folks of the community to meet and enjoy the pleasures of getting together.

Does not some one in your community want to make a thankoffering for something received from the Order? Look around and talk with them. But do not forget to think of yourself, whether you want to have the honor and privilege.

But if we women can find these nine who will give one thousand each—in just thankfulness for what the women have done, there is a hundred in view.

TWO OF THEM

In the farmhouse porch the farmer sat, With his daughter having a cozy chat; She was his only child, and he Thought her as fair as a girl could be. A wee bit jealous the old man grew If he fancied any might come to woo; His one pet lamb and her loving care He wished with nobody else to share.

"There should be two of you, child," said he—
"There should be two to welcome me When I come home from the field at night;
Two would make the old homestead bright.

There's Neighbor Grey with his children four,
To be glad together. Had I one more A proud old father I'd be, my dear, With two good children to greet me here."

Down by the gate 'neath the old elm tree Donald waited alone; and she For whom he waited his love-eared head, And on either cheek the blushes stirred.

"Father," she said, and knelt her down, And kissed the hand that was old and brown,
"Father, there may be two, if you will, And I—your only daughter still."

"Two to welcome you home at night; Two to make the old homestead bright; I—and somebody else." "I see," said the farmer; "and whom may 'somebody' be?"

Oh, the dimples in Bessie's cheek, That played with blushes at hide-and-seek!
Away from his gaze she turned her head, "One of Neighbor Grey's children," she said.

"H'm!" said the farmer, "make it plain;
Is it Susan, Alice, or Mary Jane?" Another kiss on the aged hand, To help the farmer to understand (?)

"H'm!" said the farmer, "yes; I see—
It is two for yourself and one for me." But Bessie said, "There can be but one For me and my heart till life is done."

10 POINTS ON CARE OF EGGS

1. Remove male birds immediately after the breeding season is completed to assure infertile eggs.
2. Collect eggs at least twice daily to prevent deterioration in the poultry house.
3. Cool eggs to at least 68 degrees Fahr. to remove animal heat.
4. Always keep eggs in a cool, dry place to avoid shrinkage.
5. Keep eggs covered with a cloth to prevent evaporation and the collection of dust.
6. As eggs readily absorb odors, keep them away from kerosene, onions, or other strong smelling substances.
7. Do not wash eggs, since this aids deterioration.
8. Use small, checked, very long and grass stained eggs at home.
9. Ship nothing but graded eggs in clean, sweet fillers.
10. Market your eggs at least twice a week in the summer to assure better quality.

LIQUID DIET FOR CHICKS

Start the chicks off on liquid milk. It is easier to teach a young thing to drink than to eat, and by starting the chicks off on a liquid diet, they will make a good "getaway." It is very undesirable, however, to overfeed on protein and when liquid milk is supplied, the mash should contain little high protein food.

Generally speaking, Opportunity knocks; it is only to a woman that it comes with a ring.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Reduced Prices on the fine purebred baby chicks. Same high quality and good service, but lower prices. Write for prices on Extra Quality Chicks. Our literature tells the story.

S. C. Wh. Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas.....	\$3.00	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$49.50	\$ 95.00
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Brd. & Wh. Rks., Blk. Min'cas	3.25	6.25	12.00	57.50	115.00
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes.....	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.50	125.00
White Orpingtons.....	4.00	7.25	14.00	67.50	135.00
Jersey Giants, Silver Spangled Hamburgs.....	6.00	11.00	20.00	95.00	
Mixed Heavies (Not Accredited) \$10.00 per hundred.					
Mixed Light (Not Accredited) \$9.00 per hundred.					

WOLF HATCHING AND BREEDING CO., Box 2, GIBSONBURG, OHIO

ROOM FOR MORE POULTRY FLOCKS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania consumers use approximately 160 million dozen eggs or about 200 eggs each a year, according to the Bureau of Markets, State Department of Agriculture. The poultry flocks within the State are producing half of the eggs required to meet this demand.

While not producing sufficient eggs to meet the demand, the poultry industry is one of the most important farm enterprises in the State. The 17,465,000 chickens were valued at \$22,000,000 and produced 79,000,000 dozen eggs valued at \$29,190,000 in 1925.

The leading counties in egg production are Lancaster, York, Berks, Chester, Montgomery, Bucks, Adams, and Bradford. Each of these counties produced over 2,000,000 dozen eggs in 1925. Lancaster and York exceeding 5,000,000. Twenty-two other counties had an egg yield between one and two million dozen.

SAVE EARLY COCKERELS

Now is the time to find the fathers for your next year's chicks. These potential parents should be selected from fairly early hatchings. Do not disgrace the poultry yard by saving weak, late-hatched males. Pick out twice as many "early birds" as you think you will need, so that a heavy culling can be made late in the fall.

The more honesty a man has, the less he affects the air of saint.

EGGS WANTED

We want single cases or more direct from producers. We pay good prices for real fresh eggs. Write for circular letter, prices, or any other information.

S. BETMAN & SON

317 Greenwich Street
New York City New York
Ref: State Bank, 1400 5th Avenue N. Y. C.

300,000 CHICKS FOR 1926.

White Leghorn, Barred and White Rock, Rhode Island Red and White Wyandotte. They are bred, hatched and priced right. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Catalogue free.
L. R. WALKER HATCHERY, Box N, Greencastle, Pa.

200,000 Chicks, 1926

Summer Price Reductions

"ONE MATING ONLY. THE BEST."

S. C. Wh. Leghorns	50	100	500	1,000
"Young & Barrow"	\$5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Barred Plymouth Rock	6.00	11.00	52.50	100.00
Heavy Breeds asst.	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Light Breeds asst.	5.00	8.00	37.50	70.00

Order direct. Prepaid. One hundred per cent live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY
R. 1. Box 2. Richfield, Pa.

30,000 Chicks Weekly

Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Minorcas, Jersey Giants, etc., 7 cents each and up. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Our 16th year. Catalog free. Prepaid.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY
Box 37. Richfield, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—From a heavy-laying strain now ready. Cockerels, eggs, and chicks.
BYRON PEPPER, Georgetown, Del.

BABY CHICKS OF QUALITY

English White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$12.00 per 100. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Anconas \$13.00. White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes and Black Minorcas \$14.00. Also many other breeds. Safe arrival of good strong chicks guaranteed. Prices are \$12.00, \$13.00 and \$14.00 per 100 chicks.

CHARLES H. G. SWEIGERT
AVONDALE, CHESTER CO., PENNA.

Prevention First! Gapes Are Preventable!

Hen-Cura Grape Cure prevents this fatal disease by destroying the condition that produces it.

Has been used successfully for the past ten years. 25c boxes; 50c, 1/2 lb.; \$1.00, lb. Postage paid.

LEWIS B. RIGLER
5028 Hawthorne St., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.

ARISTOCRAT QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Orders now booked for June shipments. The Ideal Month for success. Tanned and Wyckoff White Leghorns..... \$8.00 per 100 Sheppard Mottled Anconas..... 10.00 per 100 Martin White Wyandottes..... 12.00 per 100 Pafkas Rocks and Owens Reds..... 11.00 per 100 One hundred per cent live delivery. Circular. SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

COOLIES—Quality puppies, pedigree, farm raised, easy to train; the child's beautiful, faithful playmate, the wife's protector, the farmer's hired man.
West-A-Glen Collie Kennels, Dillsburg, Pa.

CHICKS 8c UP, C. O. D., delivery guaranteed. Write for feeding system that raised 90-95% to maturity year after year. C. M. LAUVER, Box 41, McAllisterville, Pa.

SCHWEGLER'S "THORO-BRED" BABY CHICKS

"LIVE AND LAY"
Our breeders are bred for high egg production. Leghorns, Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, 10¢ and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Post-paid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for FREE Chick Book. SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 220 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Squab Book FREE

Make money breeding squabs. Raised in one month. Sold by millions. We ship everywhere on three month trial our famous breeding stock. Established 25 years. Write now for big illustrated free book. How to Make Money Breeding Squabs, printed in colors.
PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.
158 H St., Melrose Highlands, Mass.

Our Juvenile Granges

Among the Young Folks of the Order



The Flag

The stars of white on the field of blue With the stripes of white and red, Are good enough for me, my friend, To carry until I'm dead.

That flag means more to me perhaps Than to many another man. Because I lived 'mid the trying hours Which tore our glorious land From North to South, from South to North,

From ocean's shore to shore. Which hurled the fiercest shot and shell Into homes which we adore. They wrapped my dead in those stars and stripes

And sent them home to me. If I should live 'till the end of time I know I shall never see Another land or another flag Which can with my own compare. For it sealed in blood such a wondrous love

As is not known anywhere. So here's to the flag with the stars of white On the field of Heaven's blue, With her stripes of white and her stripes of red.

Which show that she is true To the North and South to the East and West. Where e'er God's sun may shine. She is there to help with a purpose pure And a love that is divine.

—Spencer M. Free

FLAG DAY PROGRAM (JUNE 14)

Scripture—Teach one verse showing loyalty to country.

Song—America.

Story of the Flag.

Show picture of Betsy Ross House.

Flag Drill.

Story of the Flag by a veteran if there is one in your community. (Let him be the guest of the children.)

Salute to Flag.

Recitations—have two children give flag recitations.

Why the Sesqui-Centennial?—by a member of the subordinate grange.

Why the Flag Salute in Grange was ordered by our National Master.

Flowers—how many red, white and blue can we find?

"Just whistle a bit if the day be dark And the sky be overcast;

If mute be the voice of the piping lark, Why, pipe your own small blast."

JUVENILES TO BOOST FOR STATE COLLEGE

When will you finish High School? When will you be ready for College? Maybe you are going to teach and it will be Normal School? But if you do, you will want later to go to State College. I know many of our girls who have taught all year and now for summer school are going to Penn State.

When you are ready, of course, you want a place to live and you want to be sure you can get in. Only one girl out of three who want to can go to State College, because there is no place for them to live.

That is why the Grange has decided to show everyone that we are interested in our young folks having an education; we are doing this by building a Dormitory for girls to live in while they are there.

It will make room for about 125 more girls; any girls may use it, but Grange girls and farm girls have first chance.

June is to be Dormitory month, and every Grange is asked to do something

to get some money for an offering to help build this Dormitory. I am asking each Juvenile Grange to help. I know you can think of something you can do—can you earn enough pennies to make a foot? Can you have a measuring social, making and sending out little aprons to all your friends? The boys could make a list of names and endorse the envelopes and the girls make the aprons.

Be sure to send them to all folks, for Penn State is for everybody, not just Grange folks, and every one should help. Maybe you can sell more cook books than Father and Mother's Grange. Try it. I want to hear from you and know the first Juvenile Grange that has started something.

I am wondering what part of the building the Juveniles would like to build? Could you all do your part and buy 1,000 bricks? That would mean about 20 bricks to a Grange. See how much 20 bricks might cost? Would you rather buy the front door?

Anyway, we are counting on you to help; for we want the building ready for you when you are old enough to go. And brother is going to help because he wants to feel he helped get a place for you and the other girls to live when they had the fun of going to Penn State, just as he will.

Make Flag Day, count for Penn State.

DR. HANNAH MCK. LYONS.

Resolutions of Respect

Under this heading will be printed resolutions adopted by Granges, for which a charge of 2 cents per word will be charged, cash to accompany copy.

HILLEGASS

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst Sister Maude Hillegass, a member of Buffalo Grange No. 531; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Sister Hillegass we realize that we have lost one of our loyal and faithful workers, the community a good friend and neighbor, and her family a loving wife and mother.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved husband and children our heartfelt sympathy and commend them to our dear Heavenly Father, who doeth all things well, as the one who alone has power under all our trials and sorrows to give us the peace thus passeth all understanding.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning, for a period of thirty days, and that these resolutions be sent to the family, that they be spread upon the minutes of our Grange and published in the Bedford Enquirer, and PENNA. GRANGE NEWS.

KIE E. BROWN,
W. H. MOWRY,
MRS. G. S. ZEMBROWER,
Committee.

HOOPER

WHEREAS, The angel of death has again entered Eureka Grange No. 607 and removed from our midst Sister Lovenia Hooper; be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved husband and family.

Resolved, That in recognition of our loss and her faithful service, we shall keep her memory fresh in our hearts until the Divine Master shall bring us all in faith and love to His hallowed Grange above, under all our trials and sorrows to give us the peace thus passeth all understanding.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning, for a period of thirty days, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Grange and published in GRANGE NEWS.

MRS. MAY HOLDENBAUM,
MRS. REBECCA CONNELLY,
MRS. ELISE DAVIS,
Committee.

KYLER

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst Sister Edith Kyler, a faithful member of Blue Ball Grange No. 1331; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days, and

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the bereaved family, be spread on the minutes, and be printed in GRANGE NEWS.

ADA BUSH,
MARY MEASE,
PEARL SWEAL,
Committee.

MILLER

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Divine Master, in His Infinite Wisdom to remove from our midst our worthy overseer, Jacob S. Miller; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Valley Grange No. 1360, bow in humble submission to His Divine call, realizing that He doeth all things well; be it further

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy and kind wishes of this Grange be extended to the bereaved family; be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Grange, and a copy sent to the family and published in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

H. L. KRONE,
JOHN SHIFFLER,
GEORGE DAIR,
Committee.

KNOX

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master of the Universe to remove from our midst our worthy Sister, Mrs. Maude Knox, a member of Buffalo Grange No. 1523; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days as a mark of respect to our departed Sister, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, that they be spread on the minutes of the Grange, and copy be sent to the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS for publication.

F. C. McELWAIN,
MRS. JOHN A. FLACK,
SARAH J. BOONE,
Committee.

BUCKWALTER

Resolutions of respect for our departed brother and officer of Bloersville Grange, Harvey E. Buckwalter.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His divine wisdom to call to his reward one of the members of our order, Harvey E. Buckwalter, now therefore be it

Resolved, That Bloersville Grange No. 1739 has lost a loyal officer and a diligent worker; that the community has lost a good citizen; and that we drape our charter in black for a period of thirty days as is the custom of those who are tillers of the soil; and be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of these

resolutions to the wife of our deceased brother, a copy to PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS for publication, and retain a copy in the records of this Order as a perpetual memorial of sorrow.

BERTHA MYERS,
HESSIE MOORE,
B. E. GAYMAN,
ROY JUMPER,
Committee.

HUMPHREYS

WHEREAS, God, in His Infinite wisdom, has called from our midst Brother Harry H. Humphreys, a loyal member of Woodside Grange No. 1008; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved wife and children.

Resolved, That we drape our Charter for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, spread on the minutes, and published in the GRANGE NEWS.

IRA W. FAST,
MRS. FLORENCE DILLS,
ETHEL B. FAST,
Committee.

HIXON

WHEREAS, Our Divine Master has called to her last resting place, our beloved Sister, Mrs. T. B. Hixon, whose life was like a burning candle and her influence felt by all those who came in contact with the rays of her light; and who not only took an active interest in her Grange, for many years, but also in all Church and Community activities; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the North Strabane Grange, No. 1434, extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy, and commend them to the love of our Heavenly Father, that a copy of the resolution be placed on the minutes of our Grange, be published in the GRANGE NEWS, and a copy be sent to the family.

W. W. PARRY,
B. M. POLLOCK,
ALICE W. KEESE,
Committee.

MELLOTT

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst, Brother Samuel D. Mellett, a charter member of Needmore Grange, No. 1890, a loyal patron and faithful

Dates Announced for Holding of Pennsylvania County Fairs

FORTY-eight of the agricultural associations conducting county fairs in Pennsylvania have thus far announced the dates on which their fairs will be held this year. There are still about thirty associations to be heard from, since the total number of these fairs during recent years has been about eighty. Owing to the fact that no State appropriation is available for county fairs during the present biennium, a number of fairs have been discontinued. One of the latest associations to report that it will conduct no fair this year is that of Blair County. The time and place for the holding of the fairs listed below follows:

COUNTY	ASSOCIATION OR SOCIETY	PLACE	DATE
Armstrong	Armstrong County Fair Association	Ford City	Aug. 18-22
Armstrong	Dayton Agricultural and Mechanical Assn.	Dayton	Sept. 14-19
Berks	Agricultural and Hort. Assn. of Berks County	Reading	Sept. 14-18
Bradford	Bradford County Agricultural Society	Towanda	Aug. 31-Sept. 3
Bradford	Inter-State Fair Association	Albans	Sept. 14-16
Butler	Troy Agricultural Society	Troy	Sept. 7-10
Bucks	Doylestown Fair Association	Doylestown	Oct. 5-9
Butler	Butler Fair and Exposition	Butler	Aug. 24-27
Cambria	Cambria County Fair Association	Ebensburg	Sept. 6-11
Carbon	Carbon County Agricultural Assn.	Lehigh	Sept. 28-Oct. 2
Centre	Centre County Grange Encampment and Fair	Centre Hall	Aug. 28-Sept. 3
Chester	Chester County Agricultural Assn.	West Chester	Sept. 9-11
Clarion	Clarion County Fair Association	Clarion	Aug. 31-Sept. 3
Cumberland	Millin Agricultural Association	Newville	Sept. 21-24
Dauphin	Graz Agricultural and Hort. Assn.	Gatz	Sept. 21-24
Dauphin	Dauphin County Grange Fair Assn.	Harrisburg	Sept. 6-11
Elk	Elk County Farmers' Agricultural Fair Association	St. Marys	Sept. 6-10
Erie	Erie Exposition Association	Erie	Aug. 9-14
Franklin	Franklin County Farmers and Breeders' Association	Chambersburg	Sept. 7-10
Greene	Waynesburg Fair and Agricultural Association	Waynesburg	Aug. 24-27
Huntingdon	Huntingdon County Agricultural Association	Huntingdon	Aug. 31-Sept. 3
Indiana	Indiana County Agricultural Society	Indiana	Sept. 7-10
Indiana	Green Township Community Assn.	Cookport	Sept. 2-4
Jefferson	Jefferson County Agricultural Assn.	Brookville	Sept. 21-24
Junata	Junata County Agricultural Society	Harford	Sept. 14-17
Lawrence	New Castle Agricultural Assn.	Wampum	Sept. 28-Oct. 1
Lehigh	Lehigh County Agricultural Society	Allentown	Sept. 21-25
Lycoming	Lycoming County Fair Assn.	Hughesville	Oct. 12-15
Mercer	Mercer Central Agricultural Society	Stoneboro	Sept. 4-8
Mercer	Mercer Central Agricultural Society	Mercer	Sept. 14-16
Millin	Millin County Agricultural and Hort. Assn.	Lewistown	Aug. 24-28
Perry	Perry County Agricultural Society	Perry	Sept. 14-17
Philadelphia	The Penna. Horticultural Society	Philadelphia	Sept. 24-26
Schuylkill	The Schuylkill County Fair Company	Cressona	Sept. 6-10
Somerset	Jenner Fair Association	Jenners	Sept. 14-17
Susquehanna	Harford Agricultural Society	Harford	Sept. 14-17
Tioga	Smythe Park Association	Mansfield	Sept. 14-17
Venango	Venango County Farmers' and Fruit Growers' Association	Franklin Armory	Oct. 13-15
Warren	Warren County Agricultural Assn.	Honesdale	Sept. 6-10
Washington	Washington Fair Association	Washington	Aug. 30-Sept. 4
Washington	The West Alexander Agricultural Association	West Alexander	Sept. 14-16
Wayne	Wayne County Fair	Honesdale	Sept. 28-Oct. 2
Westmoreland	Ligonier Valley Fair Association	Ligonier	Sept. 2-6
Wyoming	Wyoming County Fair Association	Tunkhannock	Sept. 21-25
York	Hanover Agricultural Society, Inc.	Hanover	Sept. 28-Oct. 1
York	York County Agricultural Society	York	Oct. 1-5
York	Stewartstown Agricultural Assn.	Stewartstown	Sept. 15-18
York	Pen Mar County Agricultural Assn.	Bridgeton	Aug. 11-13

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS STRANGE DREAM HE HAD

One of the readers of GRANGE NEWS, writing from "Think-With-Me," sends us an account of a dream he had one night after attending an educational meeting in his community. His letter follows:

"Things are so much in a turmoil here these days that I cannot find time to write you about half of what is going on. Therefore, I will simply tell you about a dream I had.

"We had an educational meeting last night in the school house, and the principal speaker was from the Department of Public Instruction at Harrisburg. He gave us a wonderful talk, as a great educator should.

"In speaking about 'Present Educational Needs,' and the desirability of consolidating the rural schools, he said: 'When I was young, we did not have improved highways and automobiles. Now the cars are so numerous that one must always be on the alert, or there is danger of being run over. So I think we should add a complete course in highway etiquette to the curriculum.'

"This caused me to ponder on the subject. Your reminder how the teacher used to say, 'THINK!!!' Well, I thought about it all the way home, and I was still turning it over in my mind when I fell asleep.

"During the night I dreamed I was in Heaven. How I got there I did not know. But there seemed to be some kind of convention in progress, and a subject

of great importance was being argued, pro and con.

"By and by, a fellow in the back of the room arose and addressed the chair. 'Mr. Chairman,' said he, 'I put this resolution before the house: *Resolved*, That since the generations of the future are destined to ride in flivvers, that on and after January 1, 1927, all new babies be equipped with a shock absorber on the end of the spinal column, and a screw-driver in the left hand.'

"He stepped out into the aisle, and I recognized him as the speaker from the Department of Public Instruction. I awoke with such a start that I do not remember whether the Great Educator consented to change the model or not. Wait and see. "GEORGE."

SAME IN PENNSYLVANIA

In California the Granges are vigorously taking up the question of overcharges for electric light and power by the big corporations in the state controlling this output. Many subordinate Granges have appointed investigating committees on the subject, while all are cooperating with the executive committee of the State Grange towards a program of lower rates for farm-used electricity and extended privileges for such users.

Folks who used to tell the conductor their children were six and entitled to half-fare now boost them up to sixteen so they can operate the family car.—*Albany News.*

OUT IN THE FIELDS WITH GOD

The little cares that fretted me,
I lost them yesterday,
Among the fields, above the sea,
Among the winds at play;
Among the lowing of the herds,
The rustling of the trees,
Among the singing of the birds,
The humming of the bees.

The foolish fears of what may pass,
I cast them all away
Among the clover-scented grass,
Among the new-mown hay;
Among the rustling of the corn,
Where drowsy poppies nod,
Where ill thoughts die and good are born,
Out in the fields with God.

GRANGE BOOMING IN COLORADO

Few States are showing greater progress this season in Grange work than Colorado, where organization work is progressing rapidly and several new counties are being added to the organized territory of the State. The long distances between Grange units seem to prove no barrier to the interest displayed by members, who frequently drive 100 miles and more to attend the big county get-togethers.

PREPARING FOR NATIONAL MEET

Granges all over the New England States will hold big rally meetings during the month of October for the conferring of the sixth degree, expecting large classes to thus prepare themselves for the seventh degree of the organization, which will be conferred when the National Grange holds its annual session at Portland, Maine, in November.

MANY OHIO GRANGES PLAN DISPLAYS AT COUNTY FAIRS

At least 300 Subordinate Granges will make exhibits at county fairs in Ohio the coming autumn, following almost 250 such Grange displays last year. These Grange exhibits are highly creditable collections of farm and household products and testify to the leadership of the Grange, in urging the farmer and his family to produce their best. Generous inducements are offered by nearly all Ohio agricultural fairs for these Grange showings, it having been found that Grange interest and push behind a fair enterprise constitute a decided asset.

FORTUNATE EVEN IN DEATH

The new reporter wrote his sentence concerning the murder as follows: "Fortunately for the deceased, he had deposited all his money in bank the day before. He lost practically nothing but his life."

You can't keep going unless the income keeps coming.

KENTUCKY'S BEST LEAF. Guaranteed. 3 lbs. chewing \$1.00; 4 lbs. best smoking \$1.00; 6 lbs. medium smoking \$1.00. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. O. O. OPERATIVE TOBACCO GROWERS, Louisville, Ky.

CABBAGE AND CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—Shenandoah Valley Virginia. Southern Maryland Waterfronts. Write for lists. W. F. FLAGG, Martinsburg, W. Va.

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In buying the INGERSOLL PAINTS, you pay ONLY THE FACTORY COST for the actual Paint furnished. YOU SAVE MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS. The Dealer or Supply House may offer you a Paint at our price, but THEY CANNOT GIVE YOU OUR QUALITY OF PAINT AT OUR PRICE as they charge you in addition to the value of the Paint furnished, the expensive cost of selling method and middlemen's profits. Dealers can offer you low-priced Paints ONLY AT THE EXPENSE OF QUALITY OF PAINT FURNISHED. DON'T USE CHEAP PAINT offered by Dealers and Supply Houses. Any saving made in first cost WILL BE LOST MANY TIMES OVER in the expense of FREQUENT REPAINTING. THE INGERSOLL PAINT will give you LONG YEARS of satisfactory service and LOOK WELL all the time.

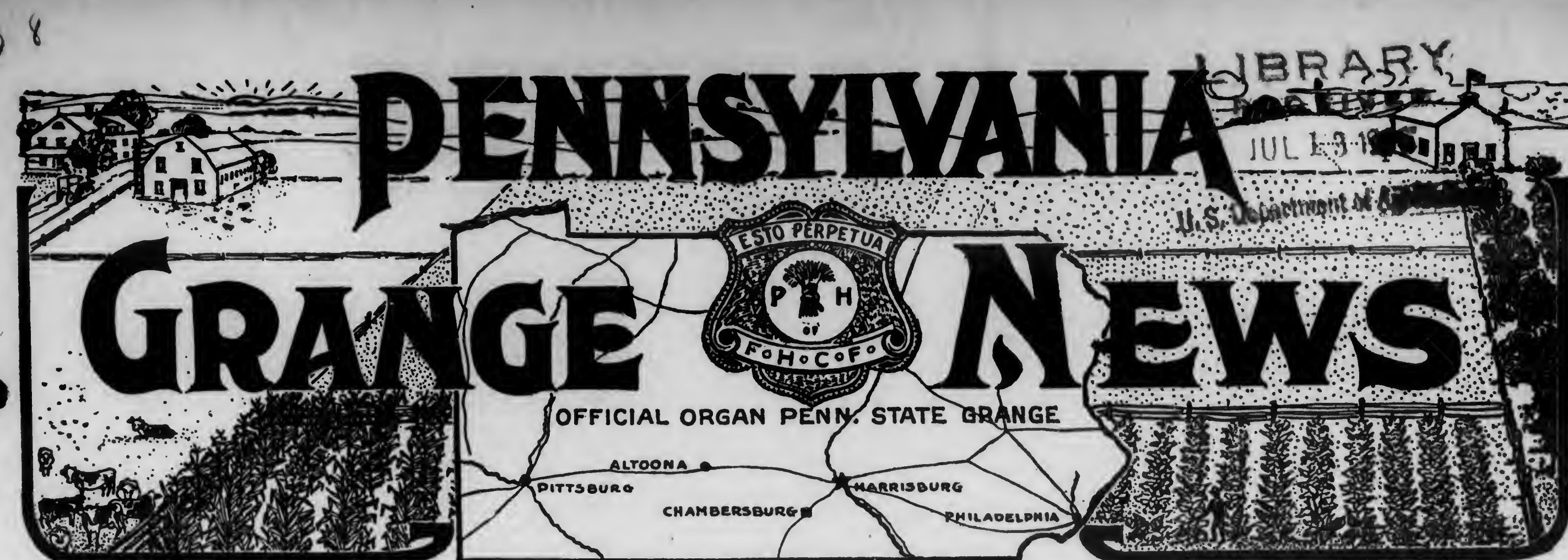
Ingersoll Mixed Paints have held the official endorsement of the Grange for 52 years

We can refer you to pleased customers in your neighborhood. We make it easy for you to buy paint direct from the mill. The book will tell you the quantity needed. The order will reach us over night, and the paint will be on the way to you in twenty-four hours. Let us send you our FREE DELIVERY PLAN. Send your address for a beautiful set of Sample Color Cards and our Paint Book. We mail them FREE.

—The Editor of this paper recommends INGERSOLL'S PAINTS—

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS

No. 234 PLYMOUTH STREET BROOKLYN, NEW YORK
The Oldest Ready-Mixed Paint House in America. Established 1842



VOL. XXIII

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., JULY, 1926

No. 4

How Penna. Spud Champion Produces His Bumper Crops

Ray Briggs is Only Twenty-Two, But He Has Led Keystone State for Two Years in the Production of Potatoes

THE PRESIDENT of the Four Hundred Bushel Potato Club of Pennsylvania since 1924 has been Ray A. Briggs, a young farmer of twenty-two, of Nescopeck Township, Luzerne County. According to the rules of the club, any farmer who produces 400 bushels of potatoes or more to the acre automatically becomes a member of the club. It is also understood that the grower with the highest yield per acre holds the presidency of the club for the ensuing year.

In 1923, Briggs produced 495 bushels of potatoes to the acre. The following year, 1924, he boosted his production to 637½ bushels to the acre, while last year a measured acre produced a yield of 570 bushels. That this was not a case of coddling a single acre to make a good showing is attested by the fact that last year the average production on eight acres of the Briggs farm was 505 bushels, or more than 4,000 bushels for the entire field of eight acres.

SETS NEW GOAL

This year Briggs has 12 acres planted to potatoes, and his ambition is to break his previous records for production. The fact is that it is his natural ambition to be the potato growing champion of the United States. In view of his past performances, there is every prospect that sooner or later this ambition will be realized. Those who know this unassuming young man, who learned his business right on his father's farm, are hoping that his dream may be fulfilled during the present year.

During the second week of June, I paid a visit to the Briggs homestead, which has been in the family for so many generations that the mind of the oldest inhabitant of the township runneth not to the contrary.

The farm nestles among the rolling hills that border the eastern shore of the Susquehanna, about four miles north of the village of Nescopeck.

Young Briggs was engaged in the barn when I arrived, but he consented to lay aside his other tasks to take a ramble with me over his potato field.

This year he finished planting his potatoes on May 6, and the plants were just beginning to appear above the ground on the 11th of June.

Since the farmer is notoriously at the mercy of the weather, one of the first questions I asked Briggs was whether

he could grow a good crop of potatoes in a dry season.

This brought a smile to his face, and he remarked that unless the dry weather should be very prolonged and severe, he did not fear a drought.

My next question was: "How deep do you plow?"

FOLLOWS FRANKLIN'S ADVICE

This brought a knowing grin to his face, and he answered by saying that he uses a heavy Oliver Plow, drawn by a caterpillar tractor, and that he plows as deep as he can. He did not specify the exact number of inches, but he placed his hand a short distance below the knee to show the depth of the furrow when plowing his potato land.

This explains why an ordinary dry spell does not have any particular terrors for Briggs. Deep plowing breaks up capillary attraction, while frequent cultivation during the growing season conserves the moisture in the soil. The potato field is plowed early in the spring.

Of course, good seed is of first rate importance. The plan pursued by Briggs is to buy enough northern seed each year to plant an acre, and yield from this acre furnishes the seed for the next year.

(Concluded on page 4)

Farmers' Day Brings Customary Throng to Penna. State College

FRIDAY, June 18th was a great day at Pennsylvania State College. It was the occasion of the Farmers' Field Day, which is held Thursday and Friday of Commencement Week, each year. The attendance was larger than it has been for several years. Interest was deep and everyone seemed to be in good humor. The program began with the evening meeting, Thursday, which consisted of lectures interspersed with community singing.

The problem of taxes, always a living one on every occasion, was discussed by Professor Weaver under the subject "Is the Farmer Paying More Than His Share of Taxes?" He analyzed the problem from various angles and pointed out many apparent inconsistencies.

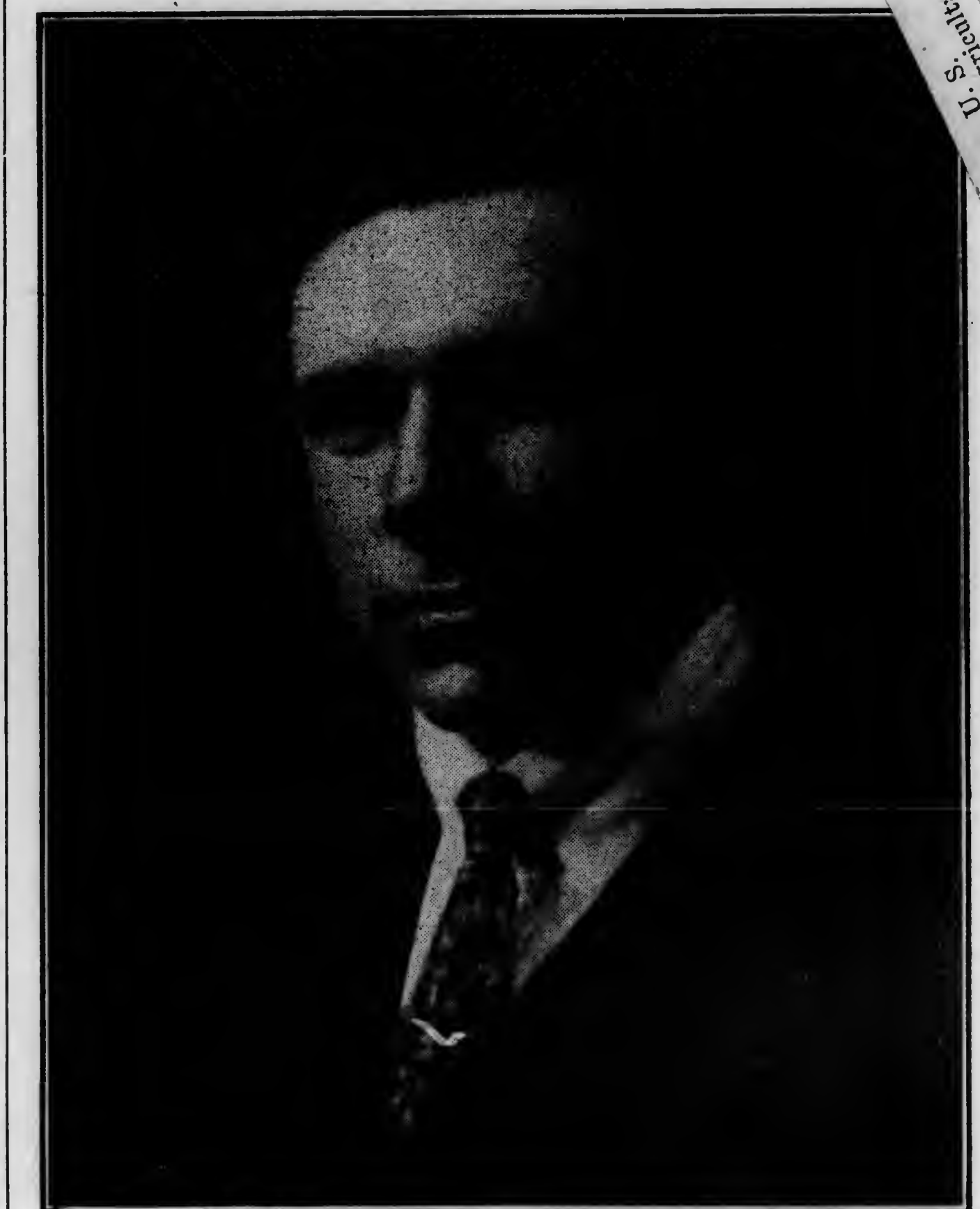
At the same meeting Miles Horst, assistant editor of the *National Stockman and Farmer*, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association, and Lebanon County Farmer, presented the case of the farmers for research in culture. He told of many of the men with which he is confronted at present time or is on the verge of being confronted with, and on which little or no information is available.

Many farmers came in Thursday morning and even Wednesday and spent the intervening time going about the farms and getting acquainted with various projects, seeking advice on this or that question from the specialists and preparing themselves to get more out of the formal program on Friday.

The day was ideal for such a gathering. A light rain had fallen during the night and laid the dust. The morning was cloudy, but by 8 or 9 o'clock the sky was clear and all signs were favorable. The temperature was mild for the season and although the crops were backward, due to the cold and dry spring, everyone seemed to appreciate what was being done.

The Old Fertilizer Plots came in for Phosphate Plots, which take up the fertilizer problem where the old ones leave it, were inspected with great interest. Comparison of varieties and strains of wheat, alfalfa, and red clover proved instructive to many. The Animal Husbandry Department divided its forces so that demonstrations with beef, cattle, sheep, and swine were going at the same time. In Dairy Husbandry the modern practices involved in milk production and the latest knowledge on the subject were presented by the various members of the staff.

In Horticulture dusting and spraying were demonstrated, and the various methods employed for the formation of the head were illustrated by examples. A model roadside market was in evidence and specialists were present to explain



RAY A. BRIGGS

the principles involved. The Forestry Department showed how to calculate the board foot in logs and standing trees, and estimate the amount per acre. The Department of Agricultural Chemistry had rats and chicks grown under various light and conditions. The Poultry Department conducted trips through the poultry plant at half hour intervals. A horse pulling demonstration with the Penn State Dynamometer proved an attraction. For the women an illustrated lecture on the improvement of the home and grounds was given and in the afternoon a musical program with an illustrated lecture with scenes from Hawaii. Later in the afternoon, the Home Economics Extension staff served tea to the visiting women.

Many stayed over for the evening when the prizes were awarded in the Young Farmers' Contests. All seemed to be pleased with the day's outing and many expressions of intentions to attend again next year were heard.

T. I. MAIRS.

GRANGE PICNIC SPEAKERS

It is good policy for Granges desiring to hold picnics to make arrangements well in advance for a speaker. The Grange holding the picnic should furnish transportation to and from the grounds for the speaker, besides making prompt settlement for expenses.

Following is a list of speakers approved by the Grange:

John H. Light, State Lecturer, Lebanon, R. D. 1.
Hon. P. H. Dewey, State Master, Gaines.
John A. McSparran, Past Master, Furness.
Howard G. Elsamman, State Deputy, East Springfield.
W. F. Hill, Past Master, Huntingdon.
William Armstrong, Executive Committee, Dallas.
A. H. Fullerton, Executive Committee, Edinburg.
Harry H. Pratt, Executive Committee, West Chester, 211 S. Walnut St.
Fred Bronckman, Secretary, Telegraph Building, Harrisburg.
Roland N. Benjamin, Overseer, Towanda, R. D. 4.
Rev. G. W. Hatch, Chaplain, Mount Union.
C. H. Dildine, State Deputy, Orangeville.
W. R. Tucker, State Deputy, Cambridge Springs.
T. E. Talbott, State Deputy, North Bingham.
Hon. Allan D. Miller, Legislative Committee, Susquehanna.
R. M. Day, Legislative Committee, Washington, Pa.
Dr. C. C. Rankin, West Chester.
Dr. J. M. Yetter, Stroudsburg.
L. Ruppel, Finance Committee, Akron.
Dr. Hannah McK Lyons, Home Economics Committee, Boyertown Building, 1213 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Jennie Rora, Chappin, Wallingford.
Mrs. Georgia Pillet, Home Economics Committee, Wysox.
Mrs. Clayton Smith, Home Economics Committee, Bedford.
Mrs. W. D. Phillips, Home Economics Committee, Washington, Pa., R. D.
Hon. Frank Moore, Rome.
John S. Dale, Finance Committee, State College.
Hon. Louis Pillet, Wysox.
G. M. Griffin, State Deputy, Smock.
J. B. Melzel, State Deputy, Boiling Springs.
C. R. Bagenstose, State Deputy, Mohrsville.
E. B. Dorsett, Past Lecturer, Mansfield.
R. P. Kester, Past Lecturer, Pennsylvania Farmer, Philadelphia.
Prof. T. I. Mairs, State College.
Prof. R. G. Bressler, State College.
Dr. H. A. Surface, Selinsgrove.
M. B. Orr, State Deputy, Mercer, R. D.
J. B. W. Stuffed, Steward, Ralinton.
M. A. Spleen, Gate Keeper, Ridgeway.
J. C. Roberts, State Deputy, Bedford.
G. B. Wachob, State Deputy, Du Bois.
H. M. Gooderham, Patton.
Isaac S. Gross, State Deputy, Plumsteadville.
Charles Townsend, State Deputy, West Chester.
Leslie I. Bolton, State Deputy, Holtwood.
Hon. Kenzie S. Bagshaw, Hollidaysburg, R. D. 2.
Prof. James S. Grim, Kutztown.

FARMERS USE UNIQUE PLAN TO BUY CATTLE

Two hundred farmers of Union County recently attended a unique dairy cattle sale.

Through the cooperative efforts of the extension association and one of the banks 20 head of good type Holstein cattle were brought in from Crawford County as foundation animals and for replacements in herds depleted by the

tuberculosis test. Bulls, cows, and heifers were included, and each animal was either a proven high producer or from high producing ancestors.

As each animal was led into the ring the sale price, which was the actual cost plus actual expenses, was announced together with the breeding. All who wished the animal at the indicated price

put their names in a box from which a drawing was made. No one was allowed to buy more than two animals, and the 20 head went to 18 farmers.

Interest increased as the sale progressed and there were 23 men bidding for the last cow offered. The bank financed the enterprise and gave purchasers, having good security, credit for

60 days without interest with the privilege of renewal at regular interest rates. So satisfactory was the sale that another earload of cattle will be brought in and distributed the same way.

As a rule, the keynote in a campaign is the first one in the scale: "Dough."—Springfield State-Register.

"profits are made on high yearly production"

Penn State Bulletin

"The pasture season is welcomed too often as the time when a clear profit can be made on milk and when grain feeding is thought unnecessary" says a recent bulletin from Penn State College. "Profits are not made on high production during the pasture season alone but on high yearly production. Grain feeding to cows on pasture is absolutely essential for high yearly production."

In the records of 48,000 cow testing association cows summarized and reported to the American Dairy Federation meeting at Washington, D. C., in April, it was shown that for every increase of 50 lbs. of butterfat in yearly production a cow returns \$16 more in profit over feed. Fifty pounds of butterfat means about 1400 lbs. more milk per year.

In the records from which Cornell bulletin 441 is drawn it is shown that on 39 farms where grain was fed on pasture the average production per cow for the year was 6932 lbs. of milk. On 26 other farms where the cows were fed no grain in the pasture season, the cows produced an average of 5510 lbs.



AMCO

FEED MIXING SERVICE

AMERICAN MILLING CO., PEORIA, ILL.

of milk per year. The difference in favor of the cows fed grain in summer was 1422 pounds of milk per cow, 25 percent more than was produced by the cows on pasture alone.

The College Feed Conference Board (the dairy extension men of the agricultural colleges of the East) recommends 16 and 20 percent protein on pasture. AMCO FEED MIXING SERVICE follows this recommendation in making available to you Amco 16% Dairy and Amco 20% Dairy Feed, mixed on Conference Board formulas.

Feed Amco 16% Dairy in early summer and Amco 20% Dairy when pastures begin to dry up a little. Feed enough to maintain all summer what the cows give when they respond to the first flush of pasture. Don't let them go down in weight or production.

Amco Feed Mixing Service puts these two wonderful summer feeds before you at prices that will surprise you considering the high quality of the ingredients and their variety.

These low prices are made possible by the tremendous buying volume of the American Milling Company, the continuous operation of its modern, efficient mill and the low distribution cost of the Amco Dairy Feed Service.

Snyder County Grange Member Has Practiced Medicine For Fifty Years

THE LONG cherished ambition of Dr. Percival J. Herman, of Snyder County, to spend fifty years of service in the cause of humanity as a country doctor, was recently fulfilled, and the occasion was celebrated at a dinner which he gave to his fellow practitioners at the quarterly meeting of the Snyder County Medical Society.

Although nearly 75 years of age, Dr. Herman is well preserved and he is still engaged in active practice. Besides being a skilled practitioner, a diligent student and a faithful servant to his trust, Dr. Herman is the oldest of that diminishing but honored coterie in his county, the old time family physician.

An outline of his career is interesting, in the light of the many changes that have taken place in the practice of medicine during the past half century.

Dr. Herman was born on a farm at Kratzerville, Snyder County, in 1851. After leaving the public school of the neighborhood, he was for a time a student at the Missionary Institute, which has since grown into Susquehanna University, located at Selinsgrove.

At the age of 17 he began to teach school during the winter months and he so continued for six years.

He then entered upon the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Isaac Conrad, who furnished him with books and became his preceptor. It was also customary for Dr. Conrad to take the young student with him when making professional calls, and under this form of apprenticeship the student had an opportunity to learn something of the practice of medicine, as well as its theory.

After about a year of this preliminary training, the student spent a year at the Detroit Medical College. In order to replenish his funds, he then taught school for another term, after which he studied for a year at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, since merged with Cincinnati University.

With this preparation, which required two years in medical college, Dr. Herman, in 1876, began the practice of his profession at Kratzerville, where he was born.

He continued his practice in this community for 45 years, removing to Selinsgrove five years ago.

Not content with what he had learned in school, Dr. Herman kept abreast of the advancement in medical science by every means at his disposal, and he enjoys the reputation of being thoroughly up-to-date in his methods of practice. Of course, in this respect he does not claim to be different from thousands of others whose preliminary training was no more extended than his own, but who became first class physicians.

The lack of doctors in rural districts to-day is directly traceable to the fact that the time and money required to secure a medical education places the profession beyond the reach of all but the rich and the well to do.

In his talk to the medical men on the occasion already referred to, Dr. Herman reviewed the progressive changes that have taken place since he began to practice.

He referred to the fact that fever and ague, diphtheria, scarlet and typhoid fever, which were quite prevalent fifty years ago, had almost disappeared. In those days it was common for the patient to tell the doctor that he had an "ague cake," which meant that his liver had become enlarged and hardened. Such complaints are no longer heard, says Dr. Herman.

In contrast to the disappearance of such diseases, the prevalence of diabetes, cancer, Bright's disease, apoplexy and appendicitis has increased to an alarming extent, says Dr. Herman.

Dr. Herman also made mention of the crude and comparatively few instruments

of precision that were in use fifty years ago. The thermometer was rarely used, the degree of fever being generally determined by the sense of touch and the pulse.

The X-ray machine, the sphygmomanometer and other instruments came into use in comparatively recent years to add their important contribution to the advancement of medical science.

Dr. Herman mentioned the fact that when he began to practice, most of the country doctors kept from three to six horses, and when the roads were bad, which was generally the case during the periods of the greatest sickness, a team was spent after a few hours on the road. Consequently the extent of the physician's practice was largely in proportion to the size of his stable. The doctor tells how in those times he frequently spent the greater part of the day and night in his little, lightweight, box-topped buggy, a kind of vehicle no longer seen. It was possible, he declares, to sleep restfully in those buggies, and the horses could be depended upon to trot home without being driven.

"Of course," he remarks, "We can cover more ground to-day in a shorter time, but it certainly is torture to keep awake to steer the automobile when you are almost exhausted and must fight against falling asleep, with wreck and disaster as the penalty for taking even a few much needed winks."

As a family physician, Dr. Herman takes pride in the fact that he has assisted the stork among three generations of mothers in the territory where he is located.

He has never lost his interest in agriculture, and he has a productive orchard

on the old place at Kratzerville, where most of his life was spent.

Dr. Herman is an active member of Penn's Creek Grange, which meets in Selinsgrove. F. B.

TO STAGE 13 HORSE

PULLING CONTESTS

Thirteen horse pulling contests have been definitely arranged to date for the picnic and fair season, J. M. Vial, horse extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, announces. The first one was held Saturday, June 12, at the Schuylkill County Farmers' Field Day at Cressona.

Seranton had the next contest, June 25 and 26. No contests have been set yet for July. Two contests are scheduled for the following month: Canton, August 12 and 13, and the Susquehanna Valley Farmers' Picnic near Sunbury, August 18.

Contests on the program for September are: Huntingdon, 1 and 2; Lebanon, 2 and 3; Stoneboro, 7 and 8; Red Bridge, 7 and 8; Ebensburg, 10 and 11; Dawson, 16 and 17; Brookville, 21 and 22; Beaver, 23 and 24; Punxsutawney, 28 and 29. Doylestown plans to hold a contest October 7 and 8.

Fairs in Butler, Clearfield, Clarion, Elk, Adams, and Cumberland counties are also considering contests. Two machines will be used this year.

The Penn State dynamometer car proved quite an attraction at many fairs in Pennsylvania last year.

DIP SHEEP TO KILL TICKS

This is the proper time of the year for all shepherds to dip their flocks for ticks or lice. The greatest infestation of ticks in years has been experienced in Pennsylvania this spring. If sheep are not dipped it means the feeding of high-priced grain to ticks. Any of the standard stock dips used according to directions will do the trick.

FRIENDLY RIVALRY MARKS

OHIO-PENNSYLVANIA CONTEST

The Ohio-Pennsylvania Grange Contest, reference to which was made in the last two issues of GRANGE NEWS, has aroused the interest of the members of the organization in both states.

At all of the Pomona meetings held in Pennsylvania during June the Subordinate Granges were encouraged to enter into the spirit of the contest and contribute their share toward returning the Keystone State as a winner.

As previously stated the scoring will be done on the following basis:

Net gain in membership, 50 points.
New Granges organized, 20 points.
Community projects completed, 20 points.

Number of new Grange halls dedicated, 5 points.

Per cent of increase in Grange life insurance, 5 points.

The contest ends on September 30, and the three intervening months will witness a lot of activity in Grange circles in both states.

The judges will be S. L. Strivings, Master of the New York State Grange; Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania; and Alfred Vivian, Dean of the Ohio College of Agriculture.

A glance at the points on which the scoring will be done shows the line of work that must be done to enable Pennsylvania to win.

The first thing to be done by each Grange is to get as many new members of the right sort as can be enrolled. Half of the contest hinges on this point. State and Pomona Deputies should also get on the firing line and establish new Granges or reorganize any that may be dormant, wherever conditions warrant.

A lot of interest has been aroused in the matter of community projects and hundreds of Granges are at work on the project of their own selection. Anything that may be looked upon as a real community service will be accepted as a project, and each Grange must choose for itself.

It has been agreed that Granges wishing to make the girls' dormitory at State College their project are at liberty to do so. The only condition is that the Grange must complete its quota before September 30th. Otherwise the rules of the project would be violated and the Grange could not be credited with having completed a project.

Quite a number of Grange halls are under course of construction in the State, and wherever possible these will be dedicated before September 30th.

Members wishing to take out life insurance are invited to give due consideration to the policies issued by the Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company, of Syracuse, N. Y. This is the recognized Grange life insurance company of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. It is a legal reserve company and its policies are as good as the best.

It is needless to say that the Grange members of Ohio are hustling in the most approved style, but Pennsylvania can win by making a united effort.

FUHRMAN H. GYGER CHOSEN

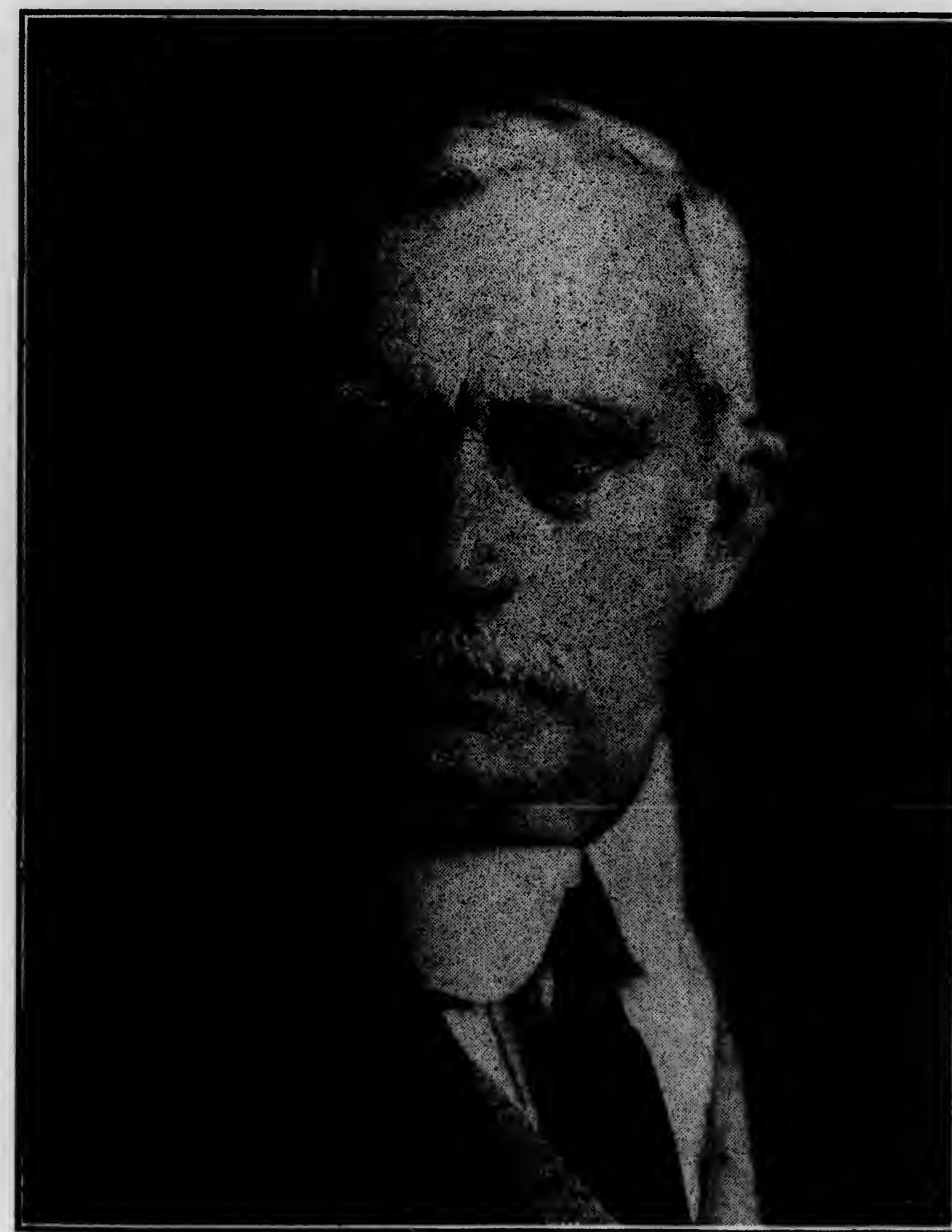
TRUSTEE OF STATE COLLEGE

Fuhrman H. Gyger, Master of Pomona Grange No. 3, of Chester and Delaware Counties, was last month elected as a trustee of State College by agricultural and industrial delegates, as provided by the charter of the college.

Other trustees chosen at the same time were: John S. Fisher, Indiana; Charles M. Schwab, Loretta, and Vance McCormick, Harrisburg.

CULL OUT BOARDERS

Begin now to dispose of birds that quit laying, since in most cases they will not come back into profitable production before next January or February. In most flocks birds that cease laying before September should be culled.



DR. PERCIVAL J. HERMAN

HOW PENNA. SPUD CHAMPION PRODUCES HIS BUMPER CROPS

(Concluded from page 1.)

his entire field the following year. The Russet variety is grown as the main crop, with a small acreage of Irish Cobblers for early use.

UTILIZING THE SPACE

In growing 500 or 600 bushels of potatoes to the acre, it is very necessary to utilize every available inch of land. The closeness of the rows was rather surprising to me, for they were only 23 inches apart. In the average potato field, as is well known, the space between the rows is about three feet. This year Mr. Briggs allowed for a space of nine inches in the row, which is much closer than the average farmer plants his potatoes. The potatoes are dropped by a regulation planter, being covered to a depth of about four inches.

When I wanted to know whether he could use a two-horse cultivator without injuring the vines, in view of the closeness of the rows, Mr. Briggs said he could. He let it be known, however, that he considered the work of cultivating so important that he did not care to delegate it to anyone else.

In addition to utilizing all the barnyard manure on the place, a half ton of 4-8-6 commercial fertilizer to the acre is applied by means of the planter.

SPRAYS THIRTEEN TIMES

The average potato grower, who considers 200 bushels to the acre a good crop, would be horrified at the thought of spraying his patch with Bordeaux mixture thirteen times during the season. But that was the number of times Briggs sprayed his potatoes last year.

By keeping his potatoes thoroughly sprayed during the season, Mr. Briggs keeps the vines green until the middle of October, and as long as the vines remain green the potatoes are increasing in size. The application of the Bordeaux mixture makes it unnecessary to use poison to kill the potato beetle.

It comes natural to young Briggs to grow potatoes successfully. He learned the art from his father and mother, both of whom come from a long line of good farmers.

His mother told me that it was nothing new for them to grow 400 bushels of potatoes to the acre, and that they had been doing that on the Briggs farm before there was any Four Hundred Bushel Club in the State. The parents of young Briggs are still in middle life

and work hard to help make the farm a success. Young Briggs was married about eighteen months ago and is the father of an infant daughter, whose crib stood in the living room of the house the day I was there.

A FAMILY OF GRANGERS

The entire family, excepting the little girl, are members of Berwick Grange, No. 1917, which is located on the other side of the Susquehanna, in Columbia County.

Growing potatoes is not the only thing in which young Briggs specializes. He has quite a productive orchard, which receives the most intelligent care. He is also a breeder of Duroc hogs, and he has won his way into the lion-litter class.

The walls of the living room in the Briggs home, which deserves to be called a trophy room, are covered with blue ribbons that were awarded at many fairs throughout the State. It is surprising how often the words "First Premium" greet the eye as one glances over this array of ribbons. A number of splendid silver cups, given as prizes, are also in evidence in the room.

Young Briggs is a product of the school of experience. He never attended any other institution of learning than the district school of the locality where he lives.

If anyone should conclude from this that his parents are good farmers and that they taught their son the essentials of the business, the inference would be well founded.

FRED BRECKMAN.

LUZERNE GRANGERS DON'T WANT REFERENDUM ON CONSTITUTION

The proposal to hold a nation-wide referendum to find out whether or not the people are in favor of enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment does not meet with favor among the members of the Pomona Grange of Upper Luzerne and Southern Wyoming Counties.

At a meeting held in the hall of Muhlenburg Grange, No. 1701, on June 12th, the following resolutions on this subject were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, There is an effort being made by a very noisy minority to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution by a referendum in the various States, that will be utterly devoid of any good effect and not binding upon anyone; and

"WHEREAS, This amendment was adopted in the regular way, as provided by the Constitution, after over fifty years of agitation, in which it was an issue in every congressional election; these congressmen and senators, with a distinct mandate from the people, voted, in the House 281 for and 128 against submission to the people, while in the Senate the vote was 65 for and 20 against. Ninety-five per cent of the States voted to ratify. In the combined assemblies the vote was 80 per cent dry and in the senates 86 per cent dry; and

"WHEREAS, We hear much about the lack of enforcement of the Volstead act, while it is actually being better enforced than the law against murder, burglary or highway robbery. We never hear of agitation for a referendum on repealing these laws because of non-enforcement; and the Volstead law has never had a half a chance.

"WHEREAS, There is a regular way to have this law amended whenever there is a real demand for it; therefore

"Resolved, That Pomona Grange, No. 44, at a regular meeting at Muhlenburg, desires to go on record against any such irregular procedures and hereby pledges its members to take no part in any such ridiculous movement.

"Resolved, That we encourage and support all officers in the enforcement of this as well as all other laws."

Resolutions were also adopted calling for reform in our primary election laws, and all members of the Grange who are qualified electors were asked to accept nothing but sudden death as an excuse for not voting.

The Pomona also went on record as supporting the action of the last meeting of the State Grange in demanding the payment of cash damages for depredations committed by deer and other game propagated and protected by the State.

The appropriation of State funds to sectarian institutions was condemned on the ground of unconstitutionality.

The hall in which Muhlenburg Grange formerly met was destroyed by fire some years. But the Grange is now comfortably quartered in a new hall that is worth approximately \$10,000.

Previous to the meeting, the debt on the hall had been reduced to \$1,400, and Fred Breckman, Secretary of the State Grange, one of the speakers at the afternoon session, was called upon to burn two \$100 bonds, reducing the debt to \$1,200.

Dr. E. M. Santee, Past Master of Muhlenburg Grange, recently gave a plot of ground near the hall which will be used as an athletic field.

POISONOUS PLANTS OFTEN CAUSE DEATH OF LIVESTOCK

Reports reach the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture each summer regarding the death of livestock from apparently unknown causes. Frequently, the trouble is the result of poisoning from eating certain plants, states Dr. E. M. Gress, well-known botanist, Bureau of Plant Industry. During the summer, pasture often gets short and animals eat plants which they pay no attention to when the pasture is plentiful.

Among the plants which are likely to give serious trouble are the following: White snakeroot, water hemlock, poison hemlock, wild black cherry, common black locust, mountain laurel, sheep laurel and rattle box. Every effort should be made to keep these plants and trees from pasture land. They are generally found in the fence rows about the pasture, where, during hot days the livestock may go for shade, perhaps nibbling from the near-by plants as they stand about.

Whenever a suspected case of poisoning appears, an informed person should make a close search of the pasture for poisonous plants, advises Dr. Gress.

Another cause of sickness among livestock during the summer is the eating of old silage cleaned from the silo. This material may be mouldy and contain much acid. It should never be placed where animals can eat it.

GROWERS OF UNCERTIFIED NURSERY STOCK PROSECUTED

Two growers of nursery stock in Pennsylvania were recently prosecuted for selling uncertified nursery stock. These nurseries had been inspected and conditions were found which made it impossible to issue a certificate. The owners were notified of the existing conditions and were advised to immediately clean up all undesirable conditions. Instead of doing this, however, the growers proceeded to sell stock in violation of the law.

The state nursery law provides for the inspection and certification of all nursery stock produced in the state. When such stock is infested, it is placed in quarantine until cleaned up. In no case is the nurseryman allowed to sell uncertified nursery stock. Such disregard of the law subjects the owner to prosecution and a heavy fine.

BABY WAS SAFE

A motoring party came to a swiftly flowing river and were startled to see an infant seated on a stump overhanging the rushing water, while a small boy, evidently the baby's brother, played some distance away. A lady in the party called the boy severely to account for his negligence.

"Aw, he can't fall in," answered the youngster, "I nailed his shirt to the stump."—Boston Transcript.

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Harrisburg, Pa.

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Buy direct. Better quality without extra cost. Tight, new packages, freight prepaid, extended terms. Ford oil specialized. Motor and Tractor 100% Penna. Oil.

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Flies do more to injure animals than the hardest work. They get nervous and fretful and can't properly digest their food. Keep off flies and your cows will give a third more milk and your horses do more and better work.

Shoo-Fly keeps off flies longer and better than any imitation. Kills every fly it strikes. Half a cent's worth saves three quarts of milk a day. One gallon protects 3 animals a whole season.

Shoo-Fly quickly kills cuts and sores and prevents infection. Nothing better for galls. Allays itching. Used and recommended by leading veterinarians for over quarter century. You can't afford to be without this excellent preparation. Come in and let us tell you all about it.

SHOO-FLY MFG. CO.,
Lansdowne, Pa.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED FOR GRANGE LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

At a joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Grange and the offices of the Centre Hall Fair and Encampment Association held in the hall of Progress Grange, at Centre Hall, on June 19th, definite arrangements were made for the third annual Grange Leadership Conference, which will be in session at Centre Hall from August 17 to 20, inclusive.

The State Grange, Centre County Pomona Grange, and State College will cooperate in conducting the conference. The Fair and Encampment Association is again placing its splendid grounds and equipment at the disposal of the State Grange for the four days that the conference will be in session.

As the title indicates, this is to be a conference for the instruction of Grange leaders. Many Granges have already appointed delegates to attend and others will do so during the coming month.

Among the prominent Grange leaders from outside the State who will take part in the conference are: L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange; S. L. Strivings, Master of the New York State Grange; Mrs. Dora Stockman, Lecturer of the Michigan State Grange, and John Ketcham, Past Master of the Michigan State Grange, and now a member of Congress.

Prof. W. R. Gordon, Prof. R. G. Bressler, and other members of the faculty of State College will take a prominent part in directing the affairs of the conference. Various leaders of the State Grange will also participate.

Last year's attendance, including visitors who registered, was over 200. Everyone was so well pleased with the work that was done that the prospects are for a larger attendance this year.

According to the arrangements completed, the registration fee of delegates will be \$5.00. This will pay for a tent and cot, but all delegates will be expected to bring blankets with them. A boarding house on the grounds will furnish meals at the rate of fifty cents per meal.

Programs, registration blanks and full instructions will be mailed to all Granges. Any member of the Order, whether a delegate or not, is eligible to attend the conference.

PENN STATE SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS THIS MONTH

The summer session of Pennsylvania State College is scheduled to open on July 6.

The enrollment this summer is expected to be about 2,000, and may exceed recent records because of the special attractions arranged in the form of specialized educational projects. These are the three institutes of English, French and Music Education. Feature courses in rural education, physical education, health education, nature study and others are arousing more than ordinary interest among public school teachers this year.

BABY BEEF GROUPS LED BY ADAMS COUNTY CLUB

With a membership of 72 boys and girls, the Adams County Baby Beef Club, largest in the state last year, again possesses that signal honor. All of the Adams county boys and girls are in a standard club and every one has at least one Hereford calf. There are 76 calves among the 72 members.

Lancaster County has the second largest membership in the state, 69 boys and girls being enrolled. Both clubs will hold their round-ups at the State Farm Products Show in Harrisburg next January.

KEEP FLIES OFF

Screened and shaded stables will keep out the flies. Cow comfort and sanitation will be promoted by taking these precautions.

WATCH FOR APPLE TREE TENT CATERPILLARS

The shade and apple trees in certain localities in the eastern part of the State are having their leaves destroyed by the feeding of apple tree tent caterpillars, according to observations made by T. L. Guyton, chief entomologist, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. These caterpillars form nests in the crotches of the smaller limbs and from these nests go out to feed on the foliage.

This insect is one of the species which may be more abundant one season than another due to the presence and absence of natural enemies. Destructive outbreaks may occur for a period of three or four years followed by a long period in which the insect is not present in any great numbers.

The best way to control this insect is by removing the tent and destroying the caterpillars. In the winter time the eggs may be gathered and destroyed. These eggs are found in characteristic masses about the smaller limbs of the trees and are especially abundant on wild cherry. The eggs are elongated thimble-shaped bodies, and are about one twenty-fifth of an inch long. The egg mass contains from three hundred to four hundred eggs. Upon hatching from the egg mass the larvae remain together and soon begin to form their silken nest or "tent."

This "tent" is added to from day to day as the larvae increase in size. On stormy days and days that are especially warm the larvae remain within the tent going out in the early morning and evening to feed. When full grown the larvae measure about two inches in length and leave the tree and wander about before spinning their silken cocoon.

In apple orchards that are well sprayed the tent caterpillars are rarely troublesome. However, a careful watch should be kept on trees that are not sprayed for the egg masses throughout the season and upon the first appearance of the silken tent it should be removed from the tree and the young moth destroyed.

The old practice of burning the tent by the aid of a kerosene torch is not to be recommended since it may cause considerable damage to the bark of the tree. In regions where the wild cherry is not favored as a shade tree it will be well to remove these trees as they serve as centers of infestation for dispersal of the caterpillar to other trees.

TUBERCULIN TESTING IS DEPENDABLE, SAYS MUNCE

How dependable is the tuberculin test in determining the presence of tuberculosis in cattle?

In a report to Secretary of Agriculture, F. P. Willits, Dr. T. E. Muncie, director, Bureau of Animal Industry, states:

"As a result of the area testing of the cattle in eight townships of Franklin County, covering 1870 herds consisting of 12,744 cattle, there were 1326 reactors, or 10 per cent. On the ninety day retest of the infected herds 88 head or less than one per cent reacted that had passed the initial test or became infected between the initial test and the retest.

"On the initial test of four townships on an area basis of 424 herds consisting of 5121 head of cattle in York County, 1355 or 26 per cent reacted. On the retest of the infected herds, 75 additional reactors were detected. From a percentage standpoint in this district the disease was reduced as a result of one test from 26 per cent to two per cent.

"The recent work in Franklin and York Counties as outlined confirms the conclusion, following a number of previous checks on this work, that the initial test is approximately 97 per cent efficient so far as the removal of diseased animals is concerned."

Without liberty, the brain is a dungeon and the soul a convict.

TIMOTHY

"Hoffman's Seeds Pay!"

The Grange Purchasing Committee has many good reasons for deciding on Hoffman's Timothy Seed. No small wonder that every year adds several more State Granges to our Customer List.

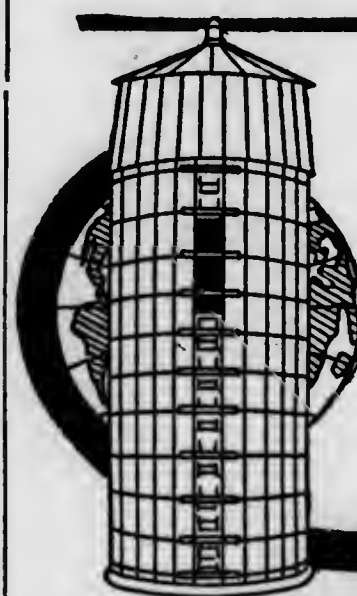
Buyers know that when their order is placed, their work is finished. They have no unpleasant come-backs or complaints from their members. They know their members are getting the best seed available—seed that is going to grow—seed that is free from weeds—seed that is going to give entire satisfaction. And all of this costs them no more than ordinary seed bought elsewhere would stand them.

Grange Buyers are urged to write for full details—unusual offers—fair prices—easy terms.

Such growth from a start of two or three Granges to the several hundreds which now buy Hoffman's Timothy Seed year after year, must be the right kind of evidence that "Hoffman's Seeds Pay." Prove this fact among your fellow-members this year—have your Buying Agent write at once.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.

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That's how you can tell a Globe Silo. It is an exclusive feature and reduces cost per ton capacity. Spruce and fir, the best materials, make a Globe Silo last over a generation. Heavy matching walls, double spines, sealed joints and adjustable doors absolutely insure complete air-tightness. Increases value of farm. A Globe Silo lasts longest, is most profitable, most convenient. Write today for our catalog and price-list; silos, tanks, ensilage cutters, stanchions, etc. **GLOBE SILO CO.** Box L, Unadilla, New York

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FARQUHAR POTATO DIGGERS—

The "Success Junior" Potato Digger is designed for the small grower. The point or shovel enters the ground and the furrow slice is divided by the breaker; the double mouldboard turns each half back over the wings and steel tynes. The ground passes through the tynes of the fork while the potatoes roll back

over the end of the fork and remain on top of the ground. Digger is strongly built, adjustable as to depth; has light draft, is easily operated and does nice clean work. A wonderful time and labor saver—saves its first cost on the first acre of potatoes. Low cost and immediate delivery. Ask for Catalog 225.

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Hammond's
"Cattle Comfort"

Keeps flies off. Makes cows
more comfortable—they
give more milk. Sold by
Seed Dealers.

Write for Information

**HAMMOND'S PAINT & SLUG
SHOT WORKS**
BEACON, NEW YORK

Contributions to the Girls' Dormitory at State College

DURING the month from May 20 to June 20, the sum of \$3,242.23 was added to the fund which the Granges of Pennsylvania are raising for the building of a dormitory for girls at State College. Of this amount the sum of \$3,208.90 was contributed in cash, while \$33.33 was transferred from the Hospital Fund to the Dormitory Fund upon written request of the Secretary of the Centre County Pomona Grange, which originally made the contribution. These additions bring the Dormitory Fund to \$31,713.11. Granges desiring to make contributions to this fund should send their remittances direct to Fred Breckman, Secretary of the State Grange, Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa. Following is an itemized list of the contributions received during the period above mentioned:

County	Grange	Amount
Lawrence	Liberty, No. 1780	\$11 10
Delaware	Concord, No. 1141	2 60
Bradford	Pomona, No. 23	200 00
Lackawanna	Maple Lake, No. 1537	3 75
Centre	Logan, No. 109	15 00
Lawrence	East New Castle, No. 1536	60 00
Lawrence	Liberty, No. 1780	151 00
Bucks	Richland, No. 1206	7 50
Montgomery	Sanatoga, No. 25	6 60
Elk	Summit, No. 1155	34 00
Montgomery	Cold Point, No. 606	50 00
Chester	Mrs. Chas. C. Rankin	6 00
Dauphin	Pomona, No. 60	50 00
Lawrence	Westfield, No. 1514	417 50
Lawrence	New Bedford, No. 1929	55 00
Lawrence	Eastbrook, No. 1706	100 00
Montgomery	Pomona Grange, No. 8	25 00
Westmoreland	Pomona Grange, No. 38	212 50
Fayette	Pomona Grange, No. 49	12 50
Lawrence	Big Beaver, No. 1578	242 00
Beaver	Marion, No. 1515	10 00
Potter	Victoria, No. 1193	6 00
Montgomery	Centre Square, No. 1774	4 20
Elk	Summit, No. 1155	66 00
Bradford	Troy, No. 182	490 00
Washington	Ginger Hill, No. 1549	52 50
Washington	Clayville, No. 1510	43 60
Washington	Washington, No. 1489	47 65
Washington	Davis, No. 1466	51 90
Washington	Buffalo, No. 1523	53 00
Washington	Jefferson, No. 314	22 20
Washington	Decemston, No. 1372	15 30
Washington	North Strabane, No. 1434	14 10
Washington	Dairy, No. 1308	12 30
Washington	Hopewell, No. 1518	12 25
Washington	Cross Creek Village, No. 1751	11 40
Washington	Prosperity, No. 1520	11 10
Washington	Fallowfield, No. 1382	11 10
Washington	West Pike Run, No. 1928	10 50
Washington	Chestnut Ridge, No. 1133	6 00
Washington	Cross Creek, No. 954	5 10
Washington	West Alexander, No. 1521	4 50
Washington	Eureka, No. 1558	4 20
Washington	Chartiers, No. 1437	3 30
Washington	Gretna, No. 1543	3 00
Washington	Burgettstown, No. 1502	3 00
Warren	Home Economics Committee, Pomona, No. 16	150 00
Montgomery	Farmington, No. 839	31 81
Crawford	Wissahickon, No. 760	9 90
Clarion	Hydetown, No. 1239	33 70
Lawrence	Pomona Grange, No. 27	100 00
Lawrence	Liberty, No. 1780	6 00
Crawford	Wilmington, No. 1477	60 00
Bedford	Meadville, No. 1459	31 24
Bedford	Woodbury, No. 1309	3 30
Bedford	Loysburg, No. 1104	7 20
Bedford	Charlesville, No. 698	3 60
Bedford	Eureka, No. 607	3 60
Bedford	Schellsburg, No. 1662	3 60
Bedford	Bedford, No. 619	3 30
Bedford	Osterburg, No. 737	1 20
Bedford	Burning Bush, No. 1544	60 00
Bedford	Spring Valley, No. 814	3 60
Tioga	Tioga, No. 1223	3 00
Beaver	Raccoon No. 1565	3 00
Bucks	Delaware Valley, No. 1622	50 00
Chester	Russellville, No. 91	59 00

Transferred from Hospital Fund by Centre County Pomona Grange... \$3,208 90
Cash contributions previously acknowledged... 33 33
Total cash in fund, June 20... \$31,713 11

FIVE VETERAN MEMBERS

A recent Grange meeting at Brattleboro, Vermont, was noteworthy from the fact that the roll call showed five members present who had belonged to the Grange continuously for more than 53 years, and were still active in their interest.

Two of these were a man and his wife, aged respectively 92 and 89 years, who had been married 67 years.

To work for others is, in reality, the only way in which a man can work for himself. Selfishness is ignorance.

COWS AND BANKS

The kindly cow is becoming famous throughout the Middle West as the stabilizer of farming. Merchants living in agricultural sections where the dairy cow predominates report good business in times when those located in districts where little or no live stock is kept, report poor business.

This is strikingly illustrated by the record of Clayton County, Iowa, which leads the state in the production of dairy products. During the recent period of farm depression, Clayton County, with nearly thirty banks, was the only county in the state that had no bank failure to report.

The county has seventeen creameries principally owned by farmers and sold butter last year valued at \$2,000,000, leading the state in production of dairy products.

CHANGING STYLES

He was a stout man and his feet were big in proportion. He wore stout shoes, too, with broad, square sensible-shaped toes. Entering a shoe store to buy another pair, he became impatient with the styles the clerk showed him.

"No, No! Square toes—must have square toes," he insisted.

"But," said the clerk, "everybody is wearing shoes with pointed toes this year. Any other kind is out of style."

"I'm sorry to have troubled you," said the stout man as he prepared to leave the shop, "but you see, I am still wearing my last season's feet."

MEN'S FOLLIES

A wise old Quaker woman once said that men were guilty of three most astonishing follies.

The first was the climbing of trees to shake down the fruit, when if they would but wait, the fruit would fall off itself.

The second was the going to war to kill one another, when if they would only wait, they must surely die naturally.

The third was that they should run after women, when if they did not do so, the women would surely run after them.

PIG PASTURES PAY

Most successful hog growers provide good pasture for their porkers. They have found that grass and legumes put meat on pigs profitably. Pastures are more sanitary, too, than dirty pigpens.

PEACH TREE BORER

IS EASILY GASSED

The peach tree borer was at one time a great menace to the peach industry of Pennsylvania. Even in the Colonial days, it was necessary to abandon peach growing in certain sections of the State because of the borer.

Fortunately, a chemical treatment was discovered about ten years ago which gives 90 to 100 per cent control on all peach trees over three years of age. The chemical is known as "paradiichlorobenzene" and is commonly referred to as "PDB." The treatment consists of placing the chemical in a narrow band around the tree about one to two inches from the tree. The gas from the chemical being heavier than air penetrates into the borer holes, killing the borers.

Complete information on the control of the borer is given in General Bulletin No. 418 recently published by the State Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg. So general has been the demand for this information, that the supply of a former bulletin on the subject was quickly exhausted. The latest revised bulletin can be secured free by addressing a request to the Department.

SOME FERTILIZER STATISTICS

In the United States the average amount of fertilizer applied to the total acreage under cultivation is at the rate about 38 pounds an acre, and, as a measure of the resultant output, the average wheat crop for a period of eight years was 14.6 bushels an acre, and the average potato crop was 95 bushels an acre. In France, during the same period, the fertilizer used was 111 pounds an acre, with corresponding returns of 20.2 bushels of wheat and 130.7 bushels of potatoes. In Great Britain and Ireland the figures were 244 pounds of fertilizer, with 33.4 bushels of wheat and 211.7 bushels of potatoes, while in Belgium the fertilizer used was 495 pounds an acre, with 37 bushels of wheat and 306 bushels of potatoes, respectively.

OHIO STATE LECTURER AT SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

George R. Lewis, lecturer of the Ohio State Grange, has been selected as one of the fair managers at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, with supervision of the installation of all the exhibits. He has been granted leave of absence from Ohio Grange work and Dean Alfred Vivian of the State Agricultural College has been appointed temporary lecturer of the State Grange.

AMSTUTZ WOODEN FORK



A Big Time Saver in Handling Alfalfa, Shredded Fodder and other crops,

Safer for feeding livestock. Well Made. Ask your dealer or write us.

5 or 5 times. 6 ft. long.

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For Sale—Registered Holsteins

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Bradford County Co-operative Holstein-Friesian Association

Through this Association there are now listed for sale 45 cows, 18 bred heifers, 15 heifer calves, 12 bulls. Most cattle offered are from Accredited Herds and all are Tuberculin tested. Cow Testing Association, private and official records are available as evidence of production. Breeding of most popular and dependable blood lines. Buyers provided with painstaking service for inspection and shipment. Address all communication to

J. G. KERRICK, Sales Manager, Court House, Towanda, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA PRODUCES BIG CROP OF MAPLE SUGAR

Pennsylvania is one of the leading states in the production of maple sugar and syrup. In 1926, a total of 223,000 pounds of sugar and 251,000 gallons of syrup were produced, giving the State the rank of fifth, according to the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. It is especially noteworthy that during the past season, the quality of the products produced in Pennsylvania surpassed that of Vermont, long famous for its maple industry, by five points.

The number of trees tapped in the State has decreased 135,000 since 1923 due to the influence of labor conditions and the demand for lumber. However, the yield of maple products per tree, has remained unusually high, being 3.2 pounds of sugar in 1925, a figure which has been exceeded only by Connecticut's high record of 3.5 pounds in 1923.

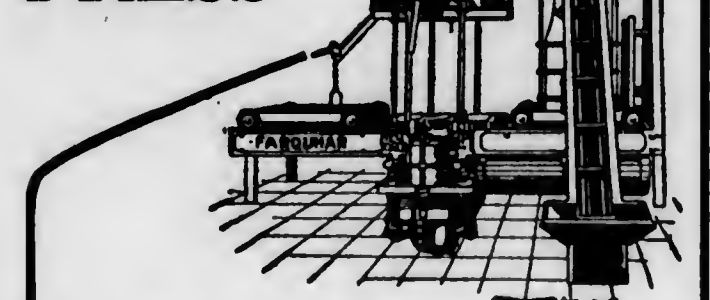
The 1926 season was one of the best for maple sugar and syrup production in years. While opening about four weeks later than usual, it lasted an average of 3.8 weeks. The sap was unusually sweet and the cool, cloudy weather contributed to its keeping qualities. Ten per cent of the product was made into sugar and the average price per pound was 30 cents while the average price of the syrup to the producer was \$2.10 per gallon.

The 1926 season was extremely favorable for the industry. Reports from the leading maple sugar and syrup states indicate a production the second largest in quantity since 1920. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin report a production of 34,776,000 pounds in terms of sugar, an increase of approximately 24.5 per cent over the 1925 production.

It is reported that a greater per cent of the crop was made into syrup this year than in previous years, this being true of all the states except New York where the percentage of sugar increased. Another development of the season is the fact that New York supplanted Vermont as the ranking state in the production of maple products. Production in Vermont has been decreasing and that of New York increasing during the past three years, so that in 1925, New York state produced 750,000 pounds more maple sugar than Vermont.

He is the truly courageous man who never desponds.—Confucius.

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MAKES MORE MONEY
Out of Apples by Converting the Seconds and Culls into Cider

Faughar Hydraulic Cider Presses are built heavier and stronger and exert greater pressure, therefore get more and richer cider. Built for rapid work and clean pressing—saves from 40 to 400 barrels per day. They are easily installed, occupy little space and may be operated with average labor and farm power. Small investment and good profit.

Ask for Bulletin 18-A or Catalog 126

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited

Box 163 YORK, PA.

VACCINATION REDUCES LOSSES FROM HOG CHOLERA

Proper vaccination and sanitary measures have reduced the losses from hog cholera in infected herds from as high as 90 per cent to approximately 3 per cent, according to a report to Secretary of Agriculture, F. P. Willits, from the Bureau of Animal Industry.

In infected herds, from 90 to 100 per cent of the hogs die if precautions are not exercised in the early stage of the outbreak. On the other hand, in herds which have been protected by proper vaccination and sanitary measures, only from 2 to 4 per cent die of the disease. During 1925, 50,000 hogs were vaccinated on 696 farms in the State. This represents about 6 per cent of the total hog population.

Vaccination was employed on 2,801 hogs on 260 premises where cases of hog cholera were known to exist. The result of these vaccinations reduced the mortality in the herds to approximately 3 per cent. On other words, when proper precautions are taken, the risk from hog cholera can be practically eliminated as a menace to the hog industry in the State.

Every possible precaution is taken to make sure that the serum used in the control of hog cholera is a pure, potent product. The Bureau of Animal In-

registered by 91 companies. Of this number, only 13.7 per cent failed to meet their guarantees while in 1924, 16 per cent failed and in 1923, about 20 per cent.

That it pays farmers to buy high-grade fertilizer is stressed in the report. Plant food in the low-grade mixtures costs farmers \$2.22 per unit at the price prevailing during the year while the same plant food in high-grade mixtures costs only \$2.08 per unit. Therefore, low-grade fertilizers, even though selling at a lower price, are more expensive and less economical than the higher grade brands. In line with this fact, the amendment to the State Fertilizer Law, effective since January 1, 1926, which prevents the sale of mixed fertilizer containing less than 14 per cent of total plant food, will prove decidedly beneficial to farmers.

Approximately one-third of the mixed fertilizers analyzed during 1925 were low-grade mixtures, containing less than 14 units of total plant food. While such brands are not being sold this year, there has not been a marked decrease in the number of brands offered for sale up to May 1, 1926, due to the fact that some manufacturers have increased the plant food contents of their low-grade brands in compliance with legal requirements.

The Old-Fashioned Doctor

OH, WHAT has become of the old fashioned doctor, The old fashioned doctor we all used to know, The guide and the friend and the bread pill concoctor, The fatherly doctor who helped us to grow? When old dame despair tried to fright us he mocked her; He held death at bay with an unfailing cheer. Oh, he was a peach, was the old fashioned doctor, The chatty old doctor we all held so dear.

Now when you feel all unhappy and ailing You go to one doctor and he calls in two. And then they consult in a way unavailing And call in six others to diagnose you. And one is an expert on ills of the eyebrow, Another with ills of the nose is content, And when you get through with this outfit so highbrow, You're worse than you were—and your money is spent.

And therefore, I ask for the old time physician Who dosed us up well for whatever went ill, Who knew all your history, folks and condition And always was moderate too, in his bill, And wasn't perhaps any treatise concoctor But ushered in plenty of babes in his day. Oh, what has become of the old fashioned doctor, The old fashioned doctor that rode in a shay!

PAST MASTER LOWELL NAMED TO U. S. TARIFF COMMISSION

Sherman J. Lowell, Past Master of the National Grange, of Fredonia, N. Y., was recently nominated by President Coolidge to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission. The nomination must be confirmed by the Senate, but there is little doubt that it will be approved.

The farmers of the country, and particularly the dairy interests, have during recent years found a lot of fault with the workings of the Tariff Commission. The nomination of Mr. Lowell, who is a farmer, and who for many years has been prominent in Grange circles, is no doubt intended to restore the faith of the farmers in the commission.

THEY KEPT LATE HOURS

The father entered the room where Jennie, his daughter, was entertaining her beau.

"What is it, father?" the young lady inquired.

Her father held out an umbrella which he carried, and said:

"This is for John. It looks as though it might rain before morning."



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EDWARDS "REG" METAL SHINGLES look good, outlast three ordinary roofs. No painting or repairs. Guaranteed fire-proof, rust-proof, light-weight, easy to put on. We also sell V-Crimp, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofing, Siding, Wallboard, Paints, Ready-Made Steel Garages, Farm Buildings, etc.

GET OUR FACTORY PRICES By buying direct from us you save money, get better value. We are the largest manufacturers of metal roofing in the world. Thousands of satisfied customers every year are our best advertisement.

Write today! Get our wonderfully low prices, lasting satisfaction. Ask for Roofing Book No. 1388, or for Grange Book.

FREE SAMPLES & THE EDWARDS MFG. CO. Roofing Book 783-788 Butler St. Cincinnati, Ohio

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Auto Tires and Spraying Materials

Keystone Grange Exchange

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LIMESTONE IN EVERY FORM

for land and other uses. Good farmers use lime liberally because it pays. We are the largest producers in quality and value. Write us your needs, quantity, form and delivery, stating how you wish to apply, and we will quote you price.

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The Direct Primary System

PARTICULAR attention is invited to Worthy Master Dewey's letter to the Granges, referring to our present system of making nominations for public office. This letter will be found on page nine of this issue of GRANGE NEWS. The subject he discusses is a live issue, and since the announcement has been made in influential quarters that an effort will be made at the next session of the Legislature to repeal the direct primary law, the people of the State should give it thoughtful consideration.

No one will claim that the direct primary system is perfect. But when the proposal is made that we should go back to the old convention system of making nominations it should not be forgotten that that system was discarded because it placed almost absolute power in the hands of bosses and political machines whose arrogant and corrupt methods frequently violated every sense of public decency, making a sham and a mockery of popular government.

In view of the immense sums of money spent at the recent primary election in Pennsylvania the cry is raised that the primary system has made politics a rich man's game, and that the poor man has no chance under such a system.

But one of the things to be said in favor of the primary system is that it is more difficult to buy up the voters of a whole State than it is to bribe enough delegates to control a party convention.

If it be true that the poor man has no chance under the primary system, what chance would he have in a convention dominated by the same influences that poured out money like water at the recent primary, unless he was considered absolutely "safe"?

The campaign manager of the successful candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States Senatorship, in testifying before the Senate Committee at Washington, called the State primary law a curse and a disgrace, besides stigmatizing it as un-American.

But why should it be looked upon as un-American to allow the people to nominate direct the candidates for whom they will vote at the general election?

If the primary election is to be

abolished on the ground that it is un-American, would it not be just as logical to demand that the general election be also abolished, leaving it to the party bosses and the interests which they serve to appoint our public officials? This is a pertinent question, and it should be met and answered.

Then, again, is there any more room for fraud and chicanery at the primary election than there is in the general election? The truth appears to be that we cannot condemn the primary system without at the same time condemning our system of holding general elections.

In considering what we may expect in the event of going back to the old convention system, it is only necessary to hark back to the Republican State Convention of 1902.

John P. Elkin, "The Plow Boy of Indiana," was the choice of the rank and file of the party for Governor that year. The majority of the delegates to the convention were instructed by their constituents to vote for him. But the nomination that belonged to Elkin was given to another. In a number of instances the delegates who had betrayed their constituents never returned to their homes. In plain words, they had been bought, and they went to parts unknown, because they were afraid to face the wrath of the voters who had sent them to the convention.

A search of the political records of the State and its minor subdivisions would disclose hundreds of similar, even though less conspicuous, instances.

What could be better calculated to destroy popular rule and the confidence of the people in their own institutions than such crooked and disgraceful practices?

Before we take any steps to abolish the primary system, would it not be well to consider what could be done to improve it and eliminate or minimize the abuses that have grown up under its workings?

That certain abuses have developed under the primary system and that defects have been disclosed is manifest to everybody. But it does not necessarily follow that these abuses cannot be

curbed, or that the defects cannot be remedied.

Speaking of the alleged failure of the system of making direct nominations reminds one of an expression once made by Henry Ward Beecher. He was asked by an interviewer whether, in his opinion, the Christian religion had failed. His answer was that the Christian religion had never really been tried.

All the crooked politicians and the enemies of popular rule have been the sworn foes of the primary system from the start. They have done all in their power to discredit it, and it has never really had a decent chance.

In the interest of good government and the cause of true democracy, let us strive to perfect the system and give it a chance.

Collecting Grange Dues

OCCASIONALLY we receive letters from the secretaries of Subordinate Granges, asking how long members should be carried on the roll if they fail to pay their dues. At other times the query takes a different form, and the writer wants to know if a member long in arrears for dues is entitled to vote at Grange elections.

To take up the latter inquiry first, it seems rather amusing that the question of the good standing of a member should not be raised until the election rolls around.

All members of the Grange have the right to vote unless they have been suspended for any reason.

To come to the main question, however, according to Grange law, dues in the Subordinate Grange are payable quarterly in advance. The proper way of dealing with members who fall in arrears is set forth in the booklet containing the Constitution and By-laws of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

Under the By-laws for Subordinate Granges, Article VI—Fees and Dues, which will be found on page 39 of the latest edition of the Constitution, the following will be found:

"Section 3. A member failing to pay his or her dues for a period of three months shall be notified of the same by the Secretary, and if the delinquency is not paid one month thereafter, the member shall be, by a vote of the Grange, suspended. All members must be square on the books before receiving the annual password at the beginning of the year.

"Section 4. A member having been suspended for non-payment of dues shall be notified of the same, with the amount of dues stated upon the notice, and if payment is not made within three

months, the name of the delinquent shall be dropped from the roll.

"Section 5. A member having been suspended or dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues may upon payment of one year's back dues (\$1.50) be placed in full standing in the Grange by a majority vote of the Grange."

These three sections explain the whole question in a nut shell.

There is no doubt that many Granges lose members because they do not go about the collection of dues in a systematic and businesslike manner. Not only that, but members who pay their dues become dissatisfied when they know that others are receiving the privileges and benefits of the Order when they may be a year or more in arrears in the payment of dues.

It is decidedly bad practice to drop members from the roll for non-payment of dues without sending them a written notice and giving them a chance to pay up.

In the first place, courtesy demands that a notice should be sent. And in the second place, a certain proportion of delinquent members would pay upon receiving a notice, particularly when the amount involved is small.

Notices of arrearage and suspension may be secured in the form of convenient pads from the Secretary of the State Grange at the rate of forty cents per pad. Every Subordinate Grange Secretary should keep these notices in stock and make use of them when occasion demands.

It stands to reason that no organization can thrive and function as it should if the members fail to pay their dues. This being true, no member should feel aggrieved upon receiving a notice of arrearage when his or her dues are not paid.

Playing Second Fiddle

THE TROUBLE with some of our Granges is that they are content to play second fiddle to almost every other organization or attraction that happens to spring up in the neighborhood or throughout the surrounding country for many miles.

This is not uttered in a spirit of carping criticism, but to point out the weakness and unwisdom of following such a course.

For example, there is a Grange in one of the eastern counties of the State that has been showing signs of losing interest for some time past. One of the officers of the Grange, in explaining the situation, writes:

"It seems to me as if we were over-organized in this section. We have three

high schools right here in the adjoining boroughs, each having their lecture courses, class plays, alumni meetings, and banquets. There are seven churches, with their different activities; also about ten fraternal organizations, besides four boy scout troops and one for girls."

The letter concludes with the observation that there does not seem to be much left to hold a Grange together.

So far as the schools and the churches are concerned, there surely should be no conflict between them and the Grange, because in hundreds of communities all over the State the Grange is working in harmony with the school and the church. Many rural teachers play an active part in the work of the Grange, and the same is true of ministers of the gospel.

When it comes to alumni meetings, class plays, banquets, etc., why should these and similar activities interfere with regular meetings of the Grange? Such events are taking place continually in any number of communities where live Granges are functioning.

The point to be kept in mind is that we need an organization to look after the welfare of agriculture, and it is a big

mistake to subordinate the Grange or eliminate it for any such trivial reasons as those above given.

The proper thing to do under such circumstances is to make the Grange a vital factor in the life of the community, and then the members will look upon it as indispensable and attend the meetings cheerfully.

Master's Letter to Granges

THE RECENT primary election has set people thinking about many things, and among others the question is now being raised by some whether or not the direct primary has furnished an open door for corrupt and expensive nominations. To one who has lived few years and has had little or no experience in the old convention days, it might seem reasonable that the direct primary had opened up such an opportunity for the exploitation of corrupt practices, and the expenditure of large sums of money at the polls.

To one who has lived through the days of political conventions in town, county and state, however, and especially to one who has had personal experience in each method of acquiring nominations, the picture is seen from a far different standpoint. In the old days of the delegate system, the night riders on the eve of the convention would ply their miserable and contemptible practices of buying up the delegates, and too often the seemingly assured nomination of poor but honest and capable candidates was changed in the twinkling of the eye, by the wiles and open purse string of the messenger who was sent out on the mission of buying delegates at whatever cost.

It can be readily seen by any one that such a system would place the advantage entirely with the candidate who could command the most ready cash, and the poor fellow without funds at his command stood little or no show at all at the convention.

It was much easier for the money man to hunt up and "fix" the few delegates in a district than it is under the present system where one voter has just as much power as another. No one has money enough to reach all over a great state and control an election if the people are enough interested in the public weal, and the common duties of an intelligent citizen to go to the polls and vote the dictates of their conscience.

The direct primary is no more to blame for the expenditure of great sums of money during a campaign than is the general election. They are carried on in a very similar manner, and the intensity and expenditure are each carried on according to the importance of the office sought, and the character and ability of the candidate.

It would be a calamity to return to the delegate and convention system again. Under the present system of direct primary any person may become a candidate for any office within the gift of the people by complying with the simple rule of having a petition circulated and filed according to law, and if friends of the

candidate circulate such petition it need not cost the candidate a single cent.

The rest of it is up to the people, if they prefer to have enormous sums of money floating around at such times as the primary and general election, in order to corrupt the morals and integrity of shallow-minded or grasping mortals, then very likely this thing will go on indefinitely. On the other hand if we have had enough of that sort of thing, and are ready to rise above such a contemptible condition, feeling that the time has come to select intelligent, competent and deserving citizens to lead and rule in high and important positions, then a significant change will come over the people, and they will demand by their ballot a clean, representative government.

The founders of this great republic evidently had a vision of clean and unbiased, popular or majority rule government, and for many years after the founding of our government the elections were comparatively free from corruption so far as the expenditures of large sums of money was concerned. Of late years the tendency has been to spend more and more in political campaigns, until it has become burdensome to the aspiring candidate, and prohibitive to many deserving aspirants, while the public is becoming disgusted with the whole performance, and thinking people are losing faith in the political machinery of the country for tolerating such a situation.

Congress could perform no greater service to the country than by passing drastic election laws governing the whole business of selecting public officials by making it unlawful to spend money for any purpose except legitimate advertising. When the situation has become so rank that 12,000 watchers are needed in one county of the state to look after the interest of one set of candidates, it is high time to call a halt, and if we would perpetuate the traditions of our country for common decency, it would be better to prohibit the custom of having any watchers at all, at or near the polls. The custom of intimidation of the voter should be stopped, and the sanctity of the ballot preserved by driving out the political ghouls whose only purpose in life is to milk candidates at every election.

There are enough decent people in any county or state to put a stop to most of the political corruption if they would only go to the polls and vote whenever an opportunity presents.

In any event, let us stick to the direct primary as the only salvation for selecting candidates in a fair and impartial



From Harrisburg Telegraph.

THE REAL TROUBLE WITH THE FARM SITUATION

manner; and even then we cannot hope to have fair and impartial elections until we stop the practice of giving and taking money in political campaigns.

Fraternalty yours,

P. H. Dewey

CODLING MOTH SPRAY ADVISED FOR APPLE ORCHARDS

A last spray for the control of codling moth which is the insect causing wormy apples should be applied about the second week in July, states T. L. Guyton, Chief Entomologist, Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This spray should be thorough and should be made up of lime sulphur diluted 1 to 40 with the addition of 1½ pounds of arsenate of lead.

It is important that this spray be made at the time indicated on all winter varieties of apples in order to be effective. This spray is frequently not necessary on varieties of apples ripening in the early fall. Neither is it required on the summer varieties.

Fruit growers are advised by specialists in the Department to keep fruit as free of spray residue as possible this year since it is known that fruit free from discoloration and residue sells better than when stained.

EASIEST WEEDS TO KILL

"Which weeds are the easiest to kill?" asked a young man from the city, as he watched a farmer at work with his hoe.

"Widow's weeds," answered the farmer. "You have only to say, 'Wilt thou?' and they wilt."

FRIENDSHIP

Friendship needs no studied phrases,
Polished face, or winning wiles;
Friendship deals no lavish praises,
Friendship dons no surface smiles.

Friendship follows Nature's diction,
Shuns the blandishments of Art,
Boldly severs truth from fiction,
Speaks the language of the heart.

Friendship favors no condition,
Scorns a narrow-minded creed,
Lovingly fulfills its mission,
Be it word or be it deed.

Friendship cheers the faint and weary,
Makes the timid spirit brave,
Warns the erring, lights the dreary,
Smooths the passage to the grave.

Friendship—pure, unselfish friendship,
All through life's allotted span,
Nurtures, strengthens, widens, lengthens
Man's affinity with man.

SECRETARY OF STATE GAME COMMISSION RESIGNS

Seth E. Gordon, Secretary of the State Game Commission has tendered his resignation, which becomes effective on July 15th.

During the past seven years he has been the chief administrative officer of the commission, succeeding the late Dr. Joseph Kalbfus, who was killed in a railroad crossing accident.

Mr. Gordon plans to accept a position with the Isaac Walton League of America.

Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it.—Abraham Lincoln.

No man ever became extremely wicked all at once.

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

CLARION COUNTY POMONA HOLDS A ROUSING MEETING

Clarion County Pomona Grange held one of the largest and best meetings in its history at Crates, on June 3d. Fred Breckman, secretary of the State Grange, and A. H. Fullerton, a member of the Executive Committee, spoke at the afternoon session.

The splendid address of Welcome by Rev. Father John Ring was much appreciated. He lauded the Grange and its work and said every farmer and his family should join the organization. The memorial service was featured by a fine address by Rev. Father Francis Graves, a member of the Order.

Mrs. A. H. Fullerton accompanied her husband and expressed a desire to see more Juvenile Granges organized in the county.

A large class was initiated in the fifth degree at the evening session by the excellent degree team of Leatherwood Grange, which also put on the tableaux of the degrees in first class style.

The sum of 100 was contributed to the fund for the girls' dormitory at State College, and \$10 was given to the Publication Fund of GRANGE NEWS.

The Pomona also ordered a group picture of the Past Masters of the State Grange, which is offered as a prize to the Subordinate Grange having the best average attendance during the present quarter. Another factor entering into the contest will be increased membership. The understanding is that the same prize

will again be offered at the close of the next quarter, and the prize may be retained permanently only after a Grange has won it three times in succession.

The next meeting of Pomona will be at Clarion on October 7th.

MARIE BRENTON, Secretary.

BERKS COUNTY POMONA HOLDS SESSION AT GOUGLERSVILLE

At the last regular meeting of Berks County Pomona Grange, held at Gouglersville, on June 7th, resolutions were adopted asking the county commissioners to defer to a more opportune time the building of a new courthouse and a jail.

It was pointed out in the resolutions that the county debt is already around the \$5,000,000 mark, and that the issuance of more bonds would inevitably be followed by an increase in the rate of taxation. In view of the low purchasing power of the farmer's dollar during the past five years, the Pomona Grange warned that no additional burdens of taxation should at this time be placed upon agriculture.

The plan for the proposed courthouse contemplates its erection upon the city commons, now used as a playground by the children of Reading. This plan does not meet with the approval of the Pomona Grange, and the sentiment was voiced that "the children of congested cities should have the same outdoor privileges for recreational purposes as those of the rural sections."

Resolutions expressing regret over the recent death of Eli M. Rapp, who for 30 years was superintendent of the schools of Berks County, were adopted at the meeting. Many of the rural citizens of Berks County are in favor of the appointment of A. F. Kemp, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Rapp. Dr. Francis Haas, Superintendent of Public Instruction, will make the appointment.

President Abner S. Deysher, of the Reading Fair Association, urged upon the Subordinate Granges the importance of making exhibits at the fair. He promised that if this year's exhibits warrant it, a building will be erected on the fair grounds to house Grange exhibits in the future. The exhibits of the various Granges of the county have for years constituted one of the finest features of the Reading Fair.

P. H. Dewey, Master of the State Grange, was the chief speaker at the afternoon session. He gave it as his deliberate conviction that if the farmers would go to the polls and vote in full strength they would receive greater consideration at the hands of our lawmakers in State and nation.

The Lecturer's program prepared by Dr. James S. Grimm, who is a member of the faculty of the Kutztown State Normal School, was of a high order.

The next meeting of this Pomona will be held in the hall of Marion Grange at Stouchsburg, on September 4th.

Pomona Master W. N. Miller reported that the total Grange membership of Berks County is now over 2,500.

Some of these days a wide-awake, intelligent American community somewhere or other is going to try stopping crime by punishing the criminals.—Nashville American.

A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market.—Lamb.

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No. 650 U. S. Wool Bunting Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted with Eagle and Stand, \$6.50. Printed Silk Flag, 3x5 ft., Mounted as above, \$10.00. Printed Silk Flag 4x6 ft., Mounted as above, \$15.00.

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DEGREE TEAM OF LEATHERWOOD GRANGE, No. 625, OF CLARION COUNTY

Front Row—left to right: H. B. Phillips, G. E. Henry, Mrs. W. W. Kitzer, G. B. McDonald, W. F. Polliard, Mrs. G. E. Henry, W. W. Kitzer, and H. J. Krotzer. Back Row—left to right: Walter Marshall, Mrs. W. F. Polliard, Mrs. G. B. McDonald, Mrs. H. B. Phillips, Mrs. H. H. Krotzer, and H. H. Krotzer. This degree team was organized in August, 1925. Last October it conducted the degree work before the Clarion County Pomona Grange. Upon invitation the team performed a like service for the Jefferson County Pomona Grange at Brookville at the January meeting. At the June meeting of the Clarion County Pomona Grange, the team again put on the degree work, including tableaux, in a faultless manner. All of the members of the team, including the court ladies, are members of Leatherwood Grange, which has a total membership of fifty.

THE LECTURER'S CORNER

By JOHN H. LIGHT, State Lecturer

ARE WE fiddling away time in our Granges while the business for which the Order stands is being neglected? This question was asked in a Grange meeting, and is interesting to the entire State or even the nation. We find there is much aimless and hazardous work in many Granges. Officers lack promptness and efficiency and then we wonder why members do not attend. Lack of correct parliamentary decorum, contention and strife have a great deal to do in upsetting the Grange machinery; and then, too, many lecturers miss the mark by miles in providing programs that are neither attractive nor satisfying.

A study of the objects of the Order with a view of applying them to our present conditions should be the aim of every Grange officer. Primarily we recognize the Grange as a fraternity, and the fraternal spirit and its benefits can be made manifest in every Grange. The application of this underlying purpose to our meetings can be made in many ways and will enthuse members always.

The second object, to secure economical educational advantages, for our folks deserves our careful study and is always an opportune subject for thought. We are in a better position to-day than ever before to assist, substitute or supplement the present school system to apply to rural conditions, but a country-wide organization must make its demands.

The third object, To Secure Social Benefits for our members can never fail of results if properly utilized. There is no Grange however small that cannot attend to the social needs of its community. Frequently we find differences of opinion as to what these social needs are and each community must determine to a large extent what they require. Other organizations, which ignored our efforts in this line formerly are now taking up the study of rural social work. The Farm Bureau Federation is doing it and even the Extension Service interests itself in this problem.

If rightly used this is one of the strong assets of our organization and we should make a bid to those on the outside to join us.

Lastly, the Grange has always manifested a deep interest in things legislative; it has helped to frame much of the legislation beneficial to agriculture and has been just as active in killing vicious legislation. This fact alone has saved agriculture many thousands of dollars and should be made known to people everywhere. A true presentation of these objects in our coming field meetings, picnics, Grange meetings, etc., should be the means of reviving interest in our cause. We have not been awake to our opportunities of late, but have consoled ourselves with the idea that all organization work is at a standstill. This need not apply to the Grange; our leadership must take up the battle and present the great truths and the need of farm organization to people everywhere, thereby attaining the goal set by National Master Taber:

- 1—A net gain in membership.
- 2—A new or reorganized Grange.
- 3—All dues paid by September 30.

Unless we set out to accomplish these objects now we shall not win, and every Grange can do its share to accomplish these ends. The Ohio-Pennsylvania contest should be kept in mind the next two months and much good will accrue to the Order.

The historical setting of our great Order, its past history and accomplishments, its present enviable standing and future prospects are worthy of study. Shall we endeavor to present these great truths in our work to the end that both our folks and others may know them? There can be no pause in organization work, either we move forward or slip backward; and to advance we must press forward, advocating the things for which we stand and persuade others to believe in our work.

Stones and sticks are thrown only at fruit-bearing trees.

POMONA NO. 3 WILL GIVE PICNIC IN AUGUST

Instead of holding a business session at its August meeting, Pomona Grange, No. 3, of Delaware and Chester Counties, will give a picnic. This was decided upon at the last regular meeting of Pomona, held at Russellville.

Many interesting features were presented during the Lecturer's hour at the meeting at Russellville. Warren Marshall, Overseer of the Pomona Grange, discussed the subject, "Grange Work and Its Meaning," in commendable fashion.

"Why join the Grange?" asked Mr. Marshall. "The answer is the same," said the speaker, "that a mechanic might give when asked why he helps to maintain a union. Organization is a recognized force to-day, and the farmer needs his organization as much as does the artificer. It is not only an organization for professional and business advancement, but it is a great social and educational institution."

"It is also a moral institution whose ideals are high and whose teachings are all based on the Bible. The beauty of the Grange ritual and the fine choice of words in which its teachings are conveyed cannot but appeal to the imagination and go with the member into his daily work."

A jolly little play was given by the members of Fernwood Grange, and plans were made to continue the campaign for funds for the dormitory at State College among Granges that have not yet contributed their quota.

SUSQUEHANNA POMONA AIDS SUFFERS FROM EPIDEMIC

Susquehanna County Pomona Grange, at a meeting held at Friendsville, on June 2d, voted the sum of \$200 to help defray expenses in connection with the recent epidemic of typhoid fever at New Milford. The sum of \$100 was also given to the county Farm Bureau toward the purchase of a new automobile.

The subject of levying a county tax of half a mill for library purposes was debated and decided in the affirmative. Susquehanna County has a good library service that is extended to the rural districts.

tricts by a well stocked car which makes regular rounds.

County Agent Miller gave an instructive talk on "Improving the Pastures." He said it was a mistaken notion that a pasture would take care of itself, and told just what the production of every hundred pounds of milk takes from the land.

Prof. W. R. Gordon, of State College, spoke of the Grange as a community builder, congratulating the members present on being affiliated with the oldest and most successful farm organization in the country. He asserted that a combination of leadership and fellowship were required in the upbuilding of the ideal rural community, and he deprecated backbiting and superfluous criticism.

The gathering was welcomed to Friendsville by Rev. Father Wythe, who gave the Grange much of the credit for the community spirit that exists where it is established.

Charles B. Dayton, Pomona Master, urged the members of the Order to study the question of local and county assessments and taxation. There is a feeling in Susquehanna County that town property is not assessed as high proportionately as farm property.

LAURYS GRANGE NOW HAS A FINE HOME

Laurys Grange, No. 1570, of Lehigh County, recently bought and remodeled an abandoned schoolhouse, converting it into a spacious hall at an expense of about \$3,000. In addition to the main auditorium, the building now boasts a kitchen and banquet room, together with a fine stage.

The last meeting of the Pomona Grange was held in this hall on June 5th, with a large attendance. It is planned to dedicate the hall before September 30th to help Pennsylvania in the Grange contest with Ohio. Upper Saucon Grange has also purchased a schoolhouse and turned it into a Grange hall.

GREENE COUNTY POMONA

The inter-dependence of individuals and nations was brought home to the members of the Greene County Pomona Grange, at its last quarterly session, on June 5th, when one of the leading subjects for discussion was with reference to the bearing of the British strike on the local wool market. Greene County is an important producer of sheep and wool, and anything that affects this industry is instantly reflected in the county. John H. Light, Lecturer of the State Grange, and a delegation of members of the Home Economics Committee addressed the gathering. The Grange cook book is meeting with much favor in the county.

POMONA MASTER ACTS AS HOST TO GRANGE

Ralph A. Peck, Master of the Huntingdon County Pomona Grange entertained that body at his home near Tyrone, on the 10th of June. The meeting was in the form of a picnic, and the members brought basket lunches and spent an enjoyable day.

The question of farm management was ably discussed and the program was replete with musical and entertaining numbers.

Impressive memorial services were held for members who died during the year.

John H. Light, Lecturer of the State Grange, was the chief speaker at the afternoon session.

FIFTY-YEAR-OLD GRANGES

Bradford County easily leads the State with fifty-year-old Granges. Out of its total of 40, 21 were organized fifty or more years ago. Columbia comes next with 12, while Crawford is third with 11. There are now 177 Subordinate Granges in the State that have endured for half a century or more.

Is Your Automobile Insured?

It is just as important for you to carry automobile insurance as it is to carry fire insurance on your home or farm property.

Suppose you should injure a person or damage the property of other people as the result of the maintenance, use and operation of your car. If you did not have insurance to take care of the investigation work for you, give you legal advice, defend your case in court, and pay any judgments, you will see that your estate would be in jeopardy.

We have a special proposition for Grangers, endorsed by the Master and Executive Committee of the State Grange.

INSURE NOW

Think of it! If you have a pleasure car—any make—you can get Liability \$5,000/10,000 limits, and Property Damage \$1,000 limits, at \$18.00 per year. On a truck the cost for the same coverage would be \$25.00.

Order now on the blank below.

Fire and Theft rates given on request.

Only a Granger can enjoy these rates.

GRANGE MUTUAL CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY

925 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GENTLEMEN

I hereby request you to secure for me Liability and Property Damage Insurance on the following described automobile.

Name of Automobile and Year Model	KIND—State Whether Pleasure Car or Truck	Give Manufacturers or Engine No. or Both Take same from License Card

This order is given with the understanding that if the car insured is a pleasure car the premium will be \$18.00. If a truck or delivery car, the cost will be \$25.00.

NAME..... ADDRESS.....

MEMBER OF..... GRANGE NO.....

HOME ECONOMICS

Under Auspices of the State Grange Committee

STUDIES FOR THE MONTHS

July—One tour our grange will take; to visit a place (or places) within our own county.

Storing in jars for next winter.
August—Home Economics at Center Hall Conference. Getting ready for school.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS

As never before the word project has been studied for its full meaning among Grange folks in Pennsylvania. Schools talk projects as glibly as if they were everyday occurrences and the easiest thing in the world to do.

But a project that is a "community service," and one that we can carry through to completion, sets many brains to thinking seriously.

Here is what some of the Granges are doing in the way of projects in connection with the Ohio-Pennsylvania Grange Contest:

A Grange in Lancaster County planted some English and black walnut trees along the highway, both for shade and for the nuts and trees will bear in a few years. There will be pleasure in watching the trees grow. But later, think of the nuts to be gathered by the young folks and the blessing the trees will be to future generations. Surely, this deserves to be classed as a community project.

In another Grange, some of the members have arranged to exchange flower seeds and shrubs and to adorn their community with flowers. This also is commendable. It was Henry Ward Beecher who said that a flower is the most beautiful thing the Creator ever made without a soul. The purifying and refining influences of flowers are needed by all, and their cultivation cannot but elevate the thoughts and refine the tastes of all who thus study and cultivate their graceful forms and beautiful colors.

Another Grange has taken up as its project the work of aiding in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis in the township where it is situated.

Still another Grange has undertaken to beautify its community. Neat sign boards will be erected at the intersection of roads, and the burying ground will be placed in proper order; school grounds and buildings will be made attractive and shrubbery will be planted about the school grounds.

Not a few Granges have decided to raise their share or quota toward the fund for the Girls' Dormitory at State College. This must be completed before September 30 to count as a project under the rules governing the Ohio-Pennsylvania Grange Contest.

Bloomington Grange, of Luzerne County, has taken as its project the work of bringing electricity to the farm homes of the district. This is surely a splendid project.

Mountain Grange, of the same county, will conduct a Chautauqua for the benefit of the whole community. This, too, deserves to be classed as a community project.

These are examples of what the Granges are doing in the way of conducting projects in many parts of the State.

Other Granges are planning to make the health of the children their special community project. When all the children coming into school for the first time in September have been given a physical examination, eyestrain removed, teeth properly attended to, tonsils and adenoids removed, if need be, this will constitute a real community service or project. Mention should be made in this connection of the State Health Car, which will tour many sec-

tions of the rural districts during the summer months, giving particular attention to the ailments of children. Those who attended the annual meeting of the State Grange at Johnstown last December will remember what Dr. J. Bruce McCreary had to say of the work that is being done by the bureau of child health of the State Department of Health. Cooperating with this agency in safeguarding the health of the children will be a capital way of conducting a community project.

HOME ECONOMICS COMMITTEE TOURS WESTERN COUNTIES

Southwestern Pennsylvania does not do things by halves. When it was agreed that there should be a drive during the month of June for funds for the dormitory at State College, the Grange folks of the Southwestern district of the State wanted to do things in a special manner. The Home Economics Committee of the State Grange was invited to meet and spend a week in that territory, attending as many Pomona meetings as were being held during that period.

The tour was as follows:
June 1, Washington County, Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, speaker. Three interesting sessions were held, full of enthusiasm and interest. At the close of the afternoon session a "Penny March" was indulged in which netted over six dollars for the Dormitory Fund. William D. Phillips is the Master of this Pomona.

June 2, Westmoreland County. In the absence of Mrs. Clayton Smith, Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons spoke on "The Greatest Thing in Our Order."

Here the song entitled "The Beautiful Hills," composed by Mrs. Clara Dewey, was presented for the first time, having arrived just before the meeting. It was much enjoyed. Mrs. Hayden presided at the piano, being accompanied by a violin. The piano obligato was arranged by Mrs. Louis Taylor Rodgers, Pomona of the State Grange.

This was a live meeting. They donated \$200 to the Dormitory Fund and ordered 100 cook books, besides initiating a class of 100 in the fifth degree. The degree work was put on by a team from Fayette County, headed by State Deputy G. M. Griffin. The team performed like clock work. In appreciation of the work of the degree team, the Westmoreland County Pomona Grange voted \$25 to the team for expenses. The team did not want pay, so the \$25 was donated to the Dormitory Fund, being credited on the 50-50 basis to Fayette and Westmoreland Counties. Fred Jones is the Master of this Pomona.

June 3, Two Pomonas were in session, Allegheny and Lawrence Counties. Mrs. Clara E. Dewey addressed the Allegheny County Pomona Grange on the subject of Juvenile Granges. The song was very popular here. This county has just appointed a new Home Economics Committee, presided over by Mrs. Harry Magill. Five hundred cook books ordered by this Pomona are going rapidly. F. G. Reiter is Pomona Master.

Lawrence County was busy with the Flag Salute when we arrived. Our speaker was Mrs. Wm. D. Phillips. She urged the Ohio-Pennsylvania Grange Contest and asked each Grange to participate by adopting a project, calling particular attention to the movement for the conservation of our wild flowers, together with the Movement for Home Betterment.

An interesting chart gave the exact standing of each of the Granges of the county in the matter of contributions to the Dormitory Fund. They are all happy in the knowledge that every Grange has contributed something to this

fund, and 75 per cent of the quota of the county has been raised. W. D. Phillips, Master of the Washington County Pomona explained the basis of scoring in the Ohio-Pennsylvania Grange Contest and urged Pennsylvania to go in and win. Since Lawrence County borders Ohio, there is much interest in the contest in this county. Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons spoke of the greatness of the Grange and its splendid Declaration of Principles.

June 4 found the committee busy with its own work and problems. Plans were made to push the Dormitory Project to completion, and the work of the committee for the remainder of the year was mapped out, particular emphasis being placed on the betterment of our rural homes. Plans were also made for the Grange Leadership Conference at Centre Hall.

June 5 found us again on the road. This time we went into Greene County. That rural folks are versatile was well shown here; the Grange met in a schoolhouse. Here a most interesting program was carried out in detail; 4 new members gotten ready for the fifth degree and lunch served in good, splendid style. Mrs. Louis Piolet was speaker; but sickness of a sister prevented her coming and Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons spoke to the Pomona; Mrs. Dewey urged Juvenile organization. Mrs. Phillips urged that their project in the Ohio Contest be the Dormitory, while Mr. Warrick, of Washington, told of why the girls need an education such as given at State College and how easy it will be to build that Dormitory if every one will only get interested. Mrs. VanKirk, secretary of the State Dormitory Committee, spoke for a closer cooperation between the schools and the Grange.

John H. Light, State Lecturer, was here and gave one of his very comprehensive and encouraging talks. In the evening the party were the guests of Claysville Grange, Washington County. This is Mr. John L. Post's Grange. Many will remember him in State Grange.

An interesting meeting here and to the pleasure of every one. "The Beautiful Hills" was sung by the Master of this Grange, Rev. H. F. Pierce. After a social hour with the folks we wended our way across the beautiful hills of Washington County to the home of Wm. D. Phillips, and even in the moonlight Mrs. Phillips' Iris garden, with its 38 varieties, was a thing of beauty; but no more beautiful than the splendid Grange spirit that pervades the southwestern part of our great state.

FOLLOWERS NEEDED AS WELL AS LEADERS, SAYS FULLERTON
That followers are needed as well as leaders to make the Grange a success was the statement made by A. H. Fullerton, one of the members of the Executive Committee of the State Grange, at the last meeting of Butler County Pomona Grange. Mr. Fullerton gave three reasons for lack of interest in the work of some of our Granges.

1. Lack of good literary and educational programs.
2. Carelessness in rendering the ritualistic work of the Order.
3. Failure on the part of the Subordinate Grange to engage in community and business activity.

"The active and successful Granges," said Mr. Fullerton, "are those that are rendering a real service to their community."

Memorial services for departed members were conducted by the Pomona Chaplain, H. S. Adams.

The degree team of Jackson Grange had charge of the fifth degree initiation ceremonies, and according to those present this was the finest initiation ceremony they ever witnessed.

Brice S. Miller, Pomona Master, presided at the meeting.

A hypocrite with his mouth destroyeth his neighbor.—Bible.

RESPONSES TO DUTY

The following contributions were received for the Publication Fund of GRANGE NEWS during the past month:

Philadelphia Grange, No. 645	5 00
Harmony Grange, No. 1692	5 00
Valley Grange, No. 52	1 00
Mt. Nebo Grange, No. 1872	5 00
Harmony Grange, No. 1201	3 00
Cloe Grange, No. 1717	3 00
Exchange Grange, No. 65	3 00
York County Pomona Grange, No. 40	10 00
Dorsett Grange, No. 1888	2 00
Chester and Delaware County Pomona Grange, No. 3	15 00
Quesamahoning Grange, No. 1659	5 00
Big Creek Grange, No. 1559	6 00
Pleasant Valley Grange, No. 1074	2 00
Sinking Valley Grange No. 484	5 00
East Lynn Grange, No. 1263	4 00
Purchase Line Grange, No. 1409	2 00
Belle Valley Grange, No. 1294	5 00
Wells Valley Grange, No. 1877	2 00
Greene County Pomona Grange, No. 63	10 00
North Bingham Grange, No. 1194	5 00
Columbia and Lower Luzerne Pomona Grange, No. 5	10 00
Venango Grange, No. 910	5 00
Clarion County Pomona Grange, No. 27	10 00
Long Level Grange, No. 1921	2 00
Bloomsburg Grange, No. 322	3 00
Progress Grange, No. 96	5 00
Penn Line Grange, No. 1784	5 00

A BIRD IN HAND

"Miss Nora, if it wasn't for Tirrence O'Brien that do be coortin' ye, I'd be after havin' somethin' to say to ye, meself, th' night."

"It's very considerate ye are, Mr. Mulligan, but did ye never hear that prisint company is always accepted?"

Strange Discovery Wipes Out Flies

Flower Dust of an Asiatic Plant Fanned in the Air, Sure Death to Flies and Other Insects

Almost instant results in killing flies, mosquitoes, poultry lice, and other insects in the House, and on Animals, Poultry, plants, etc., is announced for

a strange powder, made from the flower dust of an Asiatic plant. Easy to use. Fanned in the air or on windows and screens, or sifted on animals, poultry or plants, it quickly stupefies and kills flies and other insects. Powerful repellent. Will not blister, spot, or stain. Far superior to messy liquids.

You can now rid your house, Dairy Herd, Poultry, Plants, etc., of flies, mosquitoes and other insect pests by this new method, without delay or risk of a cent.

Write today—a card will do, to the Farm Service Dept., Imperial Laboratories, Inc., 4377 Coca Cola Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and they will send you an extra large Farm Size Can of Imperial Insect Powder, with Patent Sifter Top, for only one dollar, on their assurance this trial will cost nothing, by returning the unused portion any time within 10 days. So write today and give this new method a full trial.

Be Protected!

Our Policy saves you money, gives complete protection and relieves you of all liability in case of accident to any men you hire.

Our Policy Provides Protection for Owners or Employer

and if injured he is paid compensation as long as he is unable to work, plus his Doctor and Hospital bills.

Write for our rates TODAY! BE PREPARED!
Penna. Thresherman & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.
311 Kunkel Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

The House We Live In.

Conducted by Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons

GRANGE COOK BOOKS

The cook book is still as popular as ever. In fact folks are only learning how good it is. Just 1,700 left of the second edition.

Four subordinate granges order 100 cook books the same week. Here is the list:

Boiling Springs, Cumberland County; Linesville, Crawford County; Tuscarora, Juniata County; Waynesburg, Greene County.

Mrs. D. A. Luce, sending for their third order and another for their Dormitory Supper says, "It is no trouble to sell them."

Miss Margaret McCulloch, sending their second order, remarks, "I find them very easy to sell."

Lawrence County can boast the subordinate selling the greatest number—225, with 25 more ordered. Fine, Mahoning Valley Grange, until now Ginger Hill Grange, Washington County, held first place, with 150 books. Who stands first July first?

When a man selling chicken feeders called on the Van Kirk's, Washington County, to sell his wares, Mrs. Van Kirk produced the Grange Cook Book and proceeded to talk its merits, with the result that one was bought. A couple of weeks later the chicken feeder called again, saying, "My wife would not take ten dollars for that cook book if she could not get another." Others are wanted on the same street.

One of the trustees of State College, "10,000 cook books Hum, \$3,000 for Dormitory? Well, they do get some money."

Forkston Grange, Wyoming County, wants an order on rush time so that they may be there for a social they are holding for Dormitory Fund.

So, merrily the cook books sell,
Merrily, merrily,
Merrily help this sale along,
Merrily, merrily.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

Here are some interesting questions for discussion, which made a most interesting half-hour at Washington County Pomona, June 1, 1926:

1. How can we utilize the daily newspaper in the interest of the grange?

200 Rats Killed

AT ONE BAITING—NOT A POISON

"Was overrun with rats," writes H. Stenfort, a Michigan farmer. "Seemed to be several hundred. Dog, traps and poison failed. Tried Imperial Rat Killer and was quickly rid of them all. Found rat skeletons all over the farm."

This new, scientific method of killing brown rats, mice and gophers has been brought from Denmark, where rats are a national menace. Liquid form, easily spread and greedily eaten on bait. Affects rodents only. Pests die outside, away from buildings. Don't trifle with dangerous poisons. You can now put an end to these expensive pests by this new method, without risking a cent. Simply write to Farm Service Dept., Imperial Laboratories, Inc., 2165 Coca Cola Building, Kansas City, Mo., and you will be sent a special Farm Size bottle of this new Rat Killer for only a dollar, on their assurance this trial will cost nothing, unless it quickly cleans out these pests to your entire satisfaction. So write today.

Chop fine 2 dozen each of red, green and yellow sweet peppers, and 2 dozen onions. Cover with boiling water, and let stand 10 minutes. Drain. To this mixture add 1 quart vinegar, 4 cups sugar, 4 tablespoons salt, and boil for 10 minutes. Store in glass jars and seal.

2. How long should a Grange carry a delinquent member on the roll?
3. Is it compulsory that the grange observe the laws as quoted in the digest?
4. We are about ninety thousand strong in Pennsylvania. Are we going to stand by while wet candidates are elected to the highest offices of the state?
5. Shall we patronize merchants outside of Washington, unless the town changes its parking laws?
6. What Community Projects might be undertaken in our contest with the State of Ohio?

7. How shall we encourage our subordinate members to attend meetings when they are still interested in the grange?

8. Do our subordinate granges throughout the county accomplish as much as they should in the business period?

9. Shall we initiate the foreigner into our Order?

10. "Nero fiddled while Rome burned." Are we fiddling away time in our granges while the business for which the Order stands is being neglected?

THE GRANGE SONG

The words of the grange song, written by Mrs. George Dewey, to which Mrs. Edith Lilley Moore added the music and Mrs. Louis Taylor Rodgers arranged the piano obligato, appeared in GRANGE NEWS last month.

The granges are buying four copies, one each for the folks who sing and one for the accompanist; this is a pretty story of the effect of our big, big hills, with a very sweet tune. Five hundred copies taken during the tour of the Home Economics Committee; every grange will want a number of copies; here is a place for our music lover to get busy. Thirty cents is the price of the music, 15 cents of which goes to the Dormitory Fund. Write Mrs. Clara E. Dewey, Waterford, Erie County, Pa.

SOME GOOD RECIPES

It is our intention from time to time, as room permits, to print in GRANGE NEWS recipes that could not be printed in the cook book, either because lateness of coming or too many duplications.

These are from Community Grange, Perry County:

Cucumber Pickles

1 gal. vinegar.
½ cup salt.
¾ cup yellow mustard.
1 tablespoon white mustard seed.
1 tablespoon celery seed.
1 tablespoon ground cloves.
2 tablespoon cinnamon.
1 tablespoon saccharine.

Pack cucumbers in jars and after the above ingredients have boiled two minutes, pour over and seal.

Pepper Relish

Chop fine 2 dozen each of red, green and yellow sweet peppers, and 2 dozen onions. Cover with boiling water, and let stand 10 minutes. Drain. To this mixture add 1 quart vinegar, 4 cups sugar, 4 tablespoons salt, and boil for 10 minutes. Store in glass jars and seal.

Mrs. J. F. NEWLIN.

A BANNER GRANGE FAMILY

A subordinate Grange in Vermont boasts of one family which consists of a father, mother and eleven children all members of the same Grange, all active workers, and all living within a short distance of the Grange hall.

It will be noted that this family, composed of thirteen members, is sufficiently strong to hold a Grange charter without any outside help.

WHEN COOKS HAD A CINGH

Methuselah ate what he found on his plate,
And never, as people do now,
Did he note the amount of the caloric count—
He ate it because it was chow.

He wasn't disturbed, as at dinner he sat,
Destroying a roast or a pie,
To think it was lacking in granular fat,
Or a couple of vitamins shy.
He cheerfully chewed every species of food,

Untroubled by worries or fears
Lest his health might be hurt by some fancy dessert—
And he lived over nine hundred years!
—Galt Evening Reporter.

"What," queries the fashion department of the Omaha Bee, "has become of the old-fashioned sash?" It still abounds, dearie, only nowadays it is called a skirt.—New York World.

AN ENTERPRISING AUCTIONEER

The auctioneer, offering the pasture lot for sale, waved his hand enthusiastically, pointed toward the rich expanse of herbage, and shouted:
"Now, then, how much am I offered for this field? Just look at that grass, gentlemen. That's exactly the sort of grass Nebuchadnezzar would have given two hundred dollars an acre for!"

THE ALBANY HOSPITAL

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

The Albany Hospital, which is affiliated with the Albany Medical College, is the largest General Hospital between New York and Buffalo. A new addition is about to be erected, which will increase its present capacity of 420 beds to 600 beds. Its Training School offers to young women, who are High School Graduates, a three-year course of instruction in all departments of Nursing.

Application for admission to the September 1926 Class should be made as soon as possible. For further information apply to the Superintendent of Nurses, Albany Hospital, Albany, N. Y.

OUR FASHION AND PATTERN DEPARTMENT

All patterns 13 cents each, postage prepaid.



5508—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust.
5501—Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.
5491—Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years, and 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust.
5503—Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.
5527—Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.
5480—Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.
5483—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust.
5532—Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
5494—Sizes: Small, Medium, Large and Extra Large.

Address, giving number and size:

Pattern Department, Grange News, Chambersburg, Pa.

SHIPPERS OF LIVE POULTRY —BROILERS A SPECIALTY—

This is our Forty-third year in business and we have thousands of satisfied shippers. If you are not one of them, we invite you to join us.

We Are Bonded Commission Merchants

Krakaur Poultry Company, West Washington Market, New York City
Coops Supplied Free A FEW REFERENCES Daily Returns
Agricultural Departments—Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Penna. State College, State College, Penna.; New York State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I.; New Jersey Experimental Station, New Brunswick, N. J.; Norfolk County Agricultural School, Walpole, Mass.; Chatham & Phenix National Bank, W. 14th Street, N. Y. ALL COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

SQUAB BOOK FREE

Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions. Write at once for free 40-page book beautifully printed in colors telling how to do it. You will be surprised. **PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.** 158 H St., Melrose Highlands, Mass.

200,000 Chicks, 1926 Summer Price Reductions

June and July
"ONE MATING ONLY. THE BEST."
S. C. W. Leghorns 50 100 500 1,000
Barred Plymouth 55.00 10.00 47.50 90.00
Rock, "Thompson's strain" 6.00 11.00 52.50 100.00
Heavy Breeds asst. 5.50 10.00 47.50 90.00
Light Breeds asst. 5.00 8.00 37.50 70.00

Order direct. Prepaid. One hundred per cent live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY
R. 1. Box 2. Richfield, Pa.

30,000 Chicks Weekly

Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Minorcas, Jersey Giants, etc., 7 cents each and up. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Our 16th year. Catalog free. Prepaid.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY
Box 37. Richfield, Pa.

Prevention First! Gapes Are Preventable!

Hen-Cura Grape Cure prevents this fatal disease by destroying the condition that produces it.

Has been used successfully for the past ten years. 25c boxes; 50c, 1/2 lb.; \$1.00, lb. Postage paid.

LEWIS B. RIGLER
5028 Hawthorne St., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.

COLLIES.—Quality puppies pedigree, farm raised, easy to train; the child's beautiful, faithful playmate, the wife's protector, the farmer's hired man.

Just-A-Glen Collie Kennels, Dillsburg, Pa.

CHICKS 8c UP. C. O. D. delivery guaranteed. Write for feeding system that raised 90-95% to maturity year after year. C. M. LAUVER, Box 41, McAllisterville, Pa.

FULL BLOODED AMERICAN QUALITY CHICKS, Shipped C.O.D.

July, August Prices on: 100 500
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns \$10.00 \$50.00
Rocks, Reds, Anconas 12.00 58.00
Hamburges, Black Minorcas 14.00 68.00
White Wyandottes, White Rocks 15.00 73.00
Blue Andalusians, Brahmas 20.00 95.00
Mixed chicks 9.00 44.00

Will ship in lots of 25 or 50 at same rate, plus postage. Order now to insure delivery. Don't send money just write us the kind and number you want. Cramplan, Pa.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

**Reduced Prices
Special Stock**

on the fine purebred baby chicks. Same high quality and good service, but lower prices. Write for prices on Extra Quality Chicks. Our literature tells the story.

25 50 100 500 1000
S. C. W. Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas \$3.00 \$5.25 \$10.00 \$45.00 \$90.00
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Brd. & W. R. Brs., Blk. Min'cas 3.25 6.25 12.00 57.00 110.00
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes 3.75 6.75 13.00 62.00 120.00
White Orpingtons 4.00 7.25 14.00 67.00
Blk. Jersey Giants, S. S. Hamburgs 6.00 11.00 20.00 95.00
Mixed, Heavy (Not accredited) Mixed, Light (Not accredited)
\$10.00 per 100 \$8.00 per 100

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., Box 2 GIBSONBURG, OHIO

Our Juvenile Granges

Among the Young Folks of the Order

How many Juvenile Grangers are coming to the Sesqui-Centennial? I wish every one of you could come.

June 17th was Pennsylvania Day and 13 governors were there—those of the 13 original States. (Can every Juvenile name the States?) And our own Governor Pinchot was host for the day, because this great exhibition is being held in our own state.

So many things were going on that day one could not see them all. At the Pennsylvania Building, enough of which was finished for a reception, Miss Martha Thomas, our official state hostess, received all folks and served tea.

In the big stadium the school children of Philadelphia, who were there in hundreds, formed our beautiful flag—making a real living flag and also a shield, the finest ever made, amid shouts and applause and, of course, singing the Star Spangled Banner.

The Y. W. C. A. opened their building and raised the flag, while a group of children representing George and Martha Washington, dressed as in those days, were at the foot, for this house is a replica of Mount Vernon.

The India Building is nearing completion and the merchants are busy showing the fine hand-made things of that country and making you feel you want to buy some of them.

High Street, showing just how Market Street, Philadelphia, looked way back in those early days is getting very interesting. Here is Franklin's house, the home of Robert Morris; the first mint, Loxley Hall, and right in the midst of the fine homes the country blacksmith shop, so important when we did not know the auto.

Sulgrave Manor, the only building entirely finished, is a real replica of the home of Washington's ancestors in England. Even to the closet where it is said Queen Bess hid from her cruel sister Mary. Real English furniture is here, loaned from England.

The illuminated Liberty Bell guards the entrance and is a wonderful sight, even to the crack that runs through a part of it. And we are thrilled as our forefathers must have been 150 years ago when it rang out its message July 4th.

JUVENILES AND DORMITORY
I have heard of a lot of Juvenile Granges being organized during the past month. Our numbers are growing. Many of the Juvenile Granges are going to help with the Dormitory Fund. Soon we will hear that all the little folks are helping. One is racing for a foot of pennies. Another is having a social. What are you doing in your Juvenile Grange?

The writers against religion, whilst they oppose every system, are wisely careful never to set up any of their own. —Edmund Burke.

There are a number of divisions to the work, but I believe one of the most important physical needs in making a good home is proper food.

There should be well prepared meals served neatly at regular times. There are a number of ways of gaining reasonable knowledge of foods. Bulletins are sent out. Many good magazines furnish reliable information in a general way; the farm papers, also, give helps from time to time.

A few years ago scientists began telling us that our foods contain vitamins of various quality and quantities. They tried to tell us how much in spoonfuls of different kinds of foods it took for an average person at different ages to get the proper amount of vitamins.

This seemed like a discouraging job for an already busy housewife and it seems as if it proved to be for the scientist or doctor as well, as we do not hear it talked of in that way now. It is not hard to learn at least some foods that contain these qualities in the greatest abundance.

It is not hard to learn that rice bread and potatoes make a very poor meal. It is also not hard to learn that we should not serve dried beans, peas, and meat at the same meal.

They need it daily—just as you need salt with meals. Being medicated, it tones and conditions, keeping them healthy and vigorous. **STOCK LICK IT—STOCK LIKE IT.**

So Simple, So Easy. Drop Brick in feed box—they doctor themselves. **BLACKMAN STOCK REMEDY CO. Chattanooga, Tennessee**

THE LIBERTY BELL
There was tumult in the city, In the quaint old Quaker town, And the streets were rife with people Pacing restless up and down,— People gathering at corners, Where they whispered each to each, And the sweat stood on their temples With the earnestness of speech.

As the bleak Atlantic currents Lash the wild Newfoundland shore, So they beat against the State House, So they surged against the door; And the mingling of their voices Made a harmony profound, Till the quiet street of Chestnut Was all turbulent with sound.

"Will they do it?" "Dare they do it?" "Who is speaking?" "What's the news?"

"What of Adams?" "What of Sherman?" "Oh, God, grant they won't refuse!" "Make some way there!" "Let me nearer!"

"I am stifling!" "Stifle, then! When a nation's life's at hazard We've no time to think of men!"

So they beat against the portal, Man and woman, maid and child; And the July sun in heaven On the scene looked down and smiled: The same sun that saw the Spartan Shed his patriot blood in vain, Now beheld the soul of freedom, All unconquered, rise again.

See! See! The dense crowd quivers Through all its lengthy line, As the boy beside the portal Looks forth to give the sign! With his little hands uplifted, Breezes dallying with his hair, Hark! with deep, clear intonation, Breaks his young voice on the air.

Hushed the people's swelling murmur, List the boy's exultant cry! "Ring!" he shouts, "Ring! Grandpa, Ring! oh, ring for Liberty!" Quickly at the given signal The bell-man lifts his hand, Forth he sends the good news, making Iron music through the land.

How they shouted! What rejoicing! How the old bell shook the air, Till the clang of freedom ruffled The calmly gliding Delaware! How the bonfires and the torches Lighted up the night's repose And from the flames like fabled Phoenix, Our glorious Liberty arose!

The old State House bell is silent, Hushed is now its clamorous tongue; But the spirit it awakened Still is living,—ever young; And when we greet the smiling sunlight On the Fourth of each July, We will ne'er forget the bell-man Who betwixt the earth and sky Rung out loudly, "Independence!" Which, please God, shall never die!

—Anonymous.

PATRONS OF PENNSYLVANIA DO YOU NEED PAINT



LET US SEND YOU OUR PAINT BOOK. It will tell you all you want to know about paint and painting—WHY SOME PAINTS chalk and fade or scale off in a short time and HOW TO OVERCOME these difficulties and secure the BEST RESULTS at the LOWEST POSSIBLE COST.

We Can Save You One-half Your Paint Bills

In buying the INGERSOLL PAINTS, you pay ONLY THE FACTORY COST for the actual Paint furnished. YOU SAVE MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS. The Dealer or Supply House may offer you a Paint at our price, but THEY CANNOT GIVE YOU OUR QUALITY OF PAINT AT OUR PRICE as they charge you in ADDITION to the value of the Paint furnished, the expensive cost of selling method and Middlemen's profits. Dealers can offer you low-priced Paints ONLY AT THE EXPENSE OF QUALITY OF PAINT FURNISHED. DON'T USE CHEAP PAINT offered by Dealers and Supply Houses. Any saving made in first cost WILL BE LOST MANY TIMES OVER in the expense of FREQUENT REPAINTING. THE INGERSOLL PAINT will give you LONG YEARS of satisfactory service and LOOK WELL all the time.

Ingersoll Mixed Paints
have held the official endorsement of the Grange for 52 years

We can refer you to pleased customers in your neighborhood. We make it easy for you to buy paint direct from the mill. The book will tell you the quantity needed. The order will reach us over night, and the paint will be on the way to you in twenty-four hours. Let us send you our FREE DELIVERY PLAN. Send your address for a beautiful set of Sample Color Cards and our Paint Book. We mail them FREE.

—The Editor of this paper recommends INGERSOLL'S PAINTS—

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS

No. 324 PLYMOUTH STREET The Oldest Ready-Mixed Paint House in America. BROOKLYN, NEW YORK Established 1842

HOME MAKING

Some years back when it was decided that the housewife's work was a real business, it was necessary to give the job a name. It was first called Domestic Science, then Home Economics, and now as it is taught in our schools it is Home making. I like the new name best. It is so simple anyone knows what it is meant.

There are a number of divisions to the work, but I believe one of the most important physical needs in making a good home is proper food.

There should be well prepared meals served neatly at regular times. There are a number of ways of gaining reasonable knowledge of foods. Bulletins are sent out. Many good magazines furnish reliable information in a general way; the farm papers, also, give helps from time to time.

A few years ago scientists began telling us that our foods contain vitamins of various quality and quantities. They tried to tell us how much in spoonfuls of different kinds of foods it took for an average person at different ages to get the proper amount of vitamins.

This seemed like a discouraging job for an already busy housewife and it seems as if it proved to be for the scientist or doctor as well, as we do not hear it talked of in that way now. It is not hard to learn at least some foods that contain these qualities in the greatest abundance.

It is not hard to learn that rice bread and potatoes make a very poor meal. It is also not hard to learn that we should not serve dried beans, peas, and meat at the same meal.

We can readily see that a rather heavy dinner should not be finished with a rich custard or a mince pie.

We know now that the family which buys celery, lettuce or other greens in mid winter, as neither extravagant nor putting on airs but is buying tonics in a desirable form.

Girls have learned to eat carrots because they help them to have a clear complexion and boys because they make them stronger. Both conditions result from the iron contained in the vegetable.

Fruit is no longer a luxury to be kept in the cellar until company comes, but is an everyday need.

Because there has been too little thought given to this business of home making the schools have taken it up.

Perhaps we, who have grown up in our mother's kitchen, and we mothers who expect our daughters to help in our kitchens do not appreciate the help of the school in these matters as much as people in cities when the girls go into mill or store as soon as the law will allow.

In a home, where a mother says, "My girl will not learn to cook, or she takes no interest in sewing," the school's help is especially needed. A little compulsion and different environment sometimes creates interest.

A good many years ago when I was just out of school, one of my classmates took up the study of Domestic Science, a comparatively new work. She later went to one of our iron manufacturing cities to teach it in the public schools. The work has grown and grown, and she with it. She does not teach directly now but has supervision of a great deal. I have always kept her work in sight with great interest.

One time a good many years ago she told me of helping, through some city organization, teach the wives and mothers along these lines. The teaching not only made the housewife's work easier, but the men said no one could know the help it had been for them to have better and more varied foods.

She felt her work was real missionary work, as it made it possible for these working people, by having happier living conditions, to more easily accept what is usually considered missionary work and the teaching of religious or higher life.

SARAH K. GIRTON.
Luzerne County.

CUTTING THE LAWN

Choose a cloudy day, when possible, for cutting the lawn. When the sun is not shining the grass yields more easily to the mower knives. At the same time, it can be cut closely without scorching.

Be saving, but not at the cost of all liberality. Have the soul of a king and the hand of a wise economist.—Joubert.

Resolutions of Respect

Under this heading will be printed resolutions adopted by Granges, for which a charge of 2 cents per word will be charged, cash to accompany copy.

COOK

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst Sister May Cook, member of Belle Valley Grange, 1294, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, to the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS, that they be spread upon the minutes of our Grange, and that the Charter be draped for thirty days.

MRS. F. A. SCHIRMER,
FRED MILLER,
AGNESS HENDERSON,
Committee.

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Committee.

AFTER A SUMMER SHOWER

The rain is o'er—how dense and bright
You pearly clouds reposing lie!
Cloud above cloud, a glorious sight,
Contrasting with the deep-blue sky!

In grateful silence earth receives
The general blessing; fresh and fair,
Each flower expands its little leaves,
As glad the common joy to share.

The soften'd sunbeams pour around
A fairy light, uncertain, pale;
The wind blows cool, the scented ground
Is breathing odors on the gale.

Mid yon rich clouds' voluptuous pile
Methinks some spirits of the air
Might rest to gaze below a while,
Then turn to bathe and revel there.

The sun breaks forth—from off the scene,
Its floating veil of mist is flung;
And all the wilderness of green
With trembling drops of light is hung.

Now gaze on nature—yet the same—
Glowing with life, by breezes fanned,
Luxuriant, lovely, as she came,
Fresh in her youth, from God's own hand.

Hear the rich music of that voice,
Which sounds from all below, above,
She calls her children to rejoice,
And round them throws her arms of love.

Drink in her influence; low-born care,
And all the train of mean desire,
Refuse to breathe this holy air,
And 'mid this living light expire.

—Andrews Norton.

"THE OL' SWIMMIN' HOLE"

What boy can resist the attraction of
the ol' swimmin' hole, of which James
Whitcomb Riley wrote so charmingly!

Spring was late in coming this year,
but the swimming season is now in full
swing in all parts of Pennsylvania. And
what rare fun it is for the boys to
splash into the water and get their
"coolies." Along creeks, ponds and
rivers one may see them, in little bands,
enjoying the sport that has never failed
to delight the heart of a real boy. And
the girls enjoy it too, when they can find
a place that is not already taken by the
boys!

Country boys have no trouble in find-
ing a swimmin' hole, but the boys in
the larger towns and cities are not al-
ways so fortunate.

One day a little boy named John
Wakeman wrote President Harding that
he and his playmates were going to give
a ball and raise some money to build a
swimming pool and they invited Presi-
dent Harding to buy some tickets. John
wrote the President a letter and here is
a copy of the President's reply:

"My dear John: I received your letter
this morning. I am exceedingly glad
you wrote me about this, John, because
I don't want the boys to think I am not
interested in their getting a swimming
pool. I have used swimming pools my-
self, and there are one or two swimming
pools in the creek near Caledonia, Ohio,
that I would like to get into again right
now, if it were possible.

"You tell the boys I hope the ball
will raise all the money that is needed
to provide the pool and that if some of
you will come around to the White House
with some tickets I will buy some
whether I can attend or not.

"Yours for the swimming pool,
"WARREN G. HARDING.

On receipt of this letter John and his
friends called at the White House and
presented some tickets for sale. Presi-
dent Harding handed out a \$50 bill and
Secretary Mellon a new \$20 bill and so
John and his playmates got their swim-
ming pool.

It has been said that it is a sad day
in the life of a man when the boy dies
out of him, and President Harding's let-
ter showed that he still knew how to

sympathize with boys and that he
wanted them to have the wholesome fun
that a swimming pool would provide.

But on a farm there is work for the
right kind of boys to do, and after they
have had their fun in the "swimmin'
hole" they should not grumble when they
are asked to do the useful work that
all farm boys are expected to per-
form.

AGRICULTURE AT SESQUI

Lawrence County Pomona Grange is
anxious that agriculture should be rep-
resented at the Sesqui-Centennial, and
the Pomona requests the State Grange
to make arrangements for an exhibit of
farm products, to be placed on display
about October 1st.

The State Department of Agriculture
is planning for certain displays and ex-
hibits in this connection, but the space
available will be rather limited.

NINE YEARS SPRAYING
INCREASES SPUD YIELD

Nine years of demonstration on po-
tatoes in Lehigh County have brought
some remarkable results, reports County
Agent A. L. Hacker, who is also secre-
tary of Allentown Grange, No. 1676.
Spraying is one of the progressive prac-
tices which made a convincing showing.
Starting in 1917 the increase due to
spraying was 32 bushels per acre. For
the years since then the increases due to
spraying have been 52 in 1918, 51 in
1919, 92.5 in 1920, 27 in 1921, 52 in 1922,
107 in 1923, 108 in 1924, and 111 last
year.

In comparisons between home-made
and prepared Bordeaux mixture, an in-
creased yield of 22 bushels per acre in
favor of the home-made spray material
was obtained.

For three years copper dust was com-
pared with home-made Bordeaux mix-
ture spray, with the following increases

but proved a failure and are now lying
idle. Tree planting on peat lands, which
would put these areas in use and at the
same time remove the great fire menace
of the present peat fields, is a new ven-
ture in this country, according to Direc-
tor Raphael Zon of the experiment sta-
tion, but it has already received consid-
erable attention in Europe. The pro-
posed study by this research unit of the
Forest Service is expected to contribute
valuable information to the general sub-
ject of swamp forests, which the station
has for some time been studying in var-
ious parts of the Lake States region.

PROPERLY CLASSIFIED

Two boys once tried to play a trick
on Charles Darwin. They took the body
of a centipede, the wings of a butterfly,
the legs of a grasshopper and the head
of a beetle, and glued these together to
form a weird monster. Taking the curi-
ous creature with them, they visited
the great naturalist.

"Please, sir, will you tell us what
sort of bug this is?" said the spokes-
man.

Darwin gave a short glance at the
exhibit and a long glance at the boys.

"Did it hurt?" he inquired solemnly.

The boys replied enthusiastically, in
one voice:

"Oh, yes, sir!"

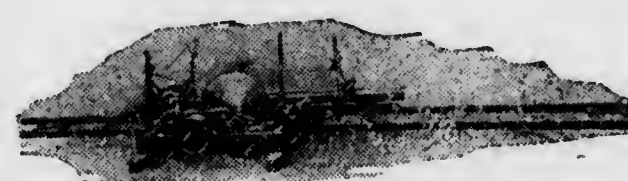
"Well, then, said Darwin, it is a
humbug."

A GOOD HEALTH SONG

Oh, Uncle Sam a record has
In all of his fine schools,
And those whom he calls excellent
Must learn to keep the rules.
At an early hour of night-time,
You must be in bed asleep.
You must wash your face and hands
To keep them clean and white,
And bathe not less than twice a week,
To keep the health rules right,
You must have your tooth brush ready
And use it every day;
To keep the teeth like rows of pearls,
This is the only way.
(Tune—Wearing the Green.)

He loves a nothing who loves an in-
grate.

NOTICE

THE FRICK
"TRACTOR SPECIAL"

No. 00 Saw Mill

The only light Saw Mill on the mar-
ket equipped regularly with Timken
Roller Mandrel Bearings, pressed steel
Headblocks and cills with separate ad-
justable racks.

A low priced, powerful, speedy mill
fully equipped for use with Fordson
and larger power units.

Absolutely the best Saw Mill on the
market for the price. When Frick
says so, you can believe it.

Get an early start—write our near-
est branch for price and complete
specifications.

FRICK COMPANY
WAYNESBORO, PA.

PLAN TO UTILIZE IDLE

MICHIGAN PEAT BOGS

At the urging of a large owner of
drained peat land in the Upper Penin-
sula of Michigan, the Lake States Forest
Experiment Station is now working out
plans for a cooperative experiment in
reforestation on these and other swamp
lands in the Lake States, in which the
Michigan Agricultural College and the
University of Wisconsin have stated their
willingness to take part.

The large tracts in question were
drained not long ago for farming land,

PREMIUM RIBBONS
For Horse, Cattle and Poultry Shows

Stimulate Interest in Your

FAIR

by offering PREMIUM RIBBONS that are worth while—
silk ribbons, embossed in gold or silver—the kind that
exhibitors appreciate.

Give date of your fair, quantity of ribbons needed,
and we will gladly submit prices and samples.

Write Now. Order Early—Avoid Disappointment

We also make souvenir badges for Reunions, Old
HOME WEEK, Outings, etc. Ask for prices.

Sashes for your Grange Officers should be
ordered now, so as to have them for the
early fall meetings. Shall we quote prices?

Fuller Regalia & Costume Co.

Makers of Regulation Goods for Granges
Established 1886. 12 High St., WORCESTER, MASS.

GETTING EVEN

A farmer with some sense of the in-
trinsic value of things who was getting
tired of being robbed by the city men
entered a restaurant and glanced over the
bill of fare. He seemed discontented as
he looked up and gazed upon the profu-
sion of leathery pies and stinky sand-
wiches which cluttered the counter.

"Haven't you got anything solid to
eat?" he inquired.

"Shall I give you some beans," asked
the restaurant man, with his most per-
suasive smile. The farmer took the
beans, and when he had eaten them he
asked: "How much?"

"Fifty cents," was the unblushing re-
sponse.

"What!" cried the farmer, "fifty
cents for a spoonful of cold beans?"

But the restaurant man continued firm
in his price. So the farmer paid the bill
and departed. Late that afternoon a
telegram which had been sent collect was
handed the proprietor of the lunch room.

It ran thus:
"Don't you think your price on beans
is a little high?"



VOL. XXIII

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., AUGUST, 1926

No. 5

Memorial to "Father" Kelley
is Dedicated at Washington

Representative Gathering Pays Homage to the
Memory of the Chief Among the Seven
Founders of the Grange

AN IMPRESSIVE and heart-felt
tribute was paid to the memory
of Oliver Hudson Kelley, "Father"
of the Grange, on Friday, July 30, when
a fitting memorial to him was unveiled
and dedicated in Rock Creek Cemetery,
Washington, D. C., in the presence of a
representative company of Grange officers
and members from far and near.

The memorial, which is appropriately
inscribed, is a massive granite stone,
typifying in its rugged simplicity and
enduring qualities all that was best in
the life and character of the man whose
memory and services it is designed to
perpetuate and honor.

The dedication ceremonies were con-
ducted by the officers and members of
Potomac Grange, No. 1, of Washington,
of which A. M. Loomis is Master, as-
sisted by L. J. Taber, Master of the
National Grange. Potomac Grange was
established by the Founders of the
Order as a school of instruction. It was
reorganized during recent years after a
long period of dormancy.

A special dedication ceremony was
prepared for the occasion by Mr.
Gardner, while Mr. Taber delivered a
fitting address, characterized by deep
feeling and sympathetic appreciation of
the trials and accomplishments of the
revered Founder of the Order of Patrons
of Husbandry.

The service was opened with prayer
by the Chaplain of Potomac Grange.
After a song by a quartette from this
Grange, the memorial was unveiled by
Miss Belle Saunders, Mrs. E. E. Rey-
nolds, and Miss Nell V. Price, the court
ladies of Potomac Grange. Miss Saunders
is a daughter of William Saunders, one
of the Founders, and first Master of the
National Grange.

The memorial was then formally pre-
sented to the National Grange by W. H.
Landvoigt, executor of the Kelley estate,
who first came to "Father" Kelley's at-
tention as a Washington newsboy; he
became Kelley's secretary and was
virtually reared in the Kelley family.

Accepted by Worthy Master Taber on
behalf of the National Grange, the
memorial was formally dedicated by
him, followed by his address.

After another song by the quartette,
the chaplain pronounced the benediction.

During the course of the ceremony,
Mr. Landvoigt turned over to Mr. Taber

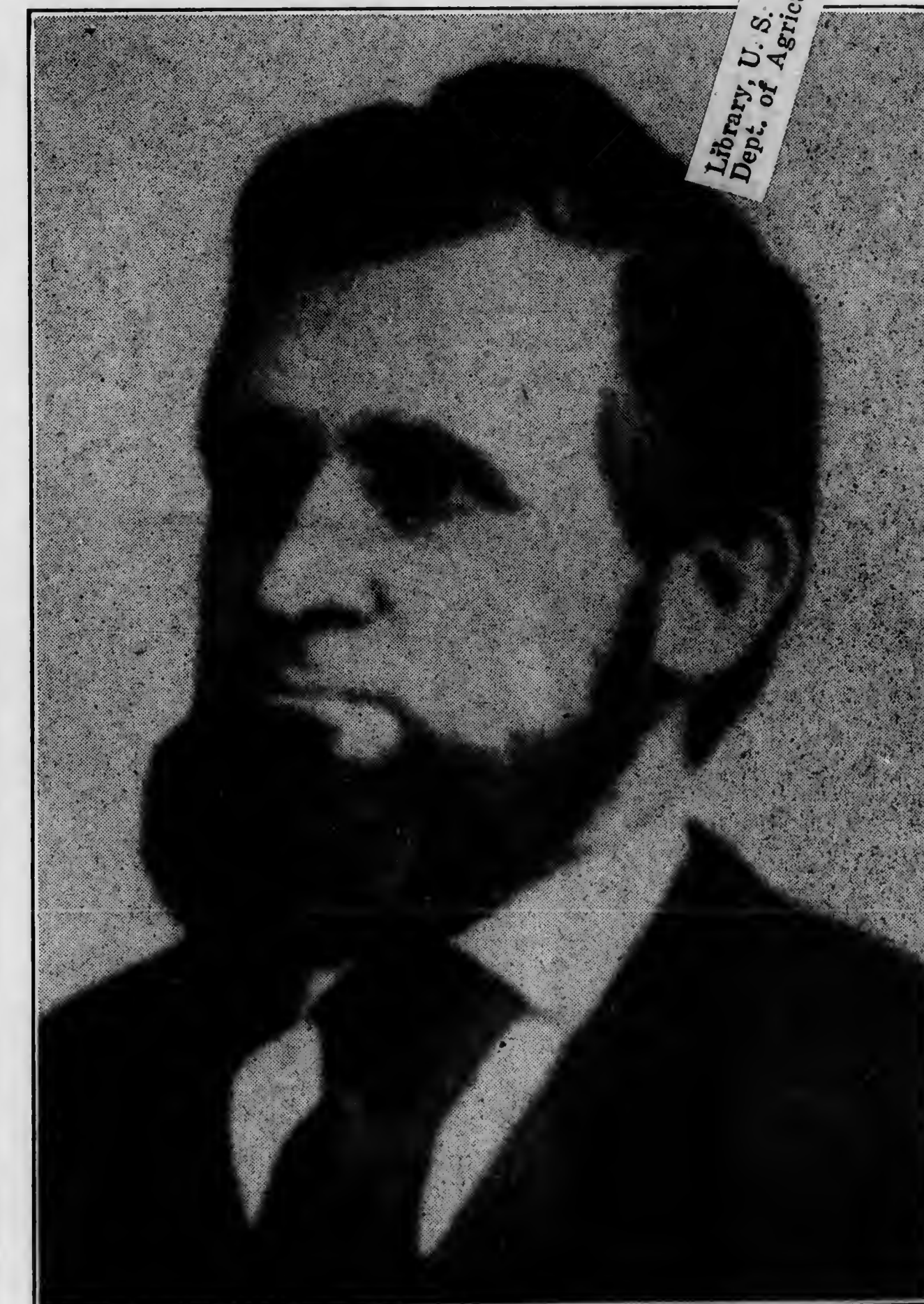
be kept in sacred memory and shall have
tender, perpetual care."

In paying deserved tribute to the mem-
ory of "Father" Kelley as the leader
in the Grange movement, Mr. Taber did
not fail to mention the loyalty, self-
sacrifice and great helpfulness of his
devoted wife, Temperance Lane Kelley,
who sleeps by his side, as do their four
daughters. He also gave due credit to
the other members of the Seven Founders
of the Order. The full text of Mr. Ta-
ber's address follows:

MR. TABER'S ADDRESS

"A century, when men are as a watch
tick, but when it is men in human
heart throbs, a century as a span
(Continued on page 7.)

the deed to the Kelley burying plot,
which was accepted with the promise
that "as long as this Order exists, this
plot of ground and this monument shall



OLIVER HUDSON KELLEY

Conference at Centre
Hall Rouses Interest
of Grange Boosters

ALL INDICATIONS point to a
large attendance at the third an-
nual Grange Leadership Conference
which will be held under the joint aus-
pices of the State Grange, Centre County
Pomona Grange, and Pennsylvania State
College, from August 17 to 20, inclusive.
The meeting will be held at Centre Hall,
about twelve miles from State College,
where the two previous conferences were
held.

The interest that is being displayed
in the event is evidenced by the fact
that in some counties practically every
Grange will be represented.

It is important that all those planning
to attend the conference should send
notice in advance to the Pennsylvania
State Grange, Telegraph Building, Har-
risburg, Pa.

The reason for this is that it will be
necessary to keep the local committee at
Centre Hall posted regarding the number
who will attend, so that suitable prepa-
rations may be made.

Programs and registration blanks have
been mailed to all Granges. Those desir-
ing additional programs or registration
blanks should write the State Grange at
the address above given.

The registration fee will be \$5.00 for
four full days, and the total cost, aside
from transportation, need not exceed
\$11.00 per person. The registration fee
will be payable at Centre Hall at the
time of arrival.

A boarding house on the grounds
will supply meals. Tents and cots will be
furnished free. By getting up auto-
mobile parties, the cost of transportation
may be reduced to a minimum.

Each person will be expected to bring
blankets, pillows, and towels sufficient
for his or her comfort. Since blankets
may be needed for mattresses, it would
be well to bring at least four.

Every Grange should try to send its
Lecturer or some other delegate. All
members of the Order, whether delegates
or not, are invited to attend.

Following is the complete program for
the conference:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17

Opening Remarks, John H. Light, State
Lecturer, Chairman

Lecture and demonstration, "Music for
the Community Meeting," Miss Clara
Burroughs

Demonstration (Outdoors), "Games for
Indoor Meetings," Prof. R. G. Bress-
ler

Illustrated Lecture, "How to Improve
the Grounds about your Hall," Prof.
R. J. Bracken

Lecture, "Playground Supervision and
the Construction of Home-made ap-
paratus," Prof. F. B. Bennett.

IRREGULAR FEEDING LESSENS MILK YIELD

Every experienced dairyman is aware that variations in the hours of feeding and milking are injurious to his cows. But it appears that irregular milking does less harm than irregular feeding.

Experiments by the United States Department of Agriculture at the experimental farm of the Bureau of Dairying at Beltsville, Md., show that with cows that are average to good, milking may take place at irregular hours without any marked effect upon production. Whether very high products would show similar results has not been determined.

It was found, however, that when irregular milking was accompanied by irregular feeding the production was lessened about five per cent. Apparently cows are more sensitive to changes in the feeding routine than to variations in the hours of milking. The conclusion is not to be drawn from these experiments that regularity in doing the dairy work is a matter of little importance, but rather that cows can occasionally be milked earlier or later than usual if there is something else to which the dairyman desires to give his time.

Though it is generally believed that a cow will produce more when milked always by the same person, the practice in many large dairies where there are several milkers is to milk the cows as they come, rather than to reserve certain cows for each man. At the bureau's experimental farm, 12 cows were divided into three groups of four cows each, and each group was milked regularly by the same man for 40 days. The 12 cows were then milked by the same three men in such a way that no cow was milked twice in succession by the same man. After 40 days the cows were changed to regular milking again for 40 days. The results show an increase of only about 0.05 per cent in the milk and butter fat through steady milking by the same man. This is so little as to be almost negligible.

BEAVERS BUILD DAM IN LYCOMING COUNTY

A colony of beavers, believed to have migrated from a stream twenty miles away, where they were placed by the State a few years ago, have built a large dam across White Deer Creek, in Lycoming County.

A considerable clearing has been made on both sides of the stream, and those who have visited the dam, have been surprised at what has been accomplished by the industrious animals. The old phrase "Working like a beaver," takes on a new meaning when the project is surveyed by the eye.

Trees of considerable size, as well as smaller ones, have been gnawed down and dargged to the creek to be floated to the site of the dam. The beavers have also rolled large stones from one place to another in the bed of the stream to add strength to the dam.

Clarence M. Royer, a forest ranger, who is stationed in the district, has watched the progress of the operation, but he has yet to catch a glimpse of the animals at work.

HE WHO LAUGHS LAST

A trio of college boys met an old farmer who wore a long beard, and they started out to have a little fun at his expense.

"Good morning, Father Abraham," said one of the boys.

"How are you, Isaac," inquired the next.

"Hello, Jacob," flippantly saluted the third.

The farmer surveyed the boys with a tolerant smile, and then said:

"I am neither Abraham, Isaac, nor Jacob; I am Saul, the son of Kish. I have been seeking my father's asses, and lo, I have found them!"

The best defense is a good offense.—
Marshal Foch.

Contributions to the Girls Dormitory at State College

DURING the month from June 20 to July 20, the sum of \$2,473.46 was added to the fund which the Granges of Pennsylvania are raising for the building of a dormitory for girls at State College. This brings the total cash in the fund to \$34,186.57. A large percentage of the money received during the month was derived from the sale of the State Grange Cook Book, compiled by the Home Economics Committee. One of the contributions that is deserving of special mention came from Watson Grange, No. 1068, of Warren County. This Grange has only 16 members, but it gave \$75.00. Granges desiring to contribute toward the fund should send their remittances direct to Fred Breckman, Secretary of the State Grange, Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa. Following is an itemized list of the contributions received during the period above mentioned:

County	Grange	Amount
Clinton	Pomona Grange, No. 29	8 75
Lawrence	North Beaver, No. 1646	45 05
Bucks	Middletown, No. 684	15 00
Chester	Vincent, No. 1664	22 50
Erie	Conneaut, No. 955	108 89
Crawford	Sparta, No. 110	10 20
Butler	West Sunbury, No. 1519	10 00
Montour	Exchange, No. 65	107 00
Centre	Penn State, No. 1707	14 49
Centre	Union, No. 325	10 00
Northumberland	Delaware, No. 1895	7 50
Cambria	Buckhorn, No. 1119	200 00
Butler	Pomona Grange, No. 17	15 90
Erie	Union City, No. 89	4 50
Potter	West Bingham, No. 1328	17 50
Wyoming	Keiserville, No. 508	7 50
Tioga	Middle Ridge, No. 384	14 50
Luzerne	Kunkle, No. 930	198 00
Allegheny	Penn. No. 1668	31 00
Chester	Goshen, No. 121	25 00
Susquehanna	Rush, No. 1167	59 00
Washington	Cross Creek Village, No. 1751	20 00
Potter	Lookout, No. 1426	153 00
Bradford	Union, No. 155	3 75
Erie	Clover Leaf, No. 1265	30 00
Crawford	Linesville, No. 694	22 50
Wyoming	Forkston, No. 1153	100 00
Chester	Fernwood, No. 1329	20 00
Washington	Burgettstown, No. 1502	7 20
Columbia	Valley, No. 52	10 00
Susquehanna	Auburn, No. 101	50 00
Erie	Edinboro, No. 947	41 40
Allegheny	Oak Valley, No. 1462	42 00
Bucks	Middletown, No. 684	7 80
McKean	Mountain, No. 1307	50 00
Beaver	Centre, No. 1870	25 00
Chester	Oxford, No. 67	17 00
Erie	Union City, No. 89	24 15
Allegheny	Mrs. Clara Dewey, song fund	23 00
Allegheny	Robinson, No. 897	53 25
Washington	Prosperity, No. 1520	15 00
Washington	Claysville Community Sewing Circle	48 00
Wyoming	Keiserville, No. 508	20 00
Somerset	Rockwood, No. 1747	70 02
Allegheny	Hope, No. 1851	50 00
Centre	Penn State, No. 1707	6 30
Centre	Washington, No. 157	25 00
Lawrence	Plain Grove, No. 1431	79 20
Armstrong	South Buffalo, No. 1908	22 00
Clinton	Lamar, No. 274	15 00
Lebanon	North Jackson, No. 1740	10 05
Greene	Woodruff, No. 1428	186 51
Erie	Clover Leaf, No. 1265	9 00
Allegheny	Mifflin, No. 1941	25 00
Crawford	Penn Line, No. 1784	10 00
Huntingdon	Warriors Mark, No. 974	10 00
Mifflin	Fort Granville, No. 1902	5 00
York	Eureka, No. 1915	75 00
Warren	Watson, No. 1068	3 60
Chester	Uwehlan, No. 1298	30 00
Clarion	Limestone, No. 654	90 65
Fayette	Pomona Grange, No. 49	3 00
Crawford	Summerhill, No. 880	22 80
Bedford	Eureka, No. 607	
		\$2,473 46
	Cash contributions previously acknowledged	31,713 11
	Total cash in fund, July 20	\$34,186 57

GUARANTEED OILS IN STEEL

Buy direct. Better quality without extra cost. Tight, new packages, freight prepaid, extended terms. Ford oil specialized. Motor and Tractor 100% Penna. Oil.

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Established 1910 Erie, Pa.

MERELY AN "INCIDENT"

Prime Minister Baldwin recently told a group of American historians that the American Revolution was "but an incident in the rise of the British Empire."

Oh, well, if that kind of talk makes it easier for the modern Englishman to swallow the dose, we'll let it go at that.



PROTEIN not less than 22%
FAT not less than 4.5%
FIBRE not more than 9.5%

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Brewers Dried Grains 300
43% Cottonseed Meal 260
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Ground White Oats 180
White Hominy Feed 200
Standard Middlings 100
Calcium Carbonate 20
Steamed Bone Meal 20
Salt 20

\$41.80

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Write today to Imperial Laboratories, Inc., 2162 Coca Cola Building, Kansas City, Mo., and you will be sent a regular \$2.00 Farm Size bottle of this new Rat Killer for only a dollar, on their assurance this trial will cost nothing, unless it quickly cleans out these pests. So write today.

Seven Years of Road Building By State Highway Department

AT THE beginning of the present season, approximately 2,200 miles of durable roads had been built on the State's primary road system, which embraces a total mileage of 3,952 miles. Of this mileage, 1,959 miles was built of reinforced concrete. In addition to this, 1,434 miles on the primary system had been improved in less durable form by surface treatment and otherwise. This information is gleaned from a tentative statement issued by the Highway Department, and which is subject to minor revision.

At the beginning of the season, there were 6,321 miles of road in the secondary system of the State. By act of the last regular session of the Legislature, 1,131 additional miles of highways were added to the secondary system. Practically all of this latter mileage is unimproved and is eliminated from consideration in this statement.

According to official figures, approximately 1,196 miles of durable road had been built on the secondary system, while surface treatment had been applied to 1,844 miles of roads. There are still over 4,000 miles of dirt road on the secondary system, including the mileage added under the Omnibus Road Bill of 1925.

According to the statement of the Highway Department, 3,671 miles of durable roads were built on the primary and secondary systems combined from 1919 to 1925, inclusive.

Following is the mileage and the average cost of construction per mile for each of the years mentioned:

Year	Mileage	Average Cost per mile
1919	253	\$42,000
1920	414	61,000
1921	678	55,000
1922	503	43,000
1923	384	46,000
1924	636	53,000
1925	803	49,800

The total outlay for durable roads on

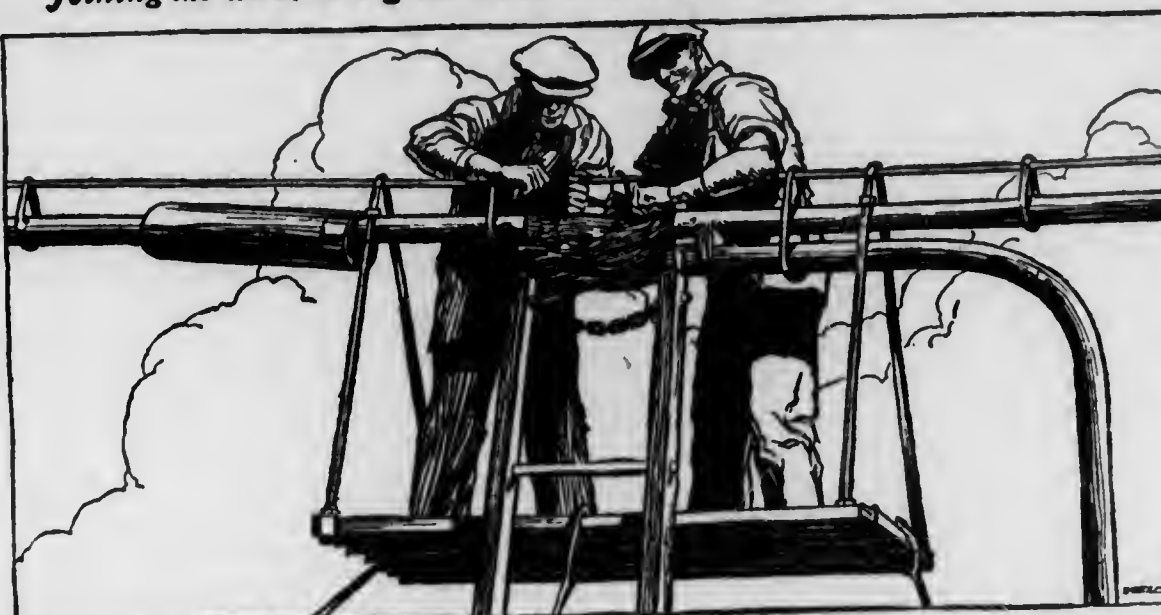
STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROXIMATE MILEAGE OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF ROADS ON THE STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM AND STATE-AID ROADS, AS OF JANUARY 1, 1926

No.	Type of Road Description	Primary System	Secondary System	Total	State-Aid Roads	Highway & State-Aid Mileage
		3952.80	6321.58	10274.38	553.47	10827.85
	Total of all Types					
10	Earth and Clinders	218.63	2954.49	3173.12		3173.12
21	Gravel, Flint and Shale	73.21	239.04	312.25		312.25
24	Stoned Roads	31.54	87.01	118.55		118.55
	Total 10 to 24, inclusive	323.38	3280.54	3603.92		3603.92
30	Oilbound Broken Stone	47.06	713.01	760.07	.99	761.06
31	Bit. Surf. Treat. Mac. B. S. Base	698.42	606.40	1304.82	32.82	1337.64
32	Bit. Surf. Treat. Mac. Tel. Base	193.54	275.63	469.17	209.27	678.44
33	Bit. Penetration, B. S. Base	114.06	80.33	194.39	4.21	198.60
34	Bit. Penetration, Tel. Base	73.68	50.51	124.08	45.55	169.64
35	Bit. Concrete, B. S. Base	31.30	17.27	48.57	1.76	50.33
36	Bit. Concrete, Tel. Base	30.95	48.75	79.70	29.62	109.32
37	Bit. Concrete, Cement Con. Base	92.84	29.46	122.30	3.99	126.29
38	Sheet Asphalt, Stone Base	26.52	10.71	37.23	9.92	47.15
39	Sheet Asphalt, Cem. Con. Base	126.48	12.09	138.57	7.73	146.30
	Total 30 to 39, inclusive	1434.75	1844.16	3278.91	345.86	3624.77
41	Plain Cement Concrete	12.72	5.71	18.43	.91	19.34
42	Reinforced Cement Concrete	1959.03	1061.54	3020.57	175.49	3196.06
43	Dual Type Reinf. Cem. Con. with Bit. Surf. Treat. Mac. 3.45					
	Bit. Penetration	2.20				
	Sheet Asphalt	7.20				
	Brick, Gravel or Stone Base	12.85	51.86	114.71	9.93	124.64
51	Brick, Cement Con. Base	62.85	77.05	212.32	21.28	233.60
52	Brick, Gravel or S. Base	1.69	.19	1.88		1.88
61	Stone Block, Gravel or S. Base	.48	.34	.82		.82
62	Stone Block, Cem. Con. Base	2.86	.19	3.05		3.05
71	Wood Block, Cem. Con. Base	6.92		7.11		7.11
82	Asphalt Block, Cem. Con. Base					
	Total 41 to 82, inclusive	2194.67	1196.88	3391.55	207.61	3599.16

The American Railway Express says 90,000 refrigerator cars will be required to move the grape harvest from the Pacific Coast this year.

Reformer declares putting the criminal in prison does not make him any better. Well, at least it makes the world better.—
Arkansas Gazette.

Joining the wires in a great trunk nerve between New York and Chicago



The Nerves of a Nation

THE magnitude of our present system of telephone communication was beyond the thoughts of men fifty years ago. While at that time Bell, the inventor, had a prophetic vision of places and houses and factories connected by telephone, even he could not have foreseen the American city of skyscrapers with more telephones in one building than are to be found in many a foreign country.

The massed multitudes of the modern city can no longer be served by wires strung in the air. We now have telephone cables no

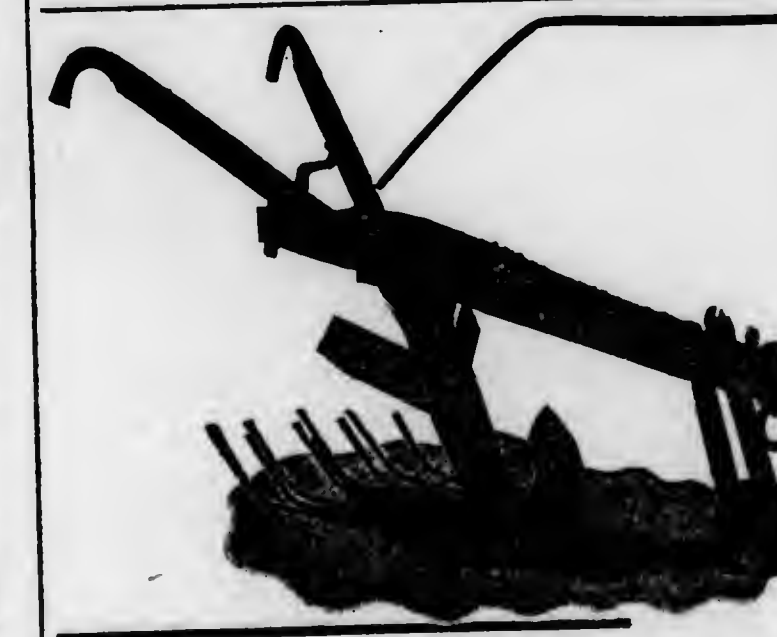
bigger than a man's wrist, each containing 2,400 thread-like wires, carrying beneath the city streets their millions of spoken messages. Long distance cables overhead and underground connect cities with one another by storm-proof conductors, now being extended into a country-wide network.

At the present time nine-tenths of the 45,000,000 miles of telephone wire in the Bell System are in cable. The service of each telephone user has become more and more reliable with the extension of this cable construction.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES



IN ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL YEAR THE BELL SYSTEM LOOKS FORWARD TO CONTINUED PROGRESS IN TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION



FARQUHAR POTATO DIGGERS—

The "Success Junior" Potato Digger is designed for the small grower. The point or shovel enters the ground and the furrow slice is divided by the breaker; the double mouldboard turns each half back over the wings and steel tynes. The ground passes through the tynes of the fork while the potatoes roll back over the end of the fork and remain on top of the ground.

Digger is strongly built, adjustable as to depth; has light draft, is easily operated and does nice clean work. A wonderful time and labor saver—saves its first cost on the first acre of potatoes. Low cost and immediate delivery. Ask for Catalog 225.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO. Limited, Box 263, York, Pa.

NEW GAME COMMISSIONER IS SPOKESMAN FOR AGRICULTURE

Richard E. Reitz, of Jefferson County, who has been appointed to the State Game Commission as a representative of the agricultural interests, attended his first meeting of the Commission on July 1.

He is associated with his brother, Ralph B. Reitz, in the conduct of Broadacres, a farm of 300 acres near Brookville. There is an orchard of 100 acres on this farm, and as high as 7,000 bushels of potatoes have been raised on the place in a season.

The farm is located on the edge of a vast tract of uncultivated land which stretches to the New York state line, a distance of over 100 miles. The Cook Forest, the largest tract of virgin timber remaining in the eastern part of the United States, is only twelve miles away.

There are 21 miles of tile drains on Broadacres, and the ditching and surveying was done by Mr. Reitz himself.

Mr. Reitz, who was the youngest of 13 children, is 46 years of age. His father used to refer to him as "the first of my second dozen." He grew up in the vil-



RICHARD E. REITZ

lage of Stanton, where his father kept a store. The elder Reitz also owned a number of farms in the locality.

After his father's death, Richard moved to Brookville and worked in the recorder's office for about three years. He then purchased a store and a fine farm, about a mile from Brookville. He soon found himself more interested in the farm than in the store, so he sold the latter and bought another farm. Mr. Reitz and his brother began the development of Broadacres in 1912.

The new member of the Game Commission joined Rose Grange at the age of 15 and served as its treasurer for a time. He has been a member of Sigel Grange since 1919, the year it was organized.

Mr. Reitz was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Game Commission caused by

LIME-MARL

The Best Lime for Agricultural Purposes.

High analysis, excellent condition, totally available. Write to-day for prices and full information.

NATURAL LIME-MARL CO., ROANOKE, VA.

the death of John S. Speer, of Elk County, who died about a year ago.

There has been increasing friction between farmers and sportsmen during recent years, owing to the depredations committed by game. This led to a demand that a farmer be appointed to the commission, in the hope that some of the difficulties complained of might be minimized and a better understanding established.

OHIO-PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE CONTEST NEARS FINAL STAGE

Advices from different parts of the State indicate that quite a number of Granges are making a special effort to increase their membership before September 30, which marks the close of the Ohio-Pennsylvania Grange Contest.

It should be kept in mind that net increase in membership counts for as much as all the other factors put together in the scoring of this contest. The greatest contribution that any Grange can make to help Pennsylvania win, therefore, is to get as many additional members of the right sort as can be secured before September 30.

Just as in every other department of Grange activity, the proper way to get results in this connection is to make an organized and systematic effort.

By going about it with determination and enthusiasm, some Granges could easily double their membership during the next two months. Many others could add ten, twenty, and even thirty members by getting everybody interested and making a united effort.

Someone has said that nothing is so contagious as enthusiasm; it moves stones; it charms brutes, and no great victories are accomplished without it.

It is, therefore, necessary that we should put some enthusiasm into this contest if we want Pennsylvania to win. If every Grange will do something to increase its membership, even if the number of members added in the individual Granges appears small, in the aggregate it will amount to a great deal. Let each Grange canvass its neighborhood thoroughly and systematically, extending an invitation to join to every eligible person who is not a member.

Among the Granges that have thus far reported for the June quarter, and which added 12 or more members, are the following:

No. 1839, Berks	19
No. 664, Blair	31
No. 155, Bradford	13
No. 512, Bradford	14
No. 1878, Bucks	12
No. 274, Clinton	13
No. 1917, Columbia	15
No. 110, Crawford	16
No. 1459, Crawford	15
No. 1239, Crawford	14
No. 1509, Cumberland	15
No. 1728, Cumberland	18
No. 1833, Cumberland	19
No. 1944, Pike	15
No. 1914, Snyder	28
No. 152, Susquehanna	12
No. 54, Tioga	19
No. 1413, Venango	54
No. 1483, Wayne	22
No. 1915, York	19

What is needed is a general uprising in which several hundred Granges will do what these twenty have done.

Not until the close of September will it be possible to learn how many Granges have taken up and completed community projects, which form a part of the Ohio-Pennsylvania Contest. It is known, however, that a large number of Granges are at work on some project or have already completed it. The number of points involved in this factor is 20.

Twenty points will go to the credit of the State organizing the largest number of new Granges. Pennsylvania has organized six new Granges this year, while one was reorganized. This still leaves much work to be done by our deputies in order to make a good showing before September 30. Right now is the time

for every deputy to get on the firing line and organize or reorganize one or more Granges. Here, again, a little enthusiasm will spell the difference between accomplishment or failure.

Five points will be credited to the State dedicating the largest number of Grange halls. Granges building halls should try to dedicate them before September 30.

The remaining five points go to the state showing the largest percentage of increase in Grange life insurance. Pennsylvania is making a splendid showing in this connection. Reports from the Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company, which is the recognized Grange life insurance company of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York, indicate an increase of 55 per cent in the amount of business done in Pennsylvania during June, 1926, as compared with the same month of the previous year. Everybody boost, from now on until the end of September!

TASTED IT TWICE

A noted humorist once spent a few weeks with a tribe of Indians. On his return to his home he was asked concerning his experiences. One question was:

"Did you ever taste any dog-feast stew?"

"Yes," was the melancholy reply. "I tasted it twice—once when it went down, and once when it came up."

HOME, SWEET HOME

Even the most hard hearted reprobate is sometimes touched by the thought of home and checked in his evil career.

Three men determined to rob a certain house. On the night chosen for the deed they gathered in front of the building. One of them entered and started upstairs; but he had his boots on and when near the landing they squeaked.

"You go right down and take those boots off," said a woman's voice in one of the rooms. "I'm tired of having to clean up mud and dirt after you. March right down and take them off."

The would-be robber turned about, went down the steps, and joining his companions, quietly remarked:

"Boys, I couldn't rob that house. It seems too much like home.—The Kablegram.

Ordinary riches may be stolen from a man; real riches cannot be filched.

FARMERS BUY THE Bechtel Grain and Seed Separator and Grader

Best Fanning Mill for cockle, garlic and chicory. Fifty years record. Best equipped. Farm size. Graded seed increases crops 50 per cent. Right price. Write for circulars and prices to

FRANK S. BECHTEL
Sole Manufacturer Hanover, Pa., U. S. A.

GLOBE SILOS

Cheapest per ton Capacity

The extension roof makes this possible. It is an exclusive feature of Globe Silos. They are made of the best materials, spruce and fir. Heavy matching of walls, double splines, sealed joints and adjustable doors make them absolutely air-tight. Lasts over a generation. Increases value of farm. Most durable, profitable and convenient silo you can buy. Write today for our catalog and price-list: silos, tanks, engine cutters, stanchions, etc.

GLOBE SILO CO. Box L, Unadilla, New York

MAKE MONEY IN YOUR SPARE TIME

BY HITCHING YOUR TRACTOR TO A

Farquhar Cider Press

Custom Cider Making is profitable. A tractor can drive the entire equipment. Farquhar Hydraulic Cider Presses are built strong and heavy, exert great pressure and therefore get the most and richest cider. Easily installed, occupy little space and may be operated by average farm labor. Write today for our new catalog 126.

Also ask about our Potato Diggers for large and small acreage, Grain Drills, Lime Sowers, Harrows, Hay Balers and Steam Engines.

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AMSTUTZ WOODEN FORK

A Big Time Saver in Handling Alfalfa, Shredded Fodder and other crops.

Safer for feeding livestock. Well Made. Ask your dealer or write us.

MITCHELL MFG. CO. MIAMISBURG, OHIO

MEMORIAL TO "FATHER" KELLEY IS DEDICATED AT WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 1.)

of years beyond the limit of one mind or one generation. The last one hundred years when measured by scientific discovery, material advancement and human progress, stand out as the most important hundred years in the history of mankind.

"It was a century ago,—January 7, 1826—in a little cottage on a quaint Boston street, that Oliver Hudson Kelley first saw the light of day. He inherited those qualities of love of liberty, independence and progress, that characterized New England's early history. Educated in the public schools and given a broad knowledge of general affairs, he soon caught the spirit that led westward the Star of Empire, and finally settled on a Minnesota farm, becoming accustomed to the problems, privations and the opportunities of Western agricultural life.

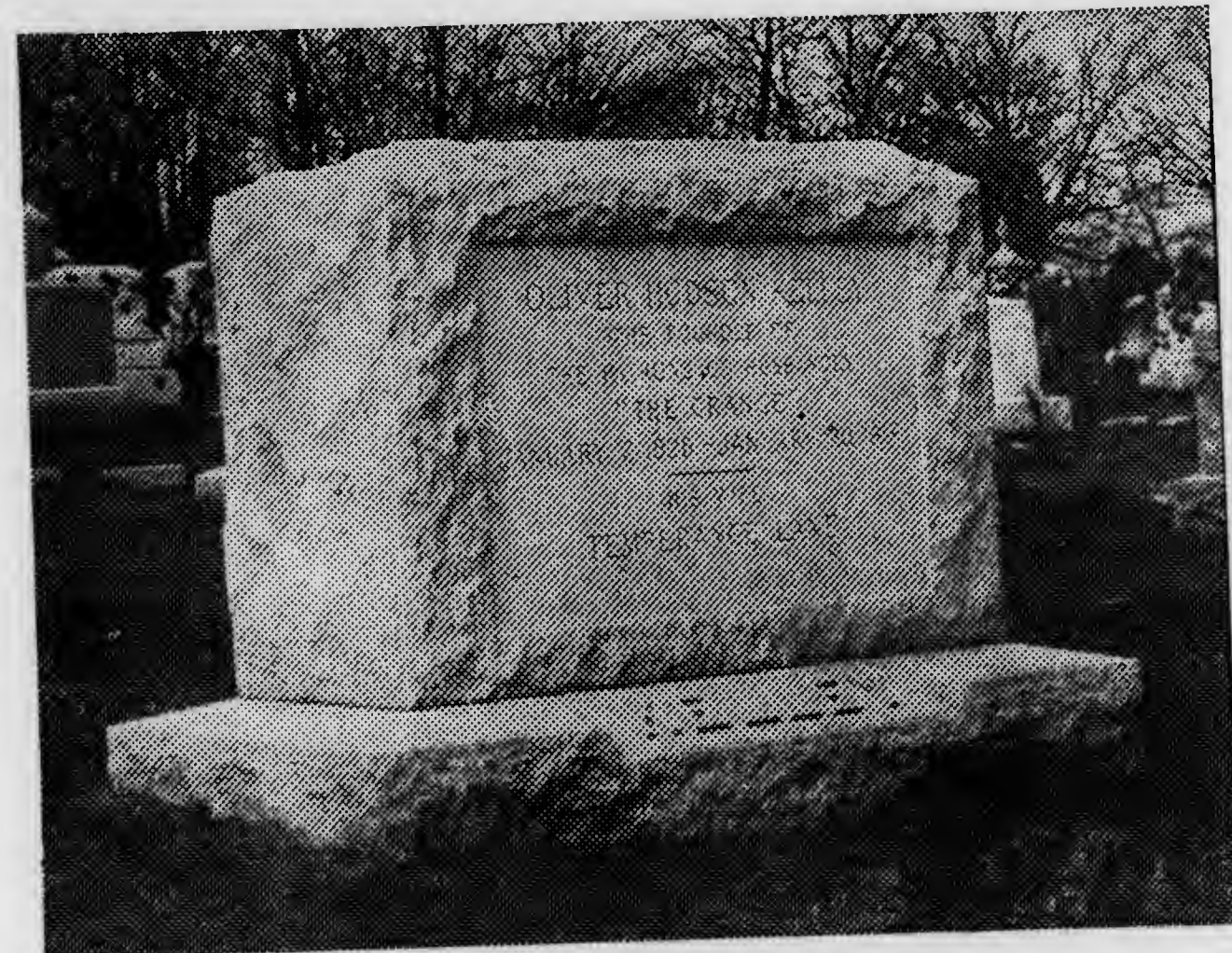
"A scholar, a student, a philosopher; a man of vision and courage, if at times a dreamer, he became as far as organized agriculture in America was concerned, a Man of Destiny, for to him was given the

Founder of the Grange, and a pioneer in organized agriculture in America.

CHARACTER OF THE GRANGE

"It is well for us to remember that the Grange charter is different from that of any other farm organization that has since appeared or is now existing in America. A careful analysis reveals that it is distinctly different from any farm organization found in the Old World. It is first,—a great farm fraternity, with a constitution and ritualism drawing inspiration from Nature and Nature's God; with a social and educational program seeking to educate and elevate its membership, rural life and mankind; with a public program seeking equality for agriculture and a square deal for rural life; with a business and cooperative background striving for the economic betterment of those who toil. With all of this, the Grange stands unique in admitting woman to full voting and official equality with man, giving to her virtues and graces the exalted position and crowning glory of the Order.

"The Grange places the open Bible on its altar and the flag of the Republic in the lodge room. It makes the Word of



THE KELLEY MEMORIAL AT WASHINGTON

vision, faith and courage to lay the foundation of rural organization in America, and to become a pioneer blazing uncharted paths for future men to follow.

"His keen insight into the political and social problems, his knowledge of fraternal history, and his experience in Masonry, coupled with his experience as a representative of the government in the war-torn sections of the South,—gave a background upon which to build a working outline for a farm organization that should live.

KELLEY'S COWORKERS

"No man ever attains great accomplishments alone or unaided. The greatest of all Teachers, needed twelve disciples to carry forward His program. Every leader must have faithful workers in the execution of well thought-out plans; so Oliver Hudson Kelley, in his conception of the Grange and in its translation into a practical reality, had the assistance of other men who are usually referred to as the "Seven Founders of the Grange."

"When we state that Brother Kelley had valuable coworkers and had loyal assistants who shared with him the glory of his accomplishments, we cannot detract from the fact that it was Brother Kelley who conceived the work and planned it; it was he who had faith when others were discouraged; it was he who wrought most and sacrificed most, and it is fitting that we today refer to him as the "Father of the Grange," the

God and the flag the ensign that should be over the hearthstone and in the hearts of worthy patrons. This is neither the time nor place to recount all the accomplishments of the man whom we today honor. Suffice it to say that the early struggles, the great privation, long years of hardship and discouragement, were finally crowned with success.

"The years from 1873 to 1875 saw our organization sweeping the nation like a great prairie fire. No other fraternal organization, no other farm or similar organization in the world's history, has had such a spontaneous and continuous growth. Over 25,000 separate Granges were organized. More than a million men and women were initiated into the degrees, paid their fees and accepted the obligations and responsibilities of membership, during this short period. With rapid and wild-fire growth, with untrained leadership, with high hopes, born of the inequalities and oppressions of agriculture at the time, it is not surprising that errors were committed, and that the Grange after this boom, for a period declined; but when we recognize that the embers of Grange life would not die throughout the land, and that in the coming November we will celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the Grange, stronger in membership, stronger in finances and stronger in its hold on agriculture than ever in its long history, we can appreciate anew the vision and wisdom of those who have gone.

Timothy Seed

Buy "Farmers Choice" brand. It is clean—pure—sound—hardy. Highest purity—free from foul weeds—soundest growth.

Many hundreds of Granges depend on "Farmers Choice" seed every year, and there is complete satisfaction among their entire membership.

Have your Buying Agent write us at once for free samples—fair prices—liberal terms.

A. H. Hoffman, Inc.

Landisville [Lancaster County] Pennsylvania

TRIBUTE TO MRS. KELLEY

"It is indeed fitting that this monument is erected not only to Oliver Hudson Kelley but to Temperance Lane Kelley, his wife, and their four noble daughters. In most of the lives of the great characters of the world, those whose sacrifice and achievement still live in history, we find in the shadow or in the background, a mother or wife who has been the unseen hand guiding a life of usefulness. So it was in this case. Long trips, discouraging conditions, weeks and months away from home, were indeed hard on Brother Kelley, but it was the wife and the daughters in the little Minnesota farm home, who had to bear the burdens, labor and loneliness, and who felt the keen financial sacrifice.

"So it has been through the years; so it is today and so it will be tomorrow, and in the darkest hour of Grange history, when it seemed that the spark of organization had almost flickered and faded away; when finances were exhausted; when other workers were discouraged, Brother Kelley came home in despair, saying, "The American farmer will not listen; he will not save himself." How frequently that thought has been echoed by farm workers through the years! At this juncture, Temperance Lane Kelley, who had received a little legacy from an uncle in New York, gave every dollar of it to her husband, or we should say, laid it on the altar of the fraternity and said to him "Go forth and try again; remember that a diligent man shall stand before kings."

"So we stand today dedicating this monument in beautiful Rock Creek Cemetery at the nation's capital, and organized agriculture in America pauses in its busy round to do honor to its founder and its fraternal father, but we are not unmindful of the wife by his side, in proud equality. It is significant that in

this sacred plot of ground lie the remains of all the direct descendants of Father Kelley, and the Grange alone lives to carry forward his ideals and work.

SACRIFICES RECALLED

"In this year of the Sesquicentennial of our liberty and national life, we are reminded of Washington, of Jefferson, of Adams, Franklin, Hamilton, and that galaxy of statesmen the superiors of whom have never appeared at the same time in any other period in the history of the human family. We remember their sacrifice and their privation. We remember their discouragements and heartaches; we remember their courage and faith. We think of the blood tracks in the snow at Valley Forge, and we determine to make ourselves worthy of the price they paid for the land which we enjoy.

"We think of that great rugged character, the outstanding figure of the century, who sadly and almost alone at times, bore the burdens of the final struggle for liberty, and when we think of Lincoln we determine once again that a government of, for and by the people shall be the better for our service and our contribution. So today when we think of the Grange, and not we in the Grange alone, but farm people everywhere think of this great man, Brother Kelley, his noble wife and the heroic legacy from an uncle in New York, we want to pledge anew our fidelity and devotion to the Order, and our determination to fight unflinchingly for the best things for rural life, to the end that the sacrifice made by those that have gone may not be in vain, and that a better day will dawn for the farm home.

"This granite monument, enduring as time, reminds us of the rugged character and the granite fibre of our Founder's soul. Simple, dignified, yet massive and

(Concluded on page 14.)

Pennsylvania Grange News

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"The Grange Initiate"

IT IS IMPORTANT that all new members of the Grange be given proper instructions regarding the principles and purposes of the organization. The fundamental platform or program of the Grange has been admirably set forth in our Declaration of Purposes, which was written by James William Wright, a native of Mississippi, more than fifty years ago.

Just as the Declaration of Independence is a statement of the fundamental principles of Americanism, so the Grange Declaration of Purposes enunciates the principles for which our organization has stood from the start.

In view of this, at the Atlantic City session of the National Grange, in 1924, when the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Grange platform was celebrated, it was voted that:

"No candidate for admission to the Grange shall hereafter be advanced to the third degree without first having read the entire Declaration of Purposes and having committed to memory at least one paragraph; examination on this test to be conducted by the Grange Steward, preceding the conferring of the third degree."

In order to make it convenient for the

Granges to comply with this requirement, the National Grange published a booklet called "The Grange Initiate." This pamphlet not only contains the Declaration of Purposes, but it contains other instruction and information for new members to which they are entitled.

The initiation ceremony in the Manual was revised to fit the action above recorded, and the pages in the Manual in which these changes were made were revised, reprinted, and copies mailed to all Granges in order to make it possible for them to comply with the ruling without unnecessary expense.

But no Grange can comply with the ruling without handing a copy of the Declaration of Purposes to the initiate during the conferring of the second degree.

It follows that every Grange should have on hand a supply of "The Grange Initiate," because it enters into the ritualistic work of the Order and its presentation to the candidate cannot be omitted without violating the ruling of the National Grange.

The pamphlet is sold in lots of 25 at eighty-five cents for the lot. Granges that have not yet supplied themselves with this pamphlet should send their orders to the State Secretary.

The Sesqui-Centennial

NOTHING could have been more laudable, under proper conditions, than a great exposition, celebrating one hundred and fifty years of American independence. The Centennial Exposition, held at Philadelphia in 1876, remains a landmark in our history, as does the World's Columbian Exposition, staged at Chicago in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. Other notable fairs have since been held, and those who attended them have felt well repaid for the expenditure of time and money involved.

However, disclaiming any intention of joining the army of "knockers," there is justification for saying that those who have made any special outlay or sacrifice in order to attend the Sesqui Centennial

International Exposition, which opened in Philadelphia on the first of June, have been disappointed.

These people came to Philadelphia, many traveling great distances, expecting to find a great international fair or exposition in full swing.

What they found during the first two months of the fair was a huge construction camp in which temporary buildings were being erected, streets being graded and paved, and a large force of workmen employed, but very few exhibits worthy of the name.

With all due respect to His Honor, Mayor Kendrick himself has been the principal exhibit during the first two months of the exposition. Imbued by a spirit of local patriotism, not entirely devoid of commercialism, the newspapers

of Philadelphia, when they had nothing else to feature in connection with the exposition, published Mayor Kendrick's picture in every conceivable pose, always smiling suavely, and usually shaking hands with the utmost cordiality with some more or less distinguished visitor to the exposition.

But this was falling somewhat short of what people had a right to expect of an "international exposition" in one of America's largest cities, commemorating so epochal an event as the rounding out of 150 years of American independence.

The explanation for all this is to be found in the fact that for years the people of Philadelphia itself could not agree as to whether they wanted the exposition or not. Many of the most influential leaders of the city were not in favor of holding the exposition, and they did all they decently could to oppose it.

When the agitation began, most of Europe was still prostrate from the effects of the war, and that is still true in a measure. In this country, the problems of reconstruction also had to be met and the costs of the war paid.

It was, therefore, held by many that the time for holding an international exposition was inopportune and that it should not be attempted, because most of the world would not be in a position to participate in a fitting way.

When the zeal of the boosters for the exposition could not be extinguished, it was proposed in some quarters that the holding of the fair should be put off until next year, just as the World's Fair

at Chicago was held a year later than the anniversary it was intended to commemorate, in order to allow the time necessary for preparation. Mayor Kendrick was largely responsible for the overruling of this plan, insisting that the fair must be held this year.

Not wishing to appear indifferent, the State and national governments made appropriations and have been doing the best they could under the circumstances to cooperate. But there are limits to what can be done in a short space of time in matters of this kind.

Since things were not in readiness, it was a mistake to declare the exposition open on the first of June, when months of additional time was required to put everything in order.

Later in the year the Sesqui Centennial Exposition will be well worth a visit. But a tour of the grounds and buildings during the latter part of July, undertaken for the benefit of our folks, prompts us to suggest that readers of GRANGE NEWS who may be planning to visit the exposition, which will be open to the first of December, would do well to wait a while.

Various stories have been circulated to the effect that from \$15 to \$35 is required to see all the attractions of the exposition. These stories are not well founded. There are a number of attractions for which a special fee is charged, but entrance to the main exposition buildings is covered by the general admission fee, fifty cents for adults and twenty-five cents for children.

A Bureaucratic Ruling

NOT ALONE the law, but the way it is interpreted, frequently determines whether justice or injustice shall prevail. For example, a letter recently received at the office of the State Grange in Harrisburg contained a request for information regarding the conditions under which farm tractors must be licensed. Among other questions, the writer asked:

"Can a farmer drive his tractor from his shed to his fields, adjoining his buildings, over the public highway without securing a license for the tractor?"

Of course, we have a law requiring that tractors traveling upon the highways must be licensed, which is perfectly proper. But one would scarcely believe that it would be necessary for a farmer to pay a license fee to get his tractor across the road in passing from one field to another on his own farm.

However, when the case was referred to the State Highway Department, the answer was that a farmer could not legally cross the public road in going from one field to another on his farm without getting his tractor registered and paying a license fee, amounting to \$5.00 per year. When the spokesman for the Highway Department was asked to show his authority for such a rule, he cited the tractor law, backed by the opinion of a Deputy Attorney General who served under a previous administration. This opinion is supported and upheld by the Department of Justice as now constituted.

It is reasonable to assume that the Legislature never intended that such a

narrow construction should be placed upon the law. In addition to his regular road tax, the farmer pays a tax of two cents a gallon for the gasoline required to drive his tractor, even when he does not use the highway at all. These taxes should be sufficient to enable him to drive his tractor over the road from one field to another on his own farm, without the imposition of a \$5.00 license fee.

Such unjust and extortionate treatment of the taxpayer is nothing short of a downright disgrace to the government that is guilty of it. Further than that, the amount of money the state will receive in the aggregate by enforcing such a ruling will not make up for the loss of good will on the part of the citizen toward the government. The only thing to do in this case is to ask the next Legislature to clarify the law.

In line with the foregoing, a few years ago, the Highway Department, putting a narrow construction on the motor vehicle law, ruled that if a farmer went to town, say, once a week with his automobile, taking butter and eggs to market, and bringing back tea, sugar and coffee, that made a commercial vehicle of his automobile, requiring an extra license fee of \$5.00.

Many farmers all over the state were pestered and arrested in an attempt to enforce this ruling. When the situation was brought to the attention of the State Grange, a protest was registered with the Highway Department, and Attorney General Alter gave it as his opinion that the law had been misconstrued, and a more reasonable ruling was adopted.

Constitutional Amendments Adopted

L. J. TABER, Master of the National Grange, has issued a proclamation, calling attention to the fact that three amendments to the constitution of the National Grange, proposed at the last annual session, have been ratified. Nearly every state voted in favor of the amendments. Following is the proclamation:

"Charles M. Freeman, Worthy Secretary of the National Grange, advises that in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the National Grange, the following amendments have been ratified by more than two-thirds of the states represented at the Sacramento Session:

"1. Raising Sixth Degree fees from One Dollar to Two Dollars.
"2. Raising Seventh Degree fees from One Dollar to Two Dollars.
"3. Providing for honorary membership.

"In accordance with the votes of the various State Granges of the nation, as recorded in the office of the National Secretary, it becomes my duty to proclaim officially that the above amendments to the Constitution will become a part of our organic law and will be in full force and effect from this date, July 15, 1926.

"Secretaries of State Granges are reminded that the Sixth Degree fee will be Two Dollars, and they will remit One Dollar for each initiate to the Secretary of the National Grange.

"Grange officers are reminded that the Seventh Degree fee will be Two Dollars, and that all literature and publicity will be changed accordingly.

"Secretaries of Subordinate Granges are advised that the provision relative to honorary members, is in full effect; that under this provision Patrons may be elected honorary members and relieved of payment of dues, but the Subordinate Grange must pay State and National dues upon all honorary members.

"L. J. TABER."

Master's Letter to Granges

A LITTLE less than two months before the Ohio-Pennsylvania contest ends. It would appear that we have made a good showing so far all along the line. We have several new Granges, a few reorganized, several Juvenile Granges, and many projects to our credit. Although many Granges are taking in large classes, there is probably no very great growth in the general membership. There is yet time to win the coveted 50% of the contest by going after the additional membership.

If each Grange would go out after additional members we could add a substantial number to our list which would be more gratifying than anything else we could accomplish. Will the officers of each Grange from the highest to the lowest degree, go out and try to bring another to join our ranks? This alone will do the job well. This does not mean that others should not try also, but more especially ask the officers to do this much for the Grange.

Do not wait until it is too late to get credit in this contest, but act at once and see our membership grow. While this is being done, let us keep the community projects coming along. Many Granges will finish their quota for the Grange Dormitory, and this would be one of the projects that would give a double credit, for it would not only be a finished community project, for which the Grange will receive credit in the contest, but it will also put that Grange over the top with the Grange Memorial project.

The month of June was the best month we have had for dormitory contributions, and was largely due to a concerted drive in certain sections.

The Grange Cook Book has had a phenomenal sale, in every section of the state where it has been properly introduced, and is still going strong.

We trust that the song dedicated for the same purpose will meet a similar reception.

In some of the Granges a singing school is being held, as a community project; in others aiding some poor family during a period of distress; and in still others the beautifying of the local school ground, or the establishing of a community playground.

There are many ways in which the Grange can be of service to the community in addition to the general routine of Grange activity. Each Grange can devise some project that will fit in best in that particular community, and in the

aggregate the various efforts will be legion.

Now let's make the best of the few remaining weeks of this contest so that we will not only carry off the prize for having won the battle, but we will at the same time place our Grange on a higher and firmer foundation through the added membership and renewed enthusiasm.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a program of the Centre Hall lectures conference, and we are determined to make this effort the outstanding feature of the midsummer. Send your lecturer to this conference by all means, and come yourself if possible. The committee will spare no pains to make this a wonderful school for developing rural leadership.

Since April first we have added two

new Granges, and ten Juvenile Granges, a very fine showing for one quarter, and the work is just beginning. We could add many new Granges and hundreds of juveniles if every effort were utilized and every community canvassed.

Let us not be satisfied with just drifting, but let us work for the next few weeks for improvement in every phase of our unlimited activities.

There are times when we feel constrained to talk and write concerning the topics of the day, of current affairs, and there are other times when we feel we should talk or write alone of the needs of our Order. The interest of our organization is many times subordinated to other interests, and we must be ever vigilant in the welfare of the Grange if we would have it survive the storms of the ages, and the continually changing attitudes of mortals.

Too often we learn of waning spirit among the once flourishing Grange because the city is encroaching upon the territory of that Grange. There is no reason for giving up the activities of a Grange because the town has grown up around it, any more than we would give up a school or church because the inhabitants became more numerous. The Grange is a first-class organization, and can do first-class service in any community with the proper leadership. Primarily the Grange was organized for farmers and their families, and if the families never changed, and the farms never changed it would still remain so. But with the families changing their occupation from time to time, and the farms being cut up into building lots, is no reason why any member of the Grange should denounce the Grange and allow it to be swallowed up by encroaching civilization.

We can live in the heart of a great city, and still be interested in the business of agriculture. We need not forego the pleasure of the literary and social blessings of the Grange because we are surrounded by business blocks. If we would compare our organization with that of any other, we should be able to discover that our activities are as broad as the broadest, and that we do not need to play second fiddle to any other. Therefore we must gird the armor just a little tighter, hold what we have

gained in the sixty years of work, of toil, of service, and gain at least a little every year.

We can use the Grange in many ways if we will. The Keystone Grange Exchange will do about one and one-half millions of dollars' worth of business this year. The Farmers and Traders Life Insurance will probably add nearly a million dollars to its business in this state alone this year. The various Grange Mutual Fire Insurances in the state have already reached over \$119,000,000, which proves conclusively that ours is a worthwhile organization from the purely business side, while the tens of thousands of meetings, with their high class literary programs, the social conferences, the Grange picnics, the Pomona Grange gatherings, the leadership conferences collectively places the Grange in a class by itself.

Do not neglect the opportunities you have to make use of the Grange.

Use it as a business medium, as a means of entertainment, as a means of education, as a means of pleasure; as a social and fraternal organization. Then count the cost compared with the benefits received, and you will find that the Grange will pay about the best dividends of any investment you have ever made.

P. H. DEWEY.

Economy is half the battle of life. It is not so hard to earn money as to spend it well.—Spurgeon.

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AND LIMESTONE IN EVERY FORM

for land and other uses. Good farmers use lime liberally because it pays. We are the largest producers in quality and value. Write us your needs, quantity, form and delivery, stating how you wish to apply, and we will quote you price.

CHEMICAL LIME CO.
BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

Is Your Automobile Insured?

It is just as important for you to carry automobile insurance as it is to carry fire insurance on your home or farm property.

Suppose you should injure a person or damage the property of other people as the result of the maintenance, use and operation of your car. If you did not have insurance to take care of the investigation work for you, give you legal advice, defend your case in court, and pay any judgments, you will see that your estate would be in jeopardy.

We have a special proposition for Grangers, endorsed by the Master and Executive Committee of the State Grange.

INSURE NOW

Think of it! If you have a pleasure car—any make—you can get Liability \$5,000/10,000 limits, and Property Damage \$1,000 limits, at \$18.00 per year. On a truck the cost for the same coverage would be \$25.00.

Order now on the blank below.

Fire and Theft rates given on request.

Only a Granger can enjoy these rates.

GRANGE MUTUAL CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY
925 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GENTLEMEN

I hereby request you to secure for me Liability and Property Damage Insurance on the following described automobile.

Name of Automobile and Year Model	KIND—State Whether Pleasure Car or Truck	Give Manufacturers or Engine No. or Both Take same from License Card

This order is given with the understanding that if the car insured is a pleasure car the premium will be \$18.00. If a truck or delivery car, the cost will be \$25.00.

NAME..... ADDRESS.....

MEMBER OF..... GRANGE NO.....

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

TWO SUBORDINATE AND 15 JUVENILE GRANGES ADDED

G. M. Griffin, state deputy, recently organized Ridge View Grange, No. 1948, of Fayette County, with a charter membership of 55. The officers of the new Grange are: Master, Samuel Harris, Lecturer, Ida Harris; Secretary, Samuel D. Adams.

On the last day of June, R. J. Shettel, Past Master of the York County Pomona Grange, organized Washington Grange, No. 1949, in that county. This Grange starts off with a charter list of 26 members. Following are the names of its officers: Master, John H. Leathers; Lecturer, L. D. Strayer; Secretary, L. W. Cook.

Juvenile Granges attached to the following Subordinate Granges have recently been organized.

Susquehanna, No. 1145, Clearfield; Paradise, No. 854, Jefferson; Woodside, No. 1008, Fayette; Ashbury, No. 563, Clarion; Ginger Hill, 1549, Washington; Hayfield, No. 800, Crawford; Curfew, No. 1052, Fayette; Penn. No. 668, Allegheny; Edgewood, No. 688, Bucks; Good Hope, No. 1354, Columbia; Spring Valley, No. 814, Bedford.

The National Grange has ruled that the Master of any Subordinate Grange is authorized to organize a Juvenile Grange within his own jurisdiction. It is necessary to make formal application for a charter, just as in the case of a Subordinate Grange. The charter fee is \$5.00, which also pays for rituals, books of record, etc. The secret work comes in printed form with each set of Juvenile rituals.

For charter application blanks and full information, address the Secretary of the State Grange.

One of the traits to credit of the human nature is that none of us likes to be outdone in generosity.

POMONA MEETING AND PICNIC SAME DAY IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

The next meeting of Schuylkill County Pomona Grange will be combined with a picnic that will be given at McKeanburg Park on Saturday, August 21. State Master P. H. Dewey will be the speaker of the day, and music will be furnished by Bensinger's Orchestra, of Schuylkill Haven.

The Pomona meeting will be held in the town Hall of McKeanburg in the morning, giving the members an opportunity to attend the picnic in the afternoon and evening.

Schuylkill County stages some big picnics, and this promises to be an interesting occasion.

WASHINGTON GRANGE HAS BOOSTER MEETING

Washington Grange, No. 1489, of Washington County, recently had a booster meeting with many visitors present from the following Granges: Ginger Hill, Jefferson, Crosscreek, Crosscreek Village, Amwell, and Deemston.

A class of twenty-two new members was initiated at this meeting, bringing the membership of the Grange to 140. R. M. Day, a member of the Legislative Committee of the State Grange, and others made brief addresses.

The need of a Grange hall was mentioned, and a joint committee was named to inquire into the matter and report at another meeting.

CHARTER MEMBER REVIEWS HISTORY OF ELDER GRANGE

On the occasion of the fifty-first anniversary of Elder Grange, No. 503, of Jefferson County, C. A. Morris, Past Master, a charter member, recalled some very interesting history in connection with the Grange.

Elder is now the oldest active Grange in the county. It was named for Joseph

M. Elder, its first initiate. The Grange, during its 51 years of existence, has had 17 Masters, among the number being Rev. H. G. Teagarden, formerly Lecturer of the State Grange.

Only four of the thirty charter members survive, and Mr. Morris is the only one of the number remaining on the roll of the Grange. He served for 33 years as secretary and a number of years as Master. During this time he attended 20 sessions of the State Grange and one meeting of the National Grange. Mrs. Nora Elder served for 22 successive years as treasurer.

All told, 320 have been affiliated with Elder Grange since its organization.

SPRING HILL GRANGE IS BUILDING NEW HALL

Spring Hill Grange, No. 178, of Bradford County, the hall of which was destroyed by fire on April 18, is busy erecting a new building.

The corner stone of the new hall was laid in connection with a Fourth of July celebration conducted by the Grange. Prof. W. R. Gordon, of State College, made the address; a chicken and waffle dinner was served, and a home talent play was given in the evening. Over \$500 was realized during the day, while \$3,000 has been raised by subscription.

It is planned to dedicate the hall in November, and it is hoped that the entire cost of the building will be paid on the day it is dedicated.

GRANGE STORE DOES BUSINESS OF HALF MILLION A YEAR

For the year closing July 1 the Grange store at Houlton, Maine, the most outstanding example of Grange cooperative effort in the country, did a business of nearly \$470,000, with a net profit of approximately \$17,000, notwithstanding it sold to its members at very low cash prices. This store carries a stock of upwards of \$80,000, attracts trade from a large section of the State of Maine, and with its big volume of business wholly among farmers showed a total of "bad debts" for the year of only \$225! The value of the Houlton Grange property is nearly \$200,000, while this Grange, the largest subordinate in the world, has a membership roll of nearly 1,200.

RESPONSES TO DUTY

The following contributions to the publication fund of GRANGE NEWS were made during the past month:

Union Grange, No. 152	\$5.00
Bunker Hill Grange, No. 1368	 5.00
Monroe Grange, No. 641	 5.00
Wattsburg Grange, No. 106	 3.00
Hemlock Grange, No. 525	 3.00
Wissahickon Grange, No. 760	 2.00
Delaware Valley Grange, No. 1622	 2.00
Central Grange, No. 1216	 1.00
Woodward Grange, No. 1267	 3.00
Bovoco Grange, No. 1913	 2.00
Carmichaels Grange, No. 1389	 2.00

Youth is ever ready to give its elders the full benefit of its inexperience.

Regulation Grange BADGES SASHES

staff mountings, working tools and all necessary equipment, including ROBES. Write for prices and full information.

FULLER REGALIA and COSTUME COMPANY
Worcester, Mass.
(Oldest Grange House; Est. 1885)

Be Protected!

Our Policy saves you money, gives complete protection and relieves you of all liability in case of accident to any men you hire.

Our Policy Provides Protection For Owners or Employer

and if injured he is paid compensation as long as he is unable to work, plus his Doctor and Hospital bills.

Write for our rates TODAY! BE PREPARED

Penna. Thresherman & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.
311 Kunkel Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.



DEGREE TEAM OF THE CARBON COUNTY POMONA GRANGE

The members of the Carbon County Pomona Grange take just pride in their degree team which was organized some years ago under the leadership of Pomona Master W. H. Snyder. The above picture was taken at the last regular meeting, held in June, near Leighton. Front row, left to right: Mrs. Ed. Zimmerman, Mrs. Savannah Lentz, Mrs. W. H. Snyder, Mrs. Burton McLean, Arietta Dunbar. Middle Row, left to right: Mrs. Claude Snyder, Burton McLean, Mrs. Orison Buck, L. E. Buck, W. H. Snyder, Eugene Buck, James Eckhart, Ed. Zimmerman, W. C. Snyder, Claude Snyder, Carrie Ebbert. Third Row, left to right: Kermit Eckhart, Lizzie Buck, Mrs. E. H. Strohl, Mrs. W. Dunbar, Mrs. L. E. Buck, Mabel Steigerwalt, Mrs. George Bowman, Mrs. Robert Eckhart, Mrs. W. C. Snyder, Walter Snyder, Katie Arner, and Wilson Brown.

Fourth of July Float of Ephrata Grange Depicts Agriculture of '76

EPHRATA GRANGE, No. 1815, of Lancaster County, played a conspicuous part in the public celebration of the Fourth of July, both at Ephrata and the city of Lancaster. The Grange's contribution to the parades held in both places was a huge float, depicting agriculture in 1776.

The float, which was mounted on a large motor truck, showed a typical homestead of pioneer days. There was a genuine log cabin, with a chimney on the outside, while the two windows of the cabin were hung with calico curtains. From the front door flew an American flag of thirteen stripes and thirteen stars, the stars being arranged in a circle, which was the plan of the original American flag, adopted June 14, 1777.

The cabin was built by the members of the Grange, assisted by a local carpenter, and there was not a nail or a tack used in the entire structure.

There was a moss-covered well with an oaken bucket back of the cabin; a sheep-pen, with live sheep in it, a threshing floor, with a little forest in the rear, while in front there was a flower bed, bordered with white stones on one side, with a corn field on the other side. Both were enclosed with a regular pale fence. In front of the truck hung the ancient ox yoke, and on one side of the cabin corn on the ear was strung in bunches. On the other side of the cabin old-fashioned farm implements, like wooden shovels, corn choppers, and similar devices were arranged. The float was characterized by many other details that contributed to make the picture historically accurate.

Four men, three women, and twenty-two children occupied the float. Two of the men flailed oats, and one drew water

the women dropped a wooden kitchen utensil and picked up a flintlock rifle, taking aim at the Indian. There were also cheers when the woman who was knitting the stocking took up the baby from the cradle and gave it nourishment from an old tin baby-feeder.

There was no need of a jazz band to herald the coming of the float, because the rhythmic beating of the flails was far more effective.

Neither the heat of Saturday nor the dampness of Monday, when the respective celebrations were held, could abate the enthusiasm of the spectators nor the good humor of the folks on the Grange float. The pleasure was mutual; the spirit of the occasion, with its historical reminders and associations, was given fitting expression, and the Grange in Lancaster County was given a good boost, in the bargain.

CRAWFORD COUNTY CATTLE SHOW AT CONNEAUT LAKE THIS MONTH

Five breeds of cattle, Ayrshires, Milking Shorthorns, Jerseys, Guernseys, and Holsteins, will be exhibited at Crawford County's big dairy show this year, which will be held on the old fair grounds at Conneaut Lake, August 18-20, inclusive.

Other expenses in connection with the show will be held to a minimum so as to make it possible to pay substantial premiums to the winners of all breeds exhibited.

Special prizes will also be given for vocational school exhibits, boys and girls judging contests and boys and girls calf clubs.

On the 19th the breeders will give a banquet, with many prominent and instructive speakers in attendance. At this banquet ribbons will be awarded to the owners of herds that made high averages in cow-testing association work.

A large consignment sale of all breeds of dairy cattle will take place on Friday, August 20.

The Grange and other agricultural organizations of Crawford County are behind the show, which promises to be a credit to the county.

W. C. Stuart is chairman of the committee arranging for the event.

FARQUHAR ISSUES NEW CIDER PRESS CATALOG

A new Catalog of Modern Hydraulic Cider Presses has just been issued by A. B. Farquhar Co., of York, Pa. The catalog is 8 1/2 x 11 inches in size and is not only well planned, conveniently arranged and nicely bound in a French gray cover, but the half tone cuts show each unit in the most forceful manner.

The catalog shows actual photographs of the various sizes of presses ranging in capacity from 40 to 400 barrels per day. Regular equipment is listed together with complete dimensions and specifications. The catalog is well illustrated giving a clear idea of installing the larger presses with cone-shaped tanks

hydraulic presses is brief and to the point, while the principal parts are illustrated.

There is also a chapter on apple butter making and pasteurizing. Copy of this catalog may be had by addressing the A. B. Farquhar Co., Limited, York, Pa.

EASILY RECONCILED

Wishing to be thoroughly honorable with the girl of his choice, a conscientious young man said:

"I want you to know before we get married that I am a somnambulist." "That will be perfectly all right, dear," responded the girl. "I am a strict Methodist, but I'll go with you part of the time, and the rest of the time you'll come with me."

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.

Grange Supplies

Officers' Sashes

Members' Badges, Subordinate No. 4, Reversible, 45 cents each. Pomona Badges, No. 14, Reversible 55 cents each.

No. 650 U. S. Wool Bunting Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted with Eagle and Stand, \$6.50. Printed Silk Flag, 3x5 ft., Mounted as above, \$10.00. Printed Silk Flag 4x6 ft., Mounted as above, \$15.00.

OUR SPECIALTY

PAST MASTER JEWELS

\$5.00 to \$20.00

PINS BUTTONS RINGS

Send for our prices before you buy.

BOSTON REGALIA CO.

387 WASHINGTON STREET BOSTON, MASS.

M-M-M-M... OH, GIRLS! AIN'T THAT GRAND!!



Have You Seen That Wonderful New Film "CLEAN MILK"?

Here's a real, live, fascinating one reel film YOU should see. You'll get a real laugh and some real education out of every scene. Farmers who have seen it say, "It's Great!" It's brimful of object lessons, relating to milk production problems—with the "SERMON" clearly interwoven with entertainment and humor.

It will make you Laugh!—and Think!—and then Laugh some more!

You know the country-wide "stir" today about Clean Milk. This film goes right to the heart of the story. It shows you what is meant by clean milk—the grave danger of dirty milk—how to prevent it—and how YOU can easily and economically produce clean, low-count milk and get premium prices—EVERY DAY. It's a wonderful picture. You must see it.

Write Us Now—We'll Have Your Movie House Show it!

Yes, write us NOW—then we'll arrange direct with them or through your Grange Secretary or Farm Adviser to show this wonderful picture. Tell them you want to see this great picture. Tell all your friends. Speak to your local Movie House manager. Show him this "ad". Send us the name and address of your Grange Secretary or Farm Adviser and Movie House and we will get in immediate touch with them.

Homestead Films, Inc., 1322 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Illinois

REX RADIO MFG. CO.
40th Ave and 23rd St.
Long Island City New York

HOME ECONOMICS

Under Auspices of the State Grange Committee

VALUE OF VEGETABLE DIET DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS

BY MARTHA KING

Change of temperature enforces an immediate change of wearing apparel upon the average individual, but a great many people fail to take the next logical step and alter their diet. What is good for the human system during cold weather is not the best summer food. Habit has made meat the basis of the American meal, winter and summer, yet from the standpoint of health and comfort, leaving economy out of the question, we are better off if we confine ourselves to lighter foods during the hot summer months.

Milk and eggs, of course, are the best of foods at all times. While supplying maximum nourishment they do not heat the blood. Vegetables, and particularly greens, are likewise good at all times, but nature has especially ordained them for summer eating. Now that we have devised many new ways of preparing them, they are taking their logical place as the staple summer dinner food on the average American table. In the restaurants there is a special vegetable platter on every menu.

It is in the rural home, however, that the vegetable dinner should be most popular, and for several reasons besides the chief one that it is the correct summer food. Primarily, the vegetables can be picked fresh from the garden, which makes one of the most economical sources of food supply. Again they are easy to cook, and the fire in the range can be damped off quickly, which is an important consideration in those less fortunate rural homes where a carbide gas plant has not yet been installed, and there is no hot plate to take the place of the range during the summer months. Where a gas hot plate is available, the summer cooking problem is as simple in the country as in the city.

An ideal vegetable dinner may consist of the following: Creamed potatoes, green peas, asparagus, young carrots, spinach, and a poached egg. It may be preceded by cantaloupe, or berries and cream, and followed by a light tomato and lettuce salad. A bit of cream cheese completes a very tasty and nutritious meal, with either iced or hot tea to follow, and of the two the hot tea is really more cooling.

This is a simple healthful dinner, the chief ingredients of which are vegetables, but much depends upon the way in which it is served and the skill with which it is prepared. Vegetables often lose much of their value as well as their savor by improper preparation and cooking.

Green vegetables, for instance, should not be boiled for long periods. They should be immersed in rapidly boiling water, whose boiling point has been raised by the addition of salt, a tablespoonful to the quart, and cooked only until tender and edible. If boiled slowly and too long, they will lose color and flavor, as well as valuable vitamins. Some vegetables, spinach, cabbage and brussels sprouts for instance, are improved if soaked in cold water before cooking. Others, like peas, beans of all kinds, and corn, eggplant and cucumber, are harmed by this process.

In preparing the vegetable dinner suggested, the potatoes from a former meal may be used. They should be cut in cubes, covered with milk, seasoned well and cooked for a half hour over a slow fire. The peas, or beans if preferred, should be cooked in water adequate to cover them, and to which salt has been added, for ten or fifteen minutes, then drained, and drenched with butter, pepper, salt and paprika. The butter and seasoning make or mar peas or beans,

and of course they should not be overcooked.

After being rinsed thoroughly, spinach should be soaked in cold water, and then cooked in as little water as possible for ten minutes. Drain the water thoroughly, then chop fine, and add butter, pepper and salt, and a little vinegar. The dish may be further improved if sprinkled with the yolk of a hard-boiled egg. Scrape the carrots and slice them lengthwise and across, then place them over the fire with just enough water to prevent burning. After ten minutes the water will have been absorbed, then add butter generously, and season well, especially with paprika.

When the vegetables are about ready, poach enough eggs for the family, and arrange on pieces of thin toast, buttered. Place the eggs in the center of a large platter, and group the vegetables around them, the carrots between the white potatoes, and the green peas, and the asparagus between the peas and the spinach. Sprinkle the whole with salt, pepper and paprika, and garnish it with a few radishes or young onions. The result is a colorful dinner, excellent in taste and in food values.

In serving lettuce and tomato salad the average housewife uses a so-called French dressing, which is a colorless compound almost unknown in France. A much more tasty dressing is made of three parts olive oil, two parts vinegar, in which is mixed dry English mustard, pepper and salt, the whole stirred thoroughly and poured over the salad. In France, each person likes to prepare his own salad dressing, mixing the ingredients to suit his own taste in a large tablespoon. The preparation and eating of food is a ceremonial among the French, and it is upon vegetable dishes they lavish their greatest skill. The results achieved are invariably worth the trouble.

THIRD EDITION OF COOK BOOK

The third edition of 5,000 copies of the Grange Cook Book is ready. The first order for shipments from it was for over 800 books. Both the first and the second editions were used in about two months. Question—How long will the third edition last?

Lebanon County Pomona gets the first 300 books from the third edition for their annual Pomona Picnic, August 5. Brother J. Morris Horst, Master.

The Bee Keepers and Horticultural Societies of Bedford County held their annual meeting, July 29th, with Mr. and Mrs. Neff Richards, out in the orchard. Brother and Sister Richards are live Grangers in Bedford County and the cook book was on sale.

Mr. J. A. Messersmith, Newport, writes—"Our dormitory fund is partly made up but we want to increase it to \$50 by sale of cook books. Fine, the Newport Grangers have the right vision. Another order of books has gone to them."

It was mother's birthday to-morrow. Mother had baked birthday cakes for the others, but never had one all her own. The twelve-year-old daughter looked serious. Later mother was asked to stay out of the kitchen. A younger cousin was visiting in this home. The children were interested in the pretty green cook book mother had bought, and two heads might have been seen studying it. Result, a delicious chocolate birthday cake, mother's first. This happened in Chester County, but Fayette County, Dawson Grange, furnished recipe that brought so much pleasure.

Westmoreland County gets its third 100 cook books out of the third edition. Three hundred books in about six weeks is very fine.

Crawford County, a front line Pomona for interest in cook books. Congratula-

tions are due Mrs. Dan Chamberlain and her Grange.

GRANGE SONG

The new Grange song, "The Beautiful Hills" is proving a good seller. One brother writing for three copies sends \$1.00 per copy. It is worth it.

Another edition of the song has been prepared. They are 30c per copy. Send to Mrs. Clara E. Dewey, Waterford, Erie County, Pa.

GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI PROUD OF HIS ESTATE

Just before the breaking out of the Civil War, Prince Albert, later King Edward, grandfather of the present Prince of Wales, made a tour of the United States.

During the course of a visit to St. Louis, a big demonstration was staged in honor of the occasion. One of the features of this demonstration was a sort of beauty pageant in which appeared many of the belles of Missouri.

As they swept past the reviewing

stand, bewitching all beholders with their grace and splendor, the Governor of the State, according to a story that was handed down, became so enthusiastic that he slapped His Royal Highness on the back in the most familiar way and demanded: "Prince, don't you wish you was the Governor of Missouri?"

Those who give not till they die show that they would not then if they could keep it any longer.—Bishop Hall.

THE ALBANY HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

The Albany Hospital, which is affiliated with the Albany Medical College, is the largest General Hospital between New York and Buffalo. A new addition is about to be erected, which will increase its present capacity of 420 beds to 600 beds. Its Training School offers to young

Application for admission to the September 1926 Class should be made as soon as possible. For further information apply to the Superintendent of Nurses, Albany Hospital, Albany, N. Y.

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All patterns 13 cents each, postage prepaid.



5547—Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure.
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Pattern Department, Grange News, Chambersburg, Pa.

The House We Live In.

Conducted by Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons

SOME TIMELY REMINDERS

FOR THE CANNING SEASON

This is the time of year when the thrifty housewife is busy canning the fruits and vegetables that will mean so much toward getting up well balanced meals for the family during the long months of winter.

Canning is distinctly a modern enterprise, although other means of preserving food have been used for centuries. One of the common practices of former generations was to dry fruit and cereals.

Readers of "Knickerbocker, New York" Washington Irving's unmitigated history, will recall how one of the old Dutch governors thought the Yankee settlers had decorated their homes in honor of his visit, when in fact they had merely hung up apples in the form of festoons, in order to dry the fruit. This will show how plentiful dried apples were in Connecticut in those days.

We are told that Napoleon, in connection with his military campaigns, was directly responsible for the discovery that air-tight sealing of foods would keep them.

In order to have successful canning, two things must be kept in mind: First, that the food which is canned, and the containers which are used must be sterilized, that is, free from microbe organisms; second, that the sealing of the can must be air-tight to prevent the entrance of more micro-organisms.

The cold-pack method of canning is the one most commonly used nowadays. The following instructions should be carefully observed to get satisfactory results:

PREPARATION OF EQUIPMENT

An ordinary wash boiler with a tight-fitting cover is the usual piece of equipment used. The ordinary-sized one will make it possible to can about one dozen quart cans at a time. A rack of some sort must be placed on the bottom of the boiler to keep the cans from touching the container. This precaution is important for two reasons: first, to prevent the cans from cracking because of the intense heat of the metal; second, to allow free circulation of water underneath the cans, thereby heating them evenly. Racks for wash boilers may be made of pieces of wood, of woven wire or of perforated galvanized iron. The worker should test cans and covers to see that they are air-tight. The testing is usually done by placing a rubber on the can, partly filling the can with water and tightening the cover, then wiping dry the outside of the can. After this, by inverting the can, it is possible to tell whether it leaks. Often the covers are defective or do not fit down tightly on the jar, and leakage is a result. After the jars have been tested, they should be thoroughly washed, then placed in the canner or a dish pan of water, and the water brought to a boil and boiled for five minutes. In addition to sterilizing them, the heating of the jars will mean that when they are packed with food they will not be entirely cold, and, therefore, will not be so likely to crack when put into the hot bath.

The rubbers used in canning are an important consideration, because one of the chief objects in canning is to secure a perfect seal. Much canned food spoils each year because old rubbers are used. Old rubbers are often porous and without elasticity. They are sometimes cracked, or if not cracked when placed on the cans, crack soon after. The safest method is to use only new rubbers. Several rubbers can be used before the cost would be as great as that involved in the loss of one can of food, not considering labor.

SELECTING AND PREPARING FOOD

Vegetables should be canned as soon after gathering as possible. The quality of vegetables, as well as the keeping quality, in many instances, is much impaired by their standing. This fact is particularly important in regard to corn, peas and asparagus. If possible, select young and tender products, avoiding those which are dirty. It is wise to sort (or, as we say, grade) vegetables according to certain sizes. This makes possible a more uniformly cooked and a better-looking product. For instance, in the case of beets, it will be difficult to make a nice-looking pack from large and small beets together, and it is probable that either the small beets will be over-cooked or the large ones will be tough. Even where the vegetables are cut in small pieces, as beets and carrots sometimes are, the pieces from smaller-sized vegetables are usually more tender because younger and so will not cook evenly with the pieces of the older. In addition to being graded, some vegetables must be scraped, some peeled, some cut and others treated in various ways, in order to be put into the best shape for canning.

BLANCHING

After the vegetable is prepared, it is boiled for a short time. As this boiling is not sufficient to cook the vegetable, the process is sometimes spoken of as parboiling. The purpose of "blanching" is (though blanching really means "bleaching," or more commonly as "blanching") to give the vegetable some preliminary cooking, which lessens the time in the water bath, and also to cause some shrinkage, which makes possible the packing of large amounts in a jar. "Blanching" is usually done by placing the vegetable in a piece of cheesecloth or a wire basket and plunging it into boiling water for a period of time varying from a few seconds to several minutes, according to the vegetable and its age. Sometimes, as in the case of greens, the blanching is accomplished by steaming instead of boiling.

THE COLD DIP

Since it is important to get the vegetables into the cans as quickly as possible, the vegetables are placed immediately in cold water. This chills them and makes it possible to handle them with much greater ease. The cold dip has the further advantage of setting the color in green vegetables and tends to make them more crisp.

PACKING

The vegetables are packed in the hot jars as quickly as possible, care being taken to arrange them so as to get as large an amount into each jar as possible.

When the jars are packed, salt is added. One teaspoon to one quart of vegetable is used. In the case of many vegetables this amount can be increased to two teaspoons, especially when the vegetables are in small pieces so that a large amount is contained in each can. The cans are then filled to the top with boiling water. Next, the rubbers are placed on the jar, care being taken that no particles of food are under them and that they fit well. The cover is then placed on the jar, and if it is a screw-top jar, the cover is screwed tight, then turned back one-fourth of the way around the jar. This slight loosening allows for the escape of steam while cooking, thereby preventing a breaking of the jar by the expansion of steam. If a jar with a top which is sealed with a clamp is used, the clamp is either left off entirely or left on loosely until after the jar is cooked.

PROCESSING

This is the term given to the cooking of the cans of food in the water bath. The water in which the cans are to be placed should be boiling in the canner before the packing is begun, so that it is certain that the cans of food will not have to stand. As soon as each jar is packed, it is placed on the rack in the canner. It is desirable to have canners' tongs for handling these jars. The jars should be covered with one inch of water. The amount of time necessary for processing vegetables varies with the vegetable concerned. The time of processing is counted from the time that the cans are all in the boiler and the water boiling around them. The following table gives the time of blanching and processing for several of the more commonly canned vegetables (from *Farmers' Bulletin* 839, United States Department of Agriculture):

Food Products	Scald or Blanch Minutes	Time of Processing in Hot-water Bath—Minutes
Asparagus	15	120 (2 hours)
Beans, string	5-10	120 (2 hours)
Beets	5	90 (1½ hours)
Carrots	5	90 (1½ hours)
Corn	5	180 (3 hours)
Greens	15	120 (2 hours)
Peas	5-10	180 (3 hours)
Pumpkin	3	120 (2 hours)
Tomatoes	1½	22

The time of processing shown in the table is for quart jars and for an altitude of not more than 1000 feet above sea level. If the altitude is higher, the time should be increased about fifteen minutes for each 500 feet, because at higher altitudes water boils at a lower temperature.

When the process period is complete, the cans are lifted out and each one sealed as it comes out. The cans are inverted immediately in order to detect leakage. If it should be necessary to put on a new rubber, the can should be processed fifteen minutes more if the can contains vegetables. The cans should be placed where a draft of cold air will not strike them, as a sudden change of temperature may crack them.

Each jar should be wiped off with a wet cloth and labeled with the product and the date.

STORING

Canned goods should be immediately stored in a cool place. It has been proved that if canned products are placed immediately in a cool place they keep better than similar products allowed to stand in a warm place, like the ordinary kitchen, for a few days.

CANNING FRUITS BY THE COLD-PACK METHOD

The main difference between the canning of vegetables and fruits is the addition of sirup or sweetening to fruits in place of salt and water, before processing. It is possible to can fruit without sugar and it is frequently so done when sugar is very high. The time required for processing fruit is less than for most vegetables, as the following table (from *Farmers' Bulletin* 839) shows. In the case of most fruit, the blanching, and hence the cold dip, are omitted:

Fruit	Scald or Blanch Minutes	Time of Processing in Hot-water Bath—Minutes
Blueberries	1½	16
Cherries	1½	16
Currants	1½	16
Pears	1½	20
Plums	1½	16
Raspberries	1½	16
Strawberries	1½	16

The character of the fruit being canned determines the strength or density of the sirup used. There are three types of sirups commonly used. Thin sirup is made with two cups of sugar to four cups of water. This sirup is suitable for canning such fruits as apples, pears and

pineapples. A medium sirup requires three cups of sugar to four cups of water. This is suitable for berries, plums and grapes. A thick sirup is made from four cups of sugar and four cups of water and is used only for very sour fruits or where it is desired to have the fruit border on preserves. All of the sirups are made by bringing the mixtures of sugar and water to the boiling point and being certain that the sugar is actually dissolved.

MILDRED W. WOOD.

WEATHER BUREAU ATTACKS SUPERSTITION ABOUT MOON

One after another, the scientists are knocking old superstitions and beliefs on the head. The latest case in point is a statement issued by the United States Weather Bureau, showing that there is no reasonable ground for belief in a "wet" or a "dry" moon.

For many generations it has been held as a portent of rain if the horns of the new moon tip downward.

"Near the equator," says the statement, "the position of the young moon never makes an angle of more than 30 degrees with the horizon, and it is generally in an even more horizontal position, so that in a part of the world notorious for heavy rainfall, the moon is, according to the proverb, a 'dry' one."

Everybody pays the penalty of peeping through keyholes.

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JEFFERSON GRANGE SECRETARY
HAS RECORD OF LOYAL SERVICE

Mrs. Annie E. Martin has served Jefferson Grange, No. 314, as its efficient secretary for a quarter of a century. The Grange meets at Eldersville, which is 12 miles from her home.

In response to a request for a little account of her work in the Grange, Mrs. Martin said:

"Jefferson Grange was organized August 7, 1874, with thirty charter members. I joined in 1892. At that time



MRS. ANNIE E. MARTIN

there were only a few members and most of them were old. It was the custom to hold the meetings at the homes of members. We would have dinner and then conduct the business of the Grange during the afternoon.

"Some said they would join if we secured a hall and held the meetings in the evening. So in 1911 we began to meet in the P. O. S. of A. hall at Eldersville. Our Grange then took on new life, until now we have 103 members.

"Our Grange has never been dormant. We have met regularly twice each month and only three times have we failed to be represented at the state meeting.

"I have been secretary for 25 years, and the first 19 years I never missed a meeting, driving over mud roads in all kinds of weather. I have also attended nearly all Pomona meetings."

Jefferson Grange is noted for the excellence of its literary programs and it has many talented musicians on its rolls. It is also loyal and steadfast in all Grange principles and endeavors.

MRS. WM. D. PHILLIPS.

TOBACCO

LOOK HERE! Five pounds extra good mild smoking tobacco, 75c. Pipe free! Chewing, 5, \$1.00. Quality guaranteed. FARMER'S CLUB, 200, Hazlet, Kentucky.



Just-L-Gon Collie Kennels, Dillsburg, Pa.

COLLIES.—Quality puppies, pedigreed, farm raised, easy to train; the child's beautiful playmate, the wife's protector, the farmer's hired man.

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Coope Supplied Free A FEW REFERENCES Daily Returns

Agricultural Departments—Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Penna. State College, State College, Penna.; New York State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I.; New Jersey Experimental Station, New Brunswick, N. J.; Norfolk County Agricultural School, Walpole, Mass.; Chatham & Phenix National Bank, W. 14th Street, N. Y.

ALL COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

GRANGE PICNIC SPEAKERS

It is good policy for Granges desiring to hold picnics to make arrangements well in advance for a speaker. The Grange holding the picnic should furnish transportation to and from the grounds for the speaker, besides making prompt settlement for expenses.

Following is a list of speakers approved by the Grange:

John H. Light, State Lecturer, Lebanon, R. D. 1, G. H. Dewey, State Master, Gaines, John A. McSparran, Past Master, Furness, Howard G. Eisman, State Deputy, East Springfield, W. F. Hill, Past Master, Huntingdon, William Armstrong, Executive Committee, Dallas, R. H. Fullerton, Executive Committee, Edinburg, Harry H. Pratt, Executive Committee, West Chester, 211 S. Walnut St., Fred Bronckman, Secretary, Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Roland N. Benjamin, Overseer, Towanda, R. D. 4.

Rev. G. W. Hatch, Chaplain, Mount Union, C. H. Dildine, State Deputy, Orangeville, W. R. Tucker, State Deputy, Cambridge Springs, P. B. Talbott, State Deputy, North Blenheim, Hon. Allan D. Miller, Legislative Committee, Susquehanna, R. M. Day, Legislative Committee, Washington, Pa., Dr. C. C. Rankin, West Chester, Dr. J. M. Yetter, Strasburg, Ruppert Finance Committee, Akron, Dr. Hannah McK Lyons, Home Economics Committee, Boyertown Building, 1213 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Mrs. Jennie Rodgers, Wallingford, Mrs. Georgia Piolet, Home Economics Committee, Bedford, Mrs. W. D. Phillips, Home Economics Committee, Bedford, Mrs. W. D. Phillips, Home Economics Committee, Washington, Pa., R. D., Hon. Frank Moore, Rome, John S. Dale, Finance Committee, State College, Hon. Louis Piolet, Wysox, C. M. Grims, State Deputy, Smock, J. B. Melzel, State Deputy, Bolling Springs, C. R. Bagenstose, State Deputy, Mohrsville, E. B. Dorsett, Past Lecturer, Mansfield, R. P. Kester, Past Lecturer, Pennsylvania Farmer, Philadelphia, Prof. T. I. Mairs, State College, Prof. R. G. Bressler, State College, Dr. H. A. Surface, Selinsgrove, M. B. Orr, State Deputy, Mercer, R. D., J. B. W. Stiff, Steward, Ralphston, M. A. Spleen, Gate Keeper, Ridgway, J. C. Roberts, State Deputy, Bedford, G. B. Wachob, State Deputy, Du Bois, H. M. Goodenham, Patton, Isaac S. Gross, State Deputy, Plumsteadville, Charles Townsend, State Deputy, West Chester, Leslie I. Bolton, State Deputy, Holtwood, Hon. Kenzie S. Bageshaw, Hollidaysburg, R. D. 2, Prof. James S. Grim, Kutztown.

When we stand before the monuments of the Caesars or pause at the tomb of Napoleon, we are reminded that in the past mankind has been too prone to erect monuments and pay homage to imperial ambition and lust for worldly power, forgetting that when we come to the end of material things, pomp and splendor are but dust and ashes.

"Today, around this memorial, we are reminded that service alone endures, gathering lustre through the ages, and the Grange desires to testify that the hour has come when we must give more emphasis to the deeds of those who have given their lives for mankind. So in loving memory of a great worker, and on behalf of a mighty organization with sixty years of service behind it and an unlimited future before it, I formally dedicate this monument in the name of Oliver Hudson Kelley, the Founder of the Grange."

Many members of the Grange from Pennsylvania attended the dedication ceremonies. Rock Creek cemetery is the place of burial of William Saunders and J. R. Thompson, while John Trimble is buried in Oak Hill cemetery. All three are numbered among the Founders of the Grange.

Arrangements have been made by the National Grange for placing Vermont marble markers of appropriate size over these graves. A sheaf of wheat and a plow will be engraved on the capstone of each marker, together with the words: "One of the Seven Founders of the National Grange."

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MEMORIAL TO "FATHER" KELLEY
IS DEDICATED AT WASHINGTON

(Concluded from page 7.)

impressive, shall stand this stone, emblematical of the simple virtues, the beautiful character, the strong soul and the great heart of the Brother who has gone.

"As Master of the National Grange, on behalf of our great fraternity and its membership scattered across the continent, I accept from you, Brother Landvoigt, first secretary to Father Kelley, administrator of the Kelley estate and the sole surviving intimate of the Kelley household,—the deed to the Kelley burying plot here in Rock Creek cemetery. I accept from you this monument and pledge to you that as long as this Order exists, this plot of ground and this monument shall be kept in sacred memory and shall have tender, perpetual care.

"When we stand before the monuments of the Caesars or pause at the tomb of Napoleon, we are reminded that in the past mankind has been too prone to erect monuments and pay homage to imperial ambition and lust for worldly power, forgetting that when we come to the end of material things, pomp and splendor are but dust and ashes.

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to the team play developed in raising money for the fund. Originally there was some opposition to the project in the county, but it evaporated, and now that Washington County's quota has been raised, pride of achievement is manifest among the members, and the work of boosting the Grange continues.

Lousy Hens and Chickens

can't lay or grow properly. Lice and mites kill thousands. We have discovered a sure method of getting rid of them. No dusting. No spraying. No handling. Just drop one of our Sure Death Tablets in each gallon of drinking water or milk. All vermin disappear in a few days. Is also valuable tonic and conditioner. Safe Economical. Harmless. Does not affect eggs or flesh. Fine for baby chicks, turkeys and pigeons. Used on our own flocks for years. Now offered you on basis of satisfaction or money back. Generous package containing 150 tablets, postpaid \$1. cash or C. O. D. Valuable bulletins on poultry diseases and feeding problems free with order. Agents wanted. Brindale Poultry Farm, R. 1, Hamburg, N. Y.

Prevention First! Gapes
Are Preventable!

Hen-Cura Gape Cure prevents this fatal disease by destroying the condition that produces it.

Has been used successfully for the past ten years. 25c boxes; 50c, 1/2 lb.; \$1.00, 1 lb. Postage paid.

LEWIS B. RIGLER
5028 Hawthorne St., Frankford,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Raise Guinea Pigs

for me. I buy all you raise. No experience needed. Big profits. Pay better than chickens. Write for particulars and contract.

J. C. CORFANTY
Box 3 Tenafly, N. J.

WE WANT ALL YOUR WHITE AND BROWN EGGS

U. L. MELONEY, Inc. 172 Duane St., N. Y. City

CHICKS 7c. UP, C. O. D., delivery guaranteed. Write for feeding system that raised 90-95% to maturity year after year. C. M. LAUDER, Box 41, McAllisterville, Pa.



SQUAB BOOK FREE
Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions. Write at once for free 40-page book beautifully printed in colors telling how to do it. You will be surprised. PINEBUSH and SQUAB CO. 158 N. St., Melrose Highlands, Mass.

A Message to the
Stock Owner

If horses and cows could talk, they would beg you for

Blackman's Medicated LICK-A-BRIK

They need it daily—just as you need salt with meals. Being medicated, it tones and conditions, keeping them healthy and vigorous. **STOCK LICK IT—STOCK LIKE IT.**

So Simple, So Easy. Drop Brick in feed box—they doctor themselves

BLACKMAN STOCK REMEDY CO. Chattanooga, Tennessee

Washington Leads With New Granges

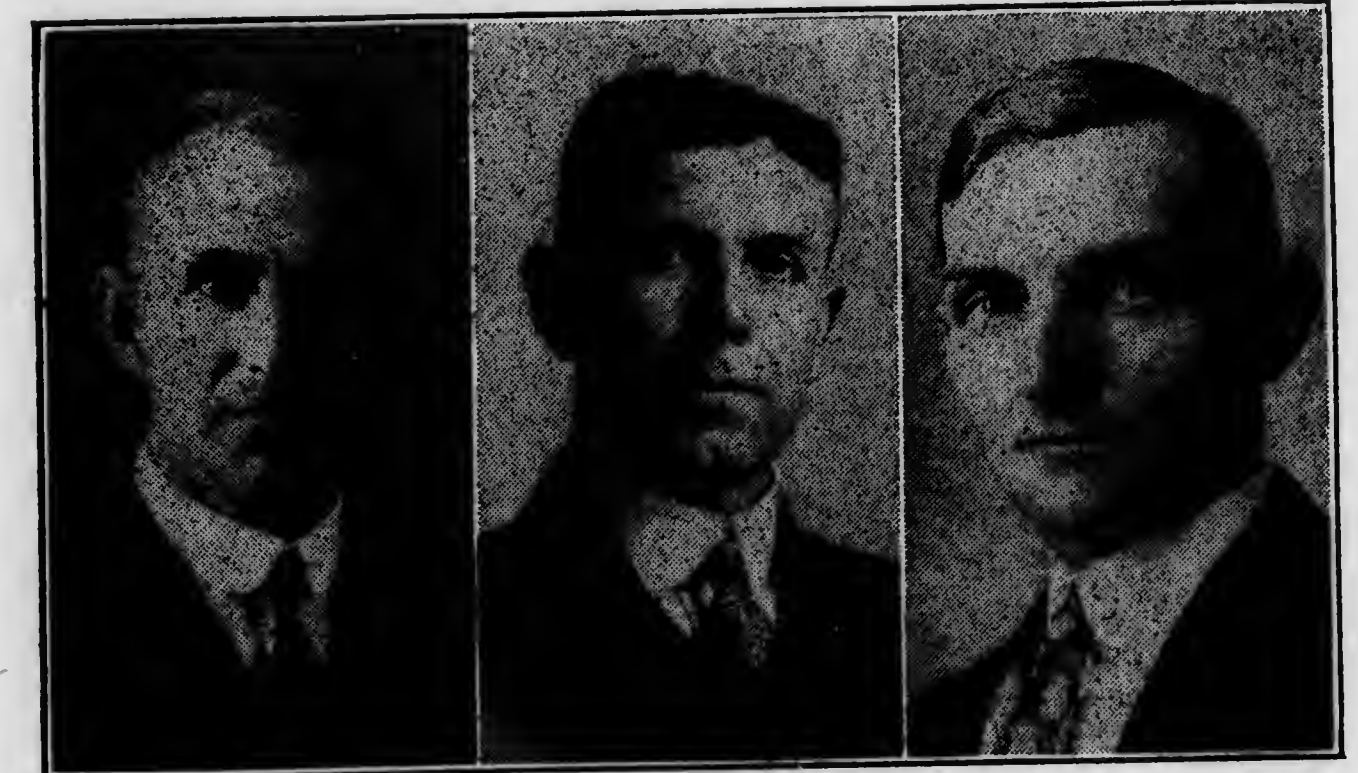
THE STATE of Washington, with seven new Subordinate Granges, led the rest of the country in organizing work for the quarter ending June 30, according to the official statement of C. M. Freeman, Secretary of the National Grange. The total number of Subordinate Granges organized during the quarter was 29. Pennsylvania was credited with two Subordinate Granges, organized during the quarter. Pennsylvania led in the number of Juvenile Granges organized, getting 10 of the 37 established in the country as a whole. The complete statement issued by Secretary Freeman follows:

ORGANIZED—SUBORDINATE	
California	2
Colorado	2
Idaho	3
Indiana	2
Kansas	2
Maryland	1
Ohio	1
Oklahoma	2
Oregon	2
Pennsylvania	2
Washington	7
Wisconsin	1
Total	29

ORGANIZED—POMONA	
Oklahoma	1
Oregon	1
Washington	1
Total	3

ORGANIZED—JUVENILE	
California	1
Idaho	1
Illinois	1
Michigan	5
New York	4
Ohio	8
Oregon	2
Pennsylvania	10
Rhode Island	1
Washington	4
Total	37

RE-ORGANIZED—SUBORDINATE	
Colorado	2
Maine	1
Michigan	1
Ohio	2
Oregon	1
Washington	1
Total	8



TRIO OF WELL-KNOWN POMONA MASTERS

Left to right: Kenzie S. Bagshaw, Blair County; J. Glenn Crumb, Crawford County, and Furman H. Gyger, Chester and Delaware Counties.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER
WINS LEGAL BATTLE

An interesting legal case was terminated at the last session of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania when the court, in an opinion handed down by Justice Schaffer, decided that John L. Stewart, an appointee of Governor Pinchot, was entitled to continue as a member of the Public Service Commission, notwithstanding efforts of the Governor to oust him.

Stewart, who was formerly a member of the faculty of Lehigh University, was appointed to the Public Service Commission by Governor Pinchot in November, 1923. The Senate, at the session of 1925, did not act on the appointment.

After adjournment, the Governor, on May 4, 1925, issued a new commission to Stewart, reading "until the end of the next session of the Senate."

But in the meantime, the Governor found fault with Commissioner Stewart because of his vote in the Philadelphia Rapid Transit case. Since the Supreme Court had ruled in the case of Bann and Shelby that the Governor could not dismiss a Public Service Commissioner who had been confirmed by the Senate, the

Governor planned to drop Stewart by the simple expedient of not sending his name to the Senate for confirmation. What the outcome would have been if the Governor would have dismissed Stewart, who had not been confirmed, is an interesting question.

However, at the special session of the Legislature, last winter, the senate took note of Stewart's appointment by the Governor, notwithstanding that it was not officially notified of the same, and confirmed him for the term, ending July 1, 1931.

Thereupon, ouster proceedings were instituted by the Governor through the Attorney General's Department, with the result already mentioned.

This case, together with that of Bann and Shelby, whom the Governor unsuccessfully tried to remove from office, definitely establishes the fact that the Governor is merely the agent of the legislature in appointing members of the Public Service Commission.

The Public Service Company law, however, provides that commissioners may be removed for cause, but not until charges have been brought against them and they have been given an opportunity to defend themselves.

KEEP HEIFERS GROWING.

A great many heifers on pasture are looking thin. They should receive some grain daily to keep them growing throughout the summer. Heifers that go into winter quarters in a thin condition may be stunted, and it is more expensive to grow them out than the heifers that have been kept in a fair condition of flesh throughout the summer.

There are many troubles that you can not cure with the Bible and the hymn-book, but which you can cure with perspiration and a breath of fresh air. — Beecher.

Resolutions of Respect

Under this heading will be printed resolutions adopted by Granges, for which a charge of 2 cents per word will be charged, cash to accompany copy.

DUBBS

WHEREAS, Worthy Brother Harley Wilbert Dubbs, for four years a faithful and efficient officer of this Grange, has passed from time to eternity;

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved wife, brother and sister; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, be spread upon the minutes of our Grange, and published in GRANGE NEWS.

JOHN W. MCCREARY,
SARA E. GLASS,
DOROTHY G. MCCREARY,
Committee.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, be spread upon the minutes of our Grange, and published in GRANGE NEWS.

MRS. S. S. BODEN,
MRS. W. F. AMENT.

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY
PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per set (13)	\$3.50
Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per dozen	3.25
Manuals—5th Degree, per set of 9	2.75
Juvenile Grange Manuals, set of 13	2.75
Grange Seals	4.50
Digest	.45
Constitution By-Laws	.10
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.10
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.50
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.70
Secretary's Record Book	.70
Treasurer's Account Book	.70
Blank Reports, Subordinate Granges to Pomona, per hundred	.60
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.60
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	3.25
Roll Book	.60
Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Notice of Arrearage, per hundred	.40
Notice of Suspension, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Treasurer's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Order on Treasurer, per hundred	.40
Trade Cards, per hundred	.50
Demit Cards, each	.01
Withdrawal Cards, each	.01
Better Degree Work, by S. H. Holland	1.50
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.10
Book of Patriotic Plays, Tableaux and Recitations	.25
Humorous Recitations, Poetry and Prose	.25
Floor Work of Fifth Degree (Ranklin)	.25
A Brief History of the Grange Movement in Pennsylvania, by W. F. Hill	.50

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

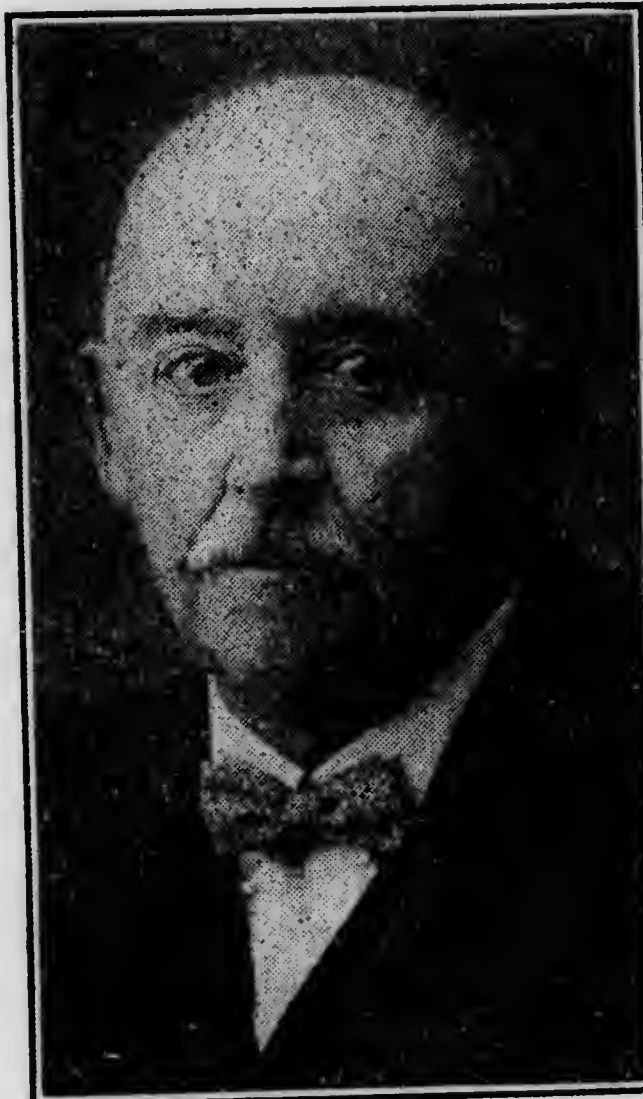
Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,
FRED BRENNEMAN, Secretary,
Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

The Record of Grange Service Achieved by Kocher Family

IN CALLING the roll of the loyal and devoted Grange families of Luzerne County, the Kocher clan deserves a place right up in the front rank. Lewis D. Kocher, who died more than twenty years ago, was one of the leading spirits in the Grange movement in the county from the very start. But he was no more devoted to the principles of the Order than was his good wife, Lucy Ann, whose memory is held in loving remembrance by the older generation of Grange members in the county.

Their son, L. H. Kocher, of Alderson, whose photograph is shown herewith, has served continuously as the secretary of



L. H. KOCHER

Beaver Run Grange, No. 813, during the past thirty-nine years.

It was in the spacious parlor of the sixteen-room house of the elder Kocher that Pomona Grange, No. 44, of Upper Luzerne and Southern Wyoming, was organized, about thirty-five years ago.

Until comparatively recent years, this was the home of Pomona and practically all its meetings were held there. Those who attend these meetings in the days before the automobile revolutionized travel affirm that the Kocher homestead on such occasions resembled a miniature fair.

People drove many miles to attend these gatherings, and they knew that when they would arrive at their desti-

nation they would be given a cordial welcome and that there would be full and plenty for man and beast.

Most of the Masters of the Pennsylvania State Grange, together with such sterling crusaders as the late Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer of the National Grange, and J. T. Ailman, Secretary of the State Grange, at one time or another enjoyed the hospitality of the Kocher family, and the memory of these visits is still cherished by those who remain.

Lewis D. Kocher, the father, was so much interested in the work of the Grange that he built a hall, adjoining his house, which for many years he rented to Beaver Run Grange at a rental of ten dollars per annum. The Grange still holds its meetings in this hall.

The ancestors of the Kocher family came to America from Holland during the first half of the Eighteenth century, settling near Philadelphia, and later locating in Northampton County. Stephen Kocher, the grandfather of L. H. Kocher, settled in the neighborhood of Harveys Lake, Luzerne County about ninety years ago. He hewed his farm out of the virgin forest.

The house shown in the picture was built by Lewis D. Kocher, in 1876, and it was in this building that the Pomona Grange was organized.

L. H. Kocher and wife have two daughters. One lives on an adjoining farm, while the other is the wife of a farmer of Wyoming County. True to the family tradition, they are all loyal members of the Grange.

FRED BRENNMAN.

MASTER OF NATIONAL GRANGE COMMENDS DORMITORY PROJECT

L. J. Taylor, Master of the National Grange, has taken a lively interest in the campaign that the Granges of Pennsylvania are conducting for funds for the building of a dormitory for girls at State College. In a letter to one of the members of the State College Memorial Committee, Mr. Taylor says:

"For more than three years I have watched with great interest the efforts of the Pennsylvania State Grange to raise sufficient funds to provide a proper dormitory for girls on the grounds of your agricultural college.

"I trust that these efforts will be crowned with success. It will be a beautiful monument to the loyalty of the Grange and a type of service for agriculture which will live after the donors are forgotten.

"If the Granges in your State will but appreciate this opportunity for service, and will make a strenuous, continuous drive during the summer months for contributions, holding socials, entertainments, and accepting subscriptions for

the cause, I certainly feel that their efforts will be successful."

Aside from individual subscriptions, the biggest single factor in raising funds for the dormitory project has been the State Grange Cook Book, compiled by Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons and the other members of the Home Economics Committee.

Ten thousand copies of this book have been sold by the Subordinate Granges of the State, while another edition of 5,000 copies is ready for distribution. All the profits from the sale of the book go into the dormitory fund.

Granges desiring copies of this book should address their orders to Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, 2127 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa. When ordering books in bulk, the price is 45 cents per copy. The plan is that the Granges should sell the books at retail for 75 cents per copy and turn in the profit to the dormitory fund.

Mrs. Clara Dewey, Waterford, Pa., composed a song entitled "The Beautiful Hills," which she is selling at 30 cents per copy. The profits accruing from the sale of the song go into the dormitory fund. Orders for the song should be sent direct to Mrs. Dewey at the address above given.

A HARD-HEADED MAN

"That fellow Jones is a hard-headed man," remarked Brown.

"That so?" asked Smith.

"Yes," replied Brown. "Why, he could read a patent medicine almanac and not have a solitary symptom of some disease."

OCEANS OF OIL

Figures published by the United States Bureau of Mines for the first five months of 1926 show that the total domestic consumption plus export of petroleum products was approximately 350,000,000 barrels during the period named.

Eliminating an item of about 8,300,000 barrels, destroyed by fire in California, the normal consumption of petroleum products from January 1 to May 31 has been about 342,000,000 barrels, or about eight per cent higher than for the corresponding period of 1925. Gasoline consumption in the same period increased 21 per cent.

Based on the percentages of the last two years, it is estimated that the total consumption of petroleum products this year will be about 892,000,000 barrels.

What would the old time whalers have said if they had been handed an order for so much oil in a single year?

MISUNDERSTOOD

A young Irishman who had married a woman better educated than himself was fond of telling about her accomplishments.

"My wife can speak five languages," he bragged to an acquaintance.

"She's a linguist," remarked the other.

"What did you say?" sharply demanded the Irishman.

"I said she was a linguist," explained the acquaintance.

"Say that word again in the presence of me wife," replied the Irishman manfully, "and I'll smash the nose in yer face!"

PATRONS OF PENNSYLVANIA

DO YOU NEED PAINT



LET US SEND YOU OUR PAINT BOOK. It will tell you all you want to know about paint and painting—WHY SOME PAINTS chalk and fade or scale off in a short time and HOW TO OVERCOME these difficulties and secure the BEST RESULTS at the LOWEST POSSIBLE COST.

We Can Save You One-half Your Paint Bills

In buying the INGERSOLL PAINTS, you pay ONLY THE FACTORY COST for the actual Paint furnished. YOU SAVE MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS. The Dealer or Supply House may offer you a Paint at our price, but THEY CANNOT GIVE YOU OUR QUALITY OF PAINT AT OUR PRICE as they charge you in ADDITION to the value of the Paint furnished, the expensive cost of selling method and middlemen's profits. Dealers can offer you low-priced Paints ONLY AT THE EXPENSE OF QUALITY OF PAINT FURNISHED. DON'T USE CHEAP PAINT offered by Dealers and Supply Houses. Any saving made in first cost WILL BE LOST MANY TIMES OVER in the expense of FREQUENT REPAINTING. THE INGERSOLL PAINT will give you LONG YEARS of satisfactory service and LOOK WELL all the time.

Ingersoll Mixed Paints

have held the official endorsement of the Grange for 52 years

We can refer you to pleased customers in your neighborhood. We make it easy for you to buy paint direct from the mill. The book will tell you the quantity needed. The order will reach us over night, and the paint will be on the way to you in twenty-four hours. Let us send you our FREE DELIVERY PLAN. Send your address for a beautiful set of Sample Color Cards and our Paint Book. We mail them FREE.

—The Editor of this paper recommends INGERSOLL'S PAINTS—

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS

No. 234 FLYMOUTH STREET BROOKLYN, NEW YORK
The Oldest Ready-Mixed Paint House in America. Established 1842



VOL. XXIII

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER, 1926

No. 6

Grange Leadership Conference is Replete With Fine Features

Every Section of State Represented at Centre Hall Gathering. Attendance is Larger than During Any Previous Year

WHEN the Grange Leadership Conference adjourned at Centre Hall a year ago, the feeling was general that it would be very difficult to get up anything of a similar nature and make it better. But when this year's conference, which was held at the same place, broke up, the verdict of competent critics was that the success achieved last year had been surpassed.

The conference, which was conducted jointly by the Pennsylvania State Grange, the Centre County Pomona Grange, and Pennsylvania State College, was in session from August 17 to 20, inclusive.

Every day was a red letter day, crammed full of practical instruction and inspiration for Grange workers. It was not the purpose to simply entertain those who attended, but to give them the kind of instruction that would better fit them for the work of leadership in their respective Granges and communities. This plan was adhered to throughout, although there was an occasional number thrown in to keep everybody in good humor and to keep the mental machinery of the delegates well lubricated.

Following the arrangement of last

year, four outstanding leaders of the Grange from outside the State, one for each day, appeared on the program. These Grange leaders were as follows: Charles M. Gardner, Past Master of the Michigan State Grange; Mrs. S. L. Strivings, Master of the N. S. State Grange, and Hon. John C. Cham, Past Master of the Michigan State Grange, and now a member of Congress. Both Mr. Gardner and Mrs. Stockman participated in the conference of last year, but they are so competent and well grounded in Grange work that they would have no difficulty in interesting

the same audience for an unlimited number of times.

Various members of the faculty of State College, headed by Prof. W. R. Gordon, rural life representative, made a splendid contribution to the success of the conference. Besides Professor Gordon, members of the faculty who participated were: R. G. Bressler, vice-president of the School of Agriculture; J. Bracken, who specializes in landscape gardening; C. E. Fox, a specialist in co-operative work; Miss Ruth Patrick, home economics; E. H. Rohrbeck, an instructor in agricultural extension, besides F. B. Bennett, principal of the Spring Mills Vocational School.

The big contribution of the Centre County Pomona Grange consisted in furnishing the grounds, tents, and equipment, together with the building in which the sessions of the conference were held, in addition to doing everything possible to make the delegates comfortable.

Special emphasis was placed upon music in arranging the program for the conference. This part of the program was in charge of Miss Mabel Rich, of the educational department of the Victor Talking Machine Company. She proved herself a very competent instructor, giving a lecture and demonstration on each of the four days. Her aim was to teach the fundamental things about music and to give the delegates something to take back home with them.

Prof. Gordon gave valuable lectures and demonstrations each day on how to present plays at Grange and community meetings, costume design, stage scenery, lighting effects, etc.

Prof. Bressler featured games and stunts, outlining programs for both indoor and outdoor meetings, while Prof. Bennett gave a lecture and demonstration on playground equipment. Prof. Bracken's subject was, "How to Improve the Grounds about your Hall."

(Continued on page 7.)



SNAPPED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE MEMORIAL TO OLIVER HUDSON KELLEY AT WASHINGTON

Left to right: J. C. Marquis, one of the officers of Potomac Grange, No. 1; J. J. Queally; Sherman J. Lowell, Past Master of the National Grange, and recently appointed to the Tariff Commission; L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange; B. John Black, Past Master, Maryland State Grange; Governor R. P. Robinson, of Delaware, Treasurer of the National Grange; W. H. Landvoigt, executor of the Kelley estate; P. H. Dewey, Master, Pennsylvania State Grange; S. L. Strivings, Master, New York State Grange, and A. M. Loomis, Assistant to the Washington Representative, and Master of Potomac Grange.



RESIDENCE OF L. H. KOCHER, WHICH WAS FOR MANY YEARS THE HOME OF POMONA GRANGE NO. 44

PENNSYLVANIA BANKERS MAKE ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL TOUR

A party consisting of thirty-five members of the agricultural committee and other officers of the State Bankers' Association made an auto tour through the farming section of Northwestern Pennsylvania during the third week of August.

In each of the counties visited, Centre, Clearfield, Jefferson, Clarion, Erie, and Crawford, the visitors were entertained by the local county bankers' association.

The party was piloted by E. K. Hibshman, assistant to the president of State College, who has steered the bankers on similar tours in other years through different parts of the State.

A visit to the Cook Forest, which contains the largest stand of virgin white pine east of the Rock Mountains, was one of the features of the tour, as was the visit to the lake shore district of Erie County.

The tourists first stopped at the farm of former State Representative Thomas Beaver, a son of Governor Beaver, near Bellefonte, where a sweet clover pasture was inspected. In Clearfield County an orchard and storage cellar near Woodland made a favorable impression. The farm of Levi Gearhart showed the success met with bull and boar associations and pig club efforts on the Gearhart farm.

Then came an orchard spraying demonstration on the farm of Frank Hahne, near Luthersburg. How a group of boys near Brookville are raising draft-type horses to weigh a ton each at five years was cause for more than ordinary interest. The boys paraded their colts for the benefit of the visitors.

The following day the bankers saw the purebred Guernsey herd and green house of S. C. Beeman. Co-operative potato spraying, a ton litter, and special pasture demonstrations were observed on the J. M. Hindman farm in Clarion County, and then came the visit to the Cook Forest, which is partly located in this county.

Then came the farm of L. B. Carter, with its fine Jersey cattle, near Union City, and over the line in Erie County the first stop was on the farm of G. A. Dewey, near Waterford.

A tour of the grape section was preceded by a stop at the W. F. VanBuskirk farm to see raspberry roguing demonstrated, together with the effects of de-budding apple trees. The grape industry was a revelation to most of the tourists,

and a close study of it was made on the farm of George Bostwick.

Upon entering Crawford County, the party inspected a condensed milk plant at Cambridge Springs, after which they went to the farm of R. C. Jackson to examine the dairy herd and the results of cow-testing work. The tour ended at Conneaut Lake.

TREATMENT FOR SEED WHEAT ADVISED

Reports to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture indicate that there has been an usual amount of bunt, or stinking smut, this year in wheat fields in southern sections of the State. In the last three years the number of ears of Lancaster County wheat which graded smutty at the terminal markets increased from 6 to 20 per cent.

Farmers who produce smut infected wheat suffer a double loss—in both production and price. Dockage on account of smut, the minimum for which is 6 cents, may run as high as 12 cents per bushel. The presence of smut necessitates the washing and scouring of some other treatment of wheat before the grain can be made into a good grade of flour. Local mills not equipped for treating smutty wheat will not purchase it, for bread made from the flour is dark and has a pungent odor.

In contrast with loose smut, which appears conspicuously in the heads just before ripening, bunt, or stinking smut, is not noticeably present until threshing time when short fat kernels filled with a brown powder with an offensive odor are found. These kernels are readily broken in threshing and the powder, which is the spores of the organism causing the disease, is scattered among the healthy grains. Treatment for the control of stinking smut is so simple that no farmer can afford not to apply it to his seed wheat.

An application of copper carbonate dust is perhaps the cheapest and easiest method of treatment. Besides, there is no danger of impairing the germinating quality of the wheat and the work may be done at leisure time. The wheat and copper carbonate at the rate of 2 to 3 ounces of dust to each bushel of grain are put into a barrel or churn and, after thoroughly mixing by shaking, rolling or turning until every kernel is coated with dust, the seed is ready to be sown or it can be kept in bags until needed.

Also, treatments with mercury-chlorophenol or formaldehyde are efficient for the control of the disease. The so-called hot water method, which may be used but is not recommended for stinking smut, is the only way to free seed from loose or field smut. Circulars describing stinking smut and the hot water method of treatment may be had from the Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, or from the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

KEEP THE BARN SANITARY

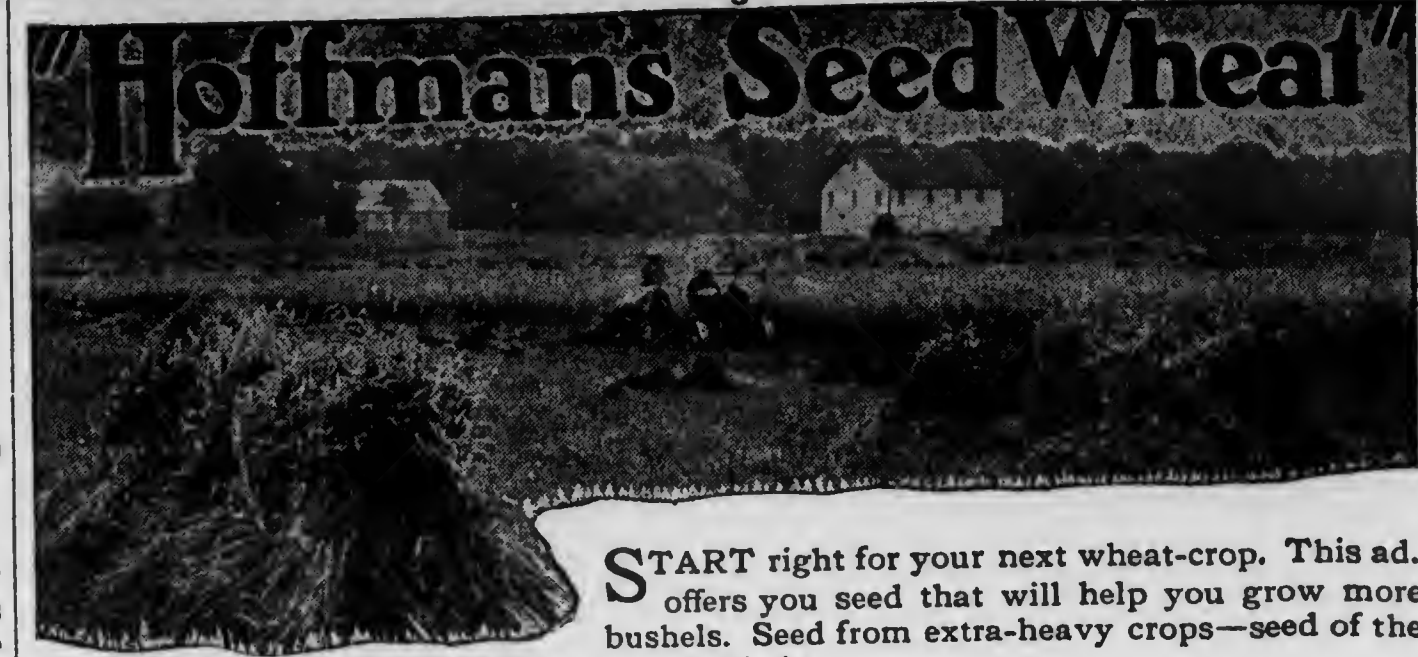
Diseases among dairy cattle may be held in check largely through the application of the principles of hygiene and sanitation in and around the dairy barn.

There are a lot of old-fashioned barns that could be greatly improved by putting in a few windows and by providing proper ventilation. Sunlight and fresh air are great disinfectants. Besides, a cow does not relish living in a dungeon any more than a human being does. The same holds true of horses and other domestic animals.

A GOOD TESTIMONIAL

A grateful woman in a Pennsylvania town wrote the vendors of a patent medicine:

"Four weeks ago I was so run down that I could not spank the baby. After taking three bottles of your Elegant Elixir I am now able to thrash my husband in addition to my other household work. God bless you!



3 FAVORITE VARIETIES:

(See Catalog for full details)

"Leap's Prolific" A splendid wheat, now used by thousands of our customers. Has proven a reliable heavy yielder for the past 14 years. Extra stouter, strong, stiff straw. Very desirable grain. Does not shell out when handled. Matures early.

"Forward" The newest variety on the list. Hardy and a good yielder. Makes good hard grain. Stiff straw—stands up nicely. Stools well.

"Trumbull" Another fine beardless variety. Grows along, stiff straw. Very good yielder, too. Hardy, early and reliable.

START right for your next wheat-crop. This ad. offers you seed that will help you grow more bushels. Seed from extra-heavy crops—seed of the right varieties.

Many local growers averaged 46 bushels per acre. Mr. Mumma's field (pictured above) made a 51-bushel-per-acre yield this year. Seed from such crops will pay you! And it costs you only 60c to 75c an acre to buy it! Let us explain.

Cleaned Right—Closely Graded—No Weeds

When buying this seed you get only the sound, plump kernels. Every grain counts—and you save seed! And you are sowing no weeds. You get no cockle, rye, garlic, chess or other such impurities—nothing but good, clean sound wheat.

New Catalog and Wheat Samples—FREE

Write today for this free book. You have eight varieties to choose from. Bearded kinds and smooth-chaff kinds. All of them proven reliable yielders. So successful have these wheats been, that many folks now buy new Seed Wheat here each fall, even though they don't change the variety at all. Many of these folks tell us of 5, 8, 10 sometimes more, extra bushels to the acre from this seed. There is something in extra vigor that goes along with it, that makes for better wheat and more of it!

A. H. Hoffman, Inc., Box 85, Landisville, Lancaster Co., Pa.

PATRONS OF PENNSYLVANIA DO YOU NEED PAINT



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Older Farmlands of the Country Show Steadily Increasing Yields

THE THEORY that farms in the older regions of the United States have been worn out has been disproved, the Department of Agriculture has just announced.

The record of the last 40 years, it is stated, shows that most of the increases in crop yield per acre have taken place east of the Mississippi River.

The full text of the Department's statement follows:

Department of Agriculture economists who have been studying the question of the Nation's future food supply have been making an analysis to determine how much the crop yields per acre in this country can be increased with modern agricultural methods.

YIELDS PER ACRE REPORTED INCREASING

Despite common belief to the contrary, they say, crop yields per acre have been rising slowly in the United States during the past 40 years. In fact, not an inconsiderable part of the increase in the volume of production of important food and feed crops during that period has been due to the gradual rise in acre yields.

Since the population is growing steadily and the lands of good quality, which are easily available for use without reclamation are already employed, the problem of productivity and soil fertility in their relation to our future food supply is becoming of greater importance, the economists point out.

In considering the future trend of acre yields, the economists review past performances. The average yield per acre of corn in the United States has increased 18 per cent since 1885; wheat 17 per cent; oats, 14 per cent; and potatoes, 39 per cent. During the past four decades the combined acreage of corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes has been expanded about 52 per cent, whereas the total production of these crops increased 72 per cent.

The rise in the yield per acre of these crops during the past 40 years has made available annually during the 5-year period 1920-24 about 440,000,000 bushels more of corn, 120,000,000 of wheat, 165,000,000 of oats, and 115,000,000 bushels of potatoes, or in all over 800,000,000 bushels of the farm feed crops more than would have been realized under the yield level prevailing at the beginning of the period.

MOST INCREASES FOUND IN EAST

The economist's study shows that most of the increases in acre yields have occurred in the older farming regions east of the Mississippi River, thus disproving another erroneous theory that farms in the older areas of the United States in general have become worn out. The record of the past four decades indicates that the outstanding increases in yields have been in the North and South Atlantic States, with lesser increases in the East North Central States.

Similar changes have occurred in many portions of the West North Central States where pioneer agricultural methods have disappeared. In the case of corn yields, especially, a marked rise has taken place in the northern portion of the South Atlantic States. In a general way these sections comprise the oldest farming regions in the United States. The soils in these regions have already entered or are now entering the period of permanent use, the pioneer methods of the past century being largely memories only.

Corn yields in the North Atlantic States have increased from 6 to 10 bushels per acre during the past forty years, varying with the State, in the East North Central group from 6 to 12 bushels, and in the northern section of the South Atlantic States, comprising Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina, the in-

crease varies from 9 to 14 bushels per acre. The averages of the quinquennial period, 1885-1889, compared with the averages during the half-decade, 1920-24, in Iowa and Minnesota show, respectively, increases of 8 bushels and 6 bushels per acre.

The record of wheat yields for the several States shows a rise during the period of 5 to 6 bushels per acre in the northeastern portions of the United States. In Ohio and other States in the Ohio Valley there was a marked decrease in the average wheat yields for the period 1920-24, largely the result of unfavorable weather during the first three years of that period.

YIELDS OF WHEAT IN KANSAS

Despite the expansion of the wheat area in Kansas into the semiarid portions of the State, yields have remained practically stationary for the entire 40 years. Yields in Missouri on a considerably expanded wheat area have remained low and practically stationary. Statistics of yield per acre seem to suggest that the southern part of the Corn Belt, as represented by Missouri and eastern Kansas, has lagged behind the northern portions, as represented by Iowa and Illinois, in the development of agricultural practices and soil management methods that tend to raise the acre-yields of the important crops.

In the spring wheat region the continuance of pioneer methods and the continued expansion of wheat production into drier areas have prevented a rise in the State averages. Moreover, the economists point out, since moisture is commonly the limiting factor in crop production in the semiarid portions of the Plains States, it appears probable

that this part of the United States will not experience as much rise in acre yields as is shown by the statistics for the northeastern States and for northwestern Europe.

It appears safe to predict, say the department economists, that developments in coming decades with regard to acre yields will depend, as in the past, to a great extent on the prices of agricultural products. Rising values of food products normally would result in increasing intensification and a higher level of soil productivity through the wider use of better cultivation methods, development of suitable rotations, including the growth of legumes, more efficient use of crop residues and animal manures, greater use of commercial fertilizers, and the more common use of selected seed.

GRANGE STANDS PAT ON IMMIGRATION LAWS

Those who favor a breaking down of the present immigration laws will get no comfort out of the attitude of the National Grange, which thus forcefully declares itself:—"We are absolutely and unqualifiedly opposed to any reopening or to the changing in the slightest respect of the ineligible alien clause of the Federal immigration law."

SHE OVERTOOK HIM

The mild little husband was appealing in court for protection from the large, bony, belligerent and baleful woman who was his wife.

"Let us begin at the beginning," said the judge. "Where did you first meet this woman who has thus abused you?"

The little man shuddered and looked everywhere else but at his wife when he replied:

"I never did, so to say, meet up with her. She just naturally overtook me."

Agriculture Speaks to America

MASTER of human destinies am I, since that far span
When waters parted, and earth lifted up the soggy land,
Emergence, and dried its hills and vales beneath the sun.
'Twas then my reign of Agriculture was on earth begun.
I smiled and grass and grain and fruited herb and tree
Put forth their greenening blades and leaves to smile back at me;
And blossoms blushing pink, and seas of waving golden grain
And every fruited tree bended with burdens for my gain.
Around the frigid poles, where I denied to go,
Men huddled in the frozen huts of icy snow,
With scant subsistence from the roaring, raging sea,
Only the gnarled shrubs and lichens can they get from me.
But in the warmer regions, where I love to reign
There men and women prosper, crowding hill and plain,
And great populous cities rise where'er I furnish food
And clothing and shelter for the thronging multitude.
But where men, thoughtless, rob me of my nutrient soil,
Putting no humus back to share my arduous toil,
I languish, and the earth grows gaunt; the land
Withers and my fertile fields turn into drifting sand;
Men flee before me, cities crumble into dust,
And nations are forgotten that betray my trust,
For I am Agriculture. Whoso'er I reign
The teeming countryside is rich with fruit and grain,
And towering cities rise and factories grow.
And art and literature and music in my footsteps flow.
The history of the world is written on Agriculture's shield,
Since man raked seed in with a stick to get a scanty yield;
The plodding oxen, then prancing horses drew the riding plow,
Until the roaring tractors pull fleets of gang plows now;
Caravans of camels, prairie schooners, railroad trains and motor trace
The wondrous story of my achievements for the human race;
The bloody wars of tribes and nations have been fought for bread,
And when they beat my ploughshares into swords, their requiems were read:
Civilization had its birth with the culture of the soil,
And science, art and literature are builded on my toil;
Who furnish you the blood and sinews for your cities' gain.
Remember Nineveh, and Babylon, and ancient Rome,
Who put their trust in gilded marts, instead of country home.
Lo! I am Agriculture, unless I fruitful reign,
Your boasted cities turn to ashes on my deserted plain.
Rebuild my mutilated forests, foster agricultural art;
Protect my herds, give gold, a fair unstinted part,
Till contented farmers rebuild the countryside apace
And furnish food and shelter, and men to rebuild the race.
Awake, America, awake, your people must be fed,
And heaven gives the power to the land that grows the bread:
For I am Agriculture, where I prosper, nations rise,
When I decline, the proudest people languish and dies.
—Dora H. Stockman, in Michigan Patron.

IT SINGETH LOW IN EVERY HEART

It singeth low in every heart,
We hear it each and all—
A song of those who answer not,
However we may call;
They throng the silence of the breast,
We see them as of yore—
The kind, the brave, the true, the sweet
Who walk with us no more.

'Tis hard to take the burden up
When these have laid it down;
They brightened all the joy of life;
They softened every frown;
But, oh, 'tis good to think of them
When we are troubled sore!
Thanks be to God that such have been,
Although they are no more.

More homelike seems the vast unknown

Since they have entered there;
To follow them were not so hard,
Wherever they may fare;
They cannot be where God is not,
On any sea or shore;
Whate'er betides, Thy love abides,
Our God, forevermore.
—John W. Chadwick.

FARM EQUIPMENT VALUES SHOW IMPROVED CONDITIONS

The Department of Commerce announces that, according to data collected at the annual canvass of manufacturers of farm equipment, the total value of such equipment made in 1925 amounted to \$383,736,736. This is an increase of 18.7 per cent as compared with \$323,367,127 in 1924, and of 5.2 per cent over \$364,854,106 in 1923.

The bureau's summary follows:

The production values for the more important classes of farm equipment for 1925 are as follows: Farm tractors and traction engines, \$120,558,518; harvesting machinery (not including haying machinery), \$28,418,503; machines for preparing crops for market or use (threshers, ensilage cutters, corn huskers, corn shellers, hay presses, feed grinders, etc.), \$27,696,672; plows and listers, \$23,644,833; cultivators and weedeaters, \$17,539,172; haying machinery, \$15,457,022.

Sales of farm equipment by manufacturers for domestic use in 1925 aggregated \$332,845,204, as against \$277,924,547 in 1924; and sales for export in 1925 amounted to \$64,934,212, as against \$51,988,372 in 1924. (The total of the domestic and export sales is not identical with the value of farm equipment manufactured, for the reason that a part of the production of 1924 was sold in 1925, and a part of the production of 1925 was not sold until 1926.)

The number of farm tractors and traction engines manufactured in the United States decreased from 135,210 in 1923 to 119,626 in 1924 but increased to 167,640 in 1925. Grain binders show a decrease in production from 55,731 in 1924 to 42,405 in 1925, together with an increase in sales from 48,323 in the earlier to 61,602 in the later year. Similarly, a decrease from 126,448 in 1924 to 112,299 in 1925 in the number of mowers manufactured was accomplished by an increase from 112,462 to 118,120 in the number sold; and a decrease from 537,595 in 1924 to 516,408 in 1925 in the production of moldboard plows of all types was accompanied by an increase from 558,074 to 577,900 in the sales of such plows.

There have been pronounced increases from year to year since 1922 in the production of corn binders, milking units, and windmills, and since 1923 in the production of house water-supply systems.

The agricultural implement business is a pretty reliable barometer of conditions on the farm. During periods of depression the farmer does not buy any machinery or equipment that he can do without. But just as soon as conditions improve, he begins to buy the things he needs. Judging from the figures quoted above, agriculture is on the mend.

Since we all need forgiveness, it is our first duty to forgive.

Clint on County Grange Leader Makes Ancestral Acres Produce

ONE OF the progressive farmers of the beautiful Nittany Valley is Theodore C. Kryder, Past Master of the Clinton County Pomona Grange. The Kryder farm, which is about 135 acres in extent, with 115 acres under cultivation, is situated several miles from Lock Haven.

The farm is run on the four-year rotation plan, and wheat, corn, oats, hay, and other general crops are produced. Mr. Kryder also keeps a herd of registered Holsteins which averaged 10,000 pounds of milk per cow last year. This was the best record made by any herd in the cow testing association of that section last year. One of the cows of this herd, "Trixy," produced 13,191 pounds of milk during 1925, yielding 438.5 pounds of butterfat. Another cow of this herd gave 13,448 pounds of milk during the year.

There is more milk produced in Clinton County than the local market will absorb, and Mr. Kryder ships his milk to New York.

The sire of the Kryder herd was Sir Inka Prilly Segis Antioch, from the Winterther Farms, Delaware. His name may sound rather presumptuous, but that he came from good stock is attested by the fact that his dam had a record of 25,000 pounds of milk a year. The present herdsire is known as Jennings Farm Jupiter Johanna. That he also is of good pedigree may be gathered from the statement that his dam gave 26.7 pounds of butterfat in a single week.

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The Kryders were among the earliest settlers in the valley of the West Branch. John Kryder, great-great-grandfather of Theodore Kryder, was a soldier in the Revolution. As early as 1778 he was settled on a farm about five miles west of Lewisburg, but he and his family were driven out by the Indians in the



THE KRYDER FARM HOME

"Big Runaway" of 1778, when practically all the settlers of the region were compelled to flee for their lives. When the Indian menace was removed, he settled on a farm south of Millheim, Centre County. One of his sons, Jacob Kryder, lived on a farm in Penn's Valley. He was commissioned as an associate judge of Centre County on December 10, 1827, and served for many years. One of the family heirlooms is a cane that was presented to him by Andrew Jackson, who was then President.

Samuel, a son of Jacob, and grand-

father of Theodore, cleared the Kryder farm about 100 years ago. The substantial house shown in the accompanying picture was erected by him in 1832. It is a log house, plastered and weather-boarded. The original weather-boards are still on the house, and in their neat coat of paint they look as good as new.



A PORTION OF THE DAIRY HERD

Like nearly all the farm houses of that period, the original shingles were shaved by hand and were of virgin white pine. On the south side of the house, the shingles had to be renewed twenty years ago. But on the north side the first

shingles endured until last year, a period of more than ninety years, and when they were torn off they were in better condition than the sawed shingles that were put on the other side of the roof more than seventy years later. There are twelve rooms in the house, with two open fireplaces on the first floor and two on the second.

The house and other buildings are electrically lighted by a plant installed on the farm. This also furnishes power for the washer and other household de-

There is a never-failing spring on the farm and water is pumped into the house by a hydraulic ram that has been in continuous service for forty years. An object of particular interest on the premises is a big dinner bell, which was cast in Philadelphia and brought to Lock Haven by canal boat.

The barn on the Kryder farm measures 48 by 90 feet, but the spacious mows are often not large enough to hold the crops produced on the place.

Mr. Kryder's parents were members of the Grange, while he and his wife,

FRED BRECKMAN.



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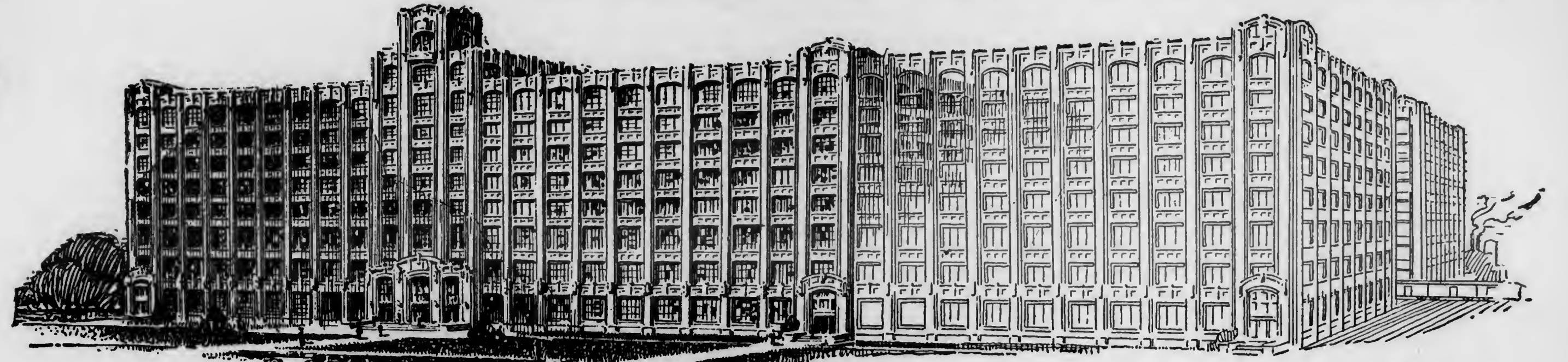
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WE want every reader of this paper to at least learn the advantages and the economy in buying from Ward's everything for the Home, the Farm and the Family.

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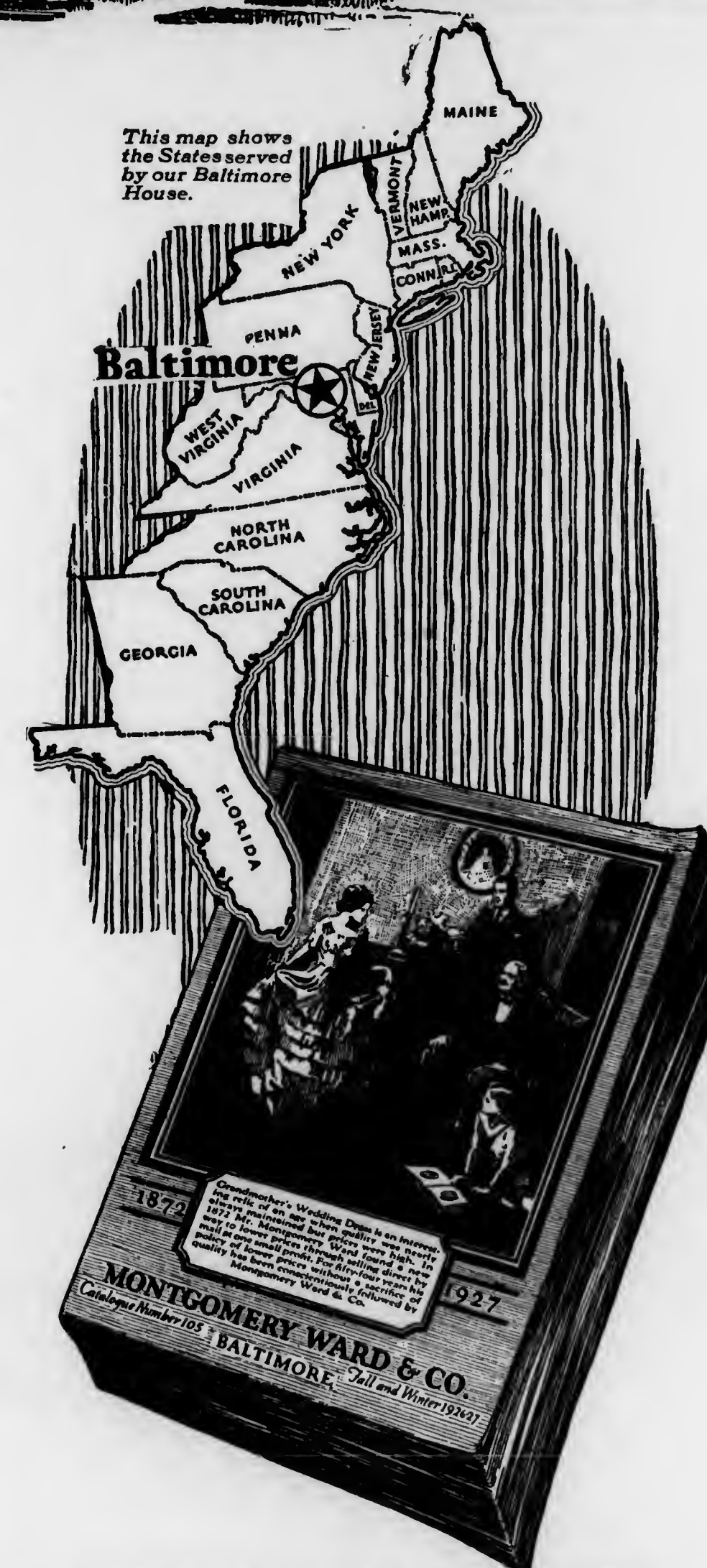
Why, during last year, did 500,000 new customers start sending their orders to Ward's; and this year again 500,000 more new customers are turning to Ward's.

There are four reasons—four great advantages that will mean very much to you.

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DR. T. C. ATKESON RESIGNS AS WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

Dr. T. C. Atkeson, who has been Washington Representative of the National Grange during the past eight years, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on January 1, 1927.

Dr. Atkeson has been in the Grange harness in various capacities for many



DR. T. C. ATKESON

years, and he feels that he is entitled to a well-earned rest. For a quarter of a century he was the master of the West Virginia State Grange, and he served for an extended period as a member of the executive committee of the National Grange.

His long association with the Grange, going back to the early days of the Order, together with his scholarly bent of mind, qualified him peculiarly to write the history of the Grange movement, a substantial volume that appeared about ten years ago. The executive committee of the National Grange has commissioned him to revise this work and bring it up-to-date after he relinquishes his duties at Washington. He also agreed to continue for a time as consulting rep-

resentative and to work in harmony with his successor.

At a meeting of the executive committee, held at Chicago some time ago, resolutions were adopted expressing a sense of deep appreciation for the services rendered by Dr. Atkeson, and his resignation was reluctantly accepted. The resolutions adopted read as follows: "Dr. T. C. Atkeson informed the Executive Committee February last, of his desire to relinquish the position as Washington Representative at an early opportunity. The Committee reluctantly accepts his resignation effective January 1, 1927, and is glad to announce that he has acceded to our request that he continue as consulting representative.

"In accepting this resignation, we desire to testify to our deep sense of appreciation for his services, and to the fact that during the eight years of service as Washington Representative, he has kept the Grange position absolutely free from entangling alliances. He has sought at all times to carry out in good faith the instructions of the National Grange to cooperate with all agricultural organizations working for the best interests of American agriculture, with the result that much beneficial legislation has been enacted and much legislation dangerous to agricultural and national welfare has been defeated.

Resolved, that this statement be spread on the minutes of the meeting and that a copy be sent to Dr. Atkeson, and to the National Grange Monthly for publicity."

Dr. Atkeson was formerly dean of the West Virginia College of Agriculture. He has also been a frequent contributor to farm magazines and periodicals.

He has a fine farm at Buffalo, West Virginia.

CUMBERLAND FARMERS

MAKE WAR ON BARBERRY

Getting rid of barberry is a popular pastime in Cumberland county. Thirty farmers spent a whole day in the Black Abb Springs area near Shippensburg last month putting salt on barberry bushes.

The barberry is the intermediate host for the black stem wheat rust and so permits the rust spores to live over from one year to the next. Removal of the barberry makes a gap in the life cycle of the wheat rust.

Grain dealers furnished the salt, about two tons being spread around 1000 plants, all of which were the result of domestic planting for ornamental purposes about twenty years ago. Many failures of wheat crops have been noted in this community due to rust attacks. In the immediate vicinity of the barberries farmers have been forced to abandon wheat growing, so severe was the rust.

Last year farmers near Carlisle applied salt to a large number of barberries, and inspection of this area recently revealed a 100 per cent kill. On a farm near there a field of wheat was destroyed by rust last year, but wheat in the same field this year showed no injury at all.

COWS NEED REST

Cows due to freshen in the fall should have a rest period of 6 to 8 weeks to put them into a good condition of flesh before freshening. Cows that freshen in a thin condition will never produce what they would if they had been better fitted. The extra milk received later will pay many times for the cost of feed eaten during the rest period.

FIVE NEW COW TESTING

ASSOCIATIONS FORMED

Pennsylvania cow testing associations are growing in number.

New associations have been organized in Indiana, Butler, Erie, and Union counties. Erie has two new associations, one at Wattsburg and another at Water-

ford. The Central Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association has found cow testing so profitable that an additional tester has been employed to take care of the increased work. There are now 45 cow testing groups in the state.

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Have you ever had the experience of trying to sell apples, potatoes and other crops when everyone else was trying to do the same thing?

Markets glutted at harvest time often knock the profits out of a season's efforts.

Why not arrange to store some of your crops so they can be marketed in accordance with demand?

Here's where the concrete storage cellar comes in. Many a farmer who has one can tell you that its total cost was returned to him the first year by being able to take advantage of marketing conditions when they were most favorable.

You can easily build a storage cellar or other concrete improvements on your farm by following a few simple directions. Let us send you a free copy of our booklet "Plans for Concrete Farm Buildings." Write for it today.

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GRANGE LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE IS REPLETE WITH FINE FEATURES

(Continued from page 1.)

Mr. Rohrbach, who is a practical newspaperman, told the delegates how to proceed in furnishing publicity to the press, laying down simple and fundamental rules that are easy of application.

McSPARRAN'S VIEW ON LEADERSHIP

On the afternoon of the first day, John A. McSparran, Past Master of the State Grange, gave a lecture on "Common Sense Rules of Leadership." Emphasizing the need of leadership, he remarked that paradoxical as it might seem, every community already has some kind of leadership, and that if this leadership is of the wrong kind, it serves to drag a community down, rather than to promote its best interests. He also made the point that leadership cannot be merely assumed, but that the right to lead must be earned. He made a sharp distinction between leadership and bossism, declaring that bossism is what we have too frequently witnessed in Pennsylvania politics, while true leadership is often lacking. He cited Lincoln as the ideal type of leader, recalling that he surrounded himself with competent co-workers, even going to the length of taking some of his political enemies into the Cabinet in order to get the kind of helpers that were needed to carry on the work of his administration. One of Mr. McSparran's conclusions was that a leader should delegate work to his helpers and hold them responsible for the faithful performance of it, rather than to try to do all the work himself.

JUVENILE GRANGE WORK

Mrs. Lucy Shumway, of Spring Hill Grange, Bradford County, and Lecturer of her Pomona Grange, discussed the question of the Juvenile Grange in pleasing and instructive fashion. She gave an entertaining account of how she and other children of the community where she grew up had imbibed knowledge of the workings of the Grange without having it explained and clarified, by going to Grange meetings with their parents when they were supposed to be too young to understand much, which led them to conduct mock meetings and ceremonies in her father's silo. She used this to illustrate the wisdom of organizing a Juvenile Grange and giving the children proper guidance and instruction.

Herself the Matron of a Juvenile Grange, she expressed confidence in the possibilities of this department of Grange work, predicting that unlooked for results would often follow. During a discussion of the subject it was brought out that in many instances children view it as an intrusion for members of the Subordinate Grange to come unheralded into the room when the Juvenile Grange is in session.

CONGRESSMAN KETCHAM SPEAKS

Congressman Ketcham made an illuminating address on "Grange Leadership in Public Affairs," a subject he was peculiarly qualified to handle, in view of his experience in public life, in addition to his practical knowledge of the workings of the Grange. His plea was that the Grange should always aim to have a positive and constructive program, calculated to promote the best interests of rural life and the general well-being, and to avoid a merely negative policy, which is content to oppose what others propose to do. He expressed satisfaction concerning the position of leadership attained by the United States among the family of nations by virtue of our material greatness, but he warned that this position of leadership would not be enduring if we placed our reliance on material things alone. He placed character above material possessions, and declared that "A man is great because of what he is, rather than because of what he has." This led him to praise the Grange as a school for the building

of character, asserting that good character, and true aims are essential in the development of the right type of leadership.

HOME ECONOMICS SESSION

Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, chairman of the Home Economics Committee of the State Grange, presided over the session devoted to that subject on Wednesday afternoon. She introduced Miss Madge T. Bogart, of the Department of Home Economics at State College, and Miss Edith Pitt Chase, also connected with this division of the college. Miss Chase deplored the lack of adequate facilities at the college for the teaching of home economics, declaring that many high schools of the State are better equipped in this respect than the college. The lack of dormitories for girls was also pointed out as a great disadvantage, resulting in four out of five girls being turned away when they apply for admission as students.

Past Master W. F. Hill spoke of the changed conditions in rural life today, as compared with former years, and of the many counter attractions that the Grange has to contend with in maintaining the interest of its members. He said that the Grange must ever be on the alert and adapt itself to changing conditions in order to continue to thrive and prosper. Among other things, he recommended projects for the improvement of the community, including the planting of trees and flowers along the highways.

Worthy Master P. H. Dewey was given a cordial greeting when he was presented by John H. Light, Lecturer of the State Grange, who presided over the sessions. Mr. Dewey had not been assigned any particular subject and he outlined various fields for the exercise of Grange leadership; he dwelt on the unlimited possibilities for good in the work of the Order, all demanding initiative and leadership.

THE REWARDS OF SERVICE

Worthy Master Strivings, of the New York State Grange, spoke on "Opportunities for Leadership in the Grange." One of the first things he mentioned was the compensations that come to Grange leaders, remarking that "he who teaches others is himself doubly taught." This is a thought worth pondering upon by loyal Grange leaders who sometimes become discouraged over the difficulties and perplexities with which they are encompassed. As a former teacher, Mr. Strivings dwelt on the educational possibilities of the Grange and of the rich opportunities for service that lie in giving aid and encouragement to diffident and backward young members of the Order. As an illustration he cited the case of an awkward country boy who grew up in his own locality in western New York. The neighbors laughed indulgently when the mother of the boy spoke of her ambition to send him to college. To them he seemed anything but a promising specimen. But his mother's faith and encouragement nerved and sustained him, and in due time he was graduated from college. The boy's name was David Starr Jordan, who became president of Leland Stanford University.

THE HEAVENS OBSCURED

The wet weather made it impossible for Prof. John H. Pitman, of Swarthmore Observatory, to lecture in the open on his subject, "Astronomy with the Naked Eye." But he had prepared for the contingency by bringing some lantern slides with him, and the lecture was given indoors on Wednesday evening. Many of the pictures of the starry realm projected upon the screen were highly interesting, as explained by Mr. Pitman. He stated that Swarthmore Observatory is open to visitors at certain intervals during each month, and he invited the members of the Grange in that section of the State to take advantage of the opportunity. He also expressed his readiness to assist through the mails any who might ask for information concerning

astronomy. A letter addressed to him at Swarthmore, Pa., will reach him.

On Thursday afternoon, L. H. Dennis, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is a member of the Order, and who formerly taught school in Columbia County, addressed the conference on the subject, "The Grange as a Factor in Rural Education," he referred to the many opportunities and privileges that are open to the Grange in the field of education, declaring that the Grange is the most important factor in the rural life of the State. He also gave the Grange credit for being a stabilizing influence in education and made a plea for progress, particularly in more backward communities.

A. M. Loomis, Master of Potomac Grange, No. 1, and assistant to the Washington Representative of the National Grange, brought to the conference a delegation from that city, including Deputy Secretary of Agriculture R. W. Dunlap. Another member of the party was the director of the convention bureau of the Chamber of Commerce of Washington. Potomac Grange has invited the National Grange to hold its annual session of 1927 at Washington, and the members of the party set forth the advantages that would accrue to the Grange as a whole in accepting the invitation. In the event that the convention should go to Washington, Pennsylvania would be asked to cooperate in furnishing a good class for the Seventh Degree.

(Concluded on page 14.)

More profit from your rotation

A SUITABLE crop rotation often makes a profit. But a rotation alone is not likely to give the greatest possible profit.

In fact a rotation may not even maintain production*. Other farm practices are likewise necessary if you wish to get maximum production at the lowest cost per acre. One of these is the use of the right kind of fertilizer.

There are sound tests which show that, in a rotation including winter grains and clover hay, a suitable fertilizer containing potash applied in the fall on wheat benefits the entire rotation chiefly through increased yields of clover. More clover hay means increased soil fertility and smaller feed bills.

Clover is a "potash-hungry" crop, but it is farm economy to apply this necessary potash to the wheat or other fall grain in which the clover and grass are seeded.

On many soils—especially loams and sandy loams—from 4% to 6% of potash can be used with profit in Fall Fertilizer mixtures. The small increase in cost makes fertilizer with these percentages of potash worth a trial this Fall.

FREE—Our new booklet "Fall Fertilizer Facts" tells how to recognize symptoms of potash starvation by a study of clover leaves. It also contains other valuable information. Send for a copy today.

Potash Importing Corporation of America
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Genuine German POTASH

*Maintain Production

Field tests made over a period of years by the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois Agricultural Experiment Stations have shown that rotation of crops, including clover, has not maintained production without the use of manures, fertilizers, and lime.

In Pennsylvania the addition of potash in the fertilizer increased the average annual yield covering a period of 40 years as follows:

Corn	8.5 bushels
Oats	5.2 "
Wheat	3.2 "
Hay	0.54 tons

In Illinois, at the Cuddefield, the addition of potash in the fertilizer also increased the yields over a period of 15 years. The average annual increases were:

Corn	20.3 bushels
Oats	4.5 "
Wheat	6.1 "
Clover	52 tons

Potash gives best results when used in connection with a sound soil fertility plan. It is our purpose to discuss it from this viewpoint in accord with the fertility programs of the various agricultural forces.

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Rural Medical Service

IN A RECENT issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, Dr. William Allen Pusey, of Chicago, formerly president of the association, gives the results of a nation-wide survey he conducted regarding the breakdown of medical service, especially in rural districts.

This investigation discloses the fact that in 283 counties, distributed among 41 States of the Union, there are only 398 physicians who are graduates of the last ten years, which is an average of only 1.4 physicians to the county. In 100 of these counties, 35 per cent of the number covered by the survey, no graduates of the last ten years have gone into practice. The average age of the physicians who are now practicing in these counties is 52 years.

These findings, to say the least, are not reassuring, and the question recurs, "What is to be done to relieve the situation?"

If the country people are not to be rendered medically helpless during the course of another decade or so, some plan will have to be devised that will make it possible for young men from the country to secure a medical education. Dr. Pusey, whom GRANGE NEWS has quoted in previous issues during the past year, gives evidence of common sense when he says:

"We are oblivious to social facts in trying to devise some plan to get our graduates to go to the country. That is impossible with city graduates. Our real problem is to devise a plan whereby we can get students to come from the country. They are the ones from whom the country practitioner must be recruited. The country lawyer, the country banker and business man, as the country doctor, do not go from the cities; they come from the country. And unless we succeed in devising some exotic substitute which the country will accept, we shall have to devise some plan whereby the country doctor can be developed from the country boy."

After coming to this sound conclusion, Dr. Pusey proceeds to make it plain that he does not consider the average city physician superior to the average practitioner found in the country, nor that he considers the conditions of rural life

as any particular drawback. His comments on this phase of the question are particularly interesting. He says:

"May I stop long enough to say that I have no respect for the argument that is constantly bobbing up in one form or another that the educated physician cannot be content with country life, or, if honest, satisfied with the service that he can give his patients there?"

"I am quite willing to admit that many people who have become addicted to the accessories of city life think the country is intolerable. I, however, do not believe that this condition of mind is evidence either of superior intelligence or of uncompromising honesty of ideals. I have no respect whatever for the Broadway attitude toward the country which we are assuming in the medical profession. On the contrary, I think there is very little difference, on the whole, between Broadway and Main Street, except that on Broadway you can conceal your defects better."

"Ambitions that seek the larger urban careers are often no sounder and are no greater evidence of intelligence, or more successful in their fruition, than are those that accept the simpler and often more satisfactory rewards of country life. Coming down to our own profession: the city physicians—the rank and file of them, whether specialists or not—do not have more satisfactory, more intellectual or better rewarded careers than do their country colleagues."

"These statements are not talking to the gallery, and they are not due to any fanciful glamor that I have about the country doctor. They are based on a considerable knowledge of country doctors and an intimate knowledge of the realities of life of the city doctor."

Dr. Pusey is inclined to think that the influence of the Carnegie and Rockefeller Foundations has tended to increase the cost of medical education. The medical schools that are endowed by these foundations have unlimited funds at their disposal, and other schools have tried to follow the pace which has been set by these favored institutions, so as not to lose caste. Many of the smaller medical schools have been forced out of business entirely, and the number of medical schools in the whole country has been reduced from 160 to 80. Only 70 of these offer a complete course, and these are swamped with applications from prospective students. With many more applicants than can be accommo-

dated, the rule seems to be to give the preference to those of the highest educational attainments. A doctor of philosophy will get the preference over a master of arts, a master of arts over a bachelor of science; so that a man who has the actual requirements fixed by law, and no more, has fourth or fifth chance to gain admittance to our medical schools.

Under this system, the highbrows are crowding out of the medical profession the worthy men of smaller means, who would make the best kind of country doctors, and many of whom would be perfectly satisfied to live and practice in the country districts.

This is a situation demanding attention, and efforts to work out a solution should not be delayed.

A Grange Project

LETTERS of inquiry from Granges throughout the State reveal the fact that many want to know more about the plan for building a dormitory for girls at State College.

To go back to the beginning, several years ago the college, owing to the lack of adequate financial support on the part of the State, launched a campaign to raise \$2,000,000 as an emergency building fund, in order to enable the institution to function as it should. Various organizations volunteered to help in the raising of this fund, as, for instance, the Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association, which pledged sufficient money to build a hospital at the college.

At the annual session of the State Grange held at Williamsport in the fall of 1922, a resolution was unanimously adopted by the delegates in attendance, favoring the raising of \$250,000 by the Granges of the State toward the emergency building fund.

The Master of the State Grange was instructed to appoint a committee to carry this plan into execution, which was done in due time. This committee conferred with the college, and it was decided that the money raised by the Granges should go to the building of a dormitory for girls. The reason for this decision was that housing facilities for girls at the college are so inadequate that eighty per cent of those who apply for admission must be turned away.

The plan adopted for raising the money was that every member of the Grange should be asked to make a voluntary contribution of two dollars, paying one dollar the first year, and the other dollar the next. It was distinctly understood that there should be no assessment or compulsion of any kind.

Many Granges have raised their quota under the plan above outlined, and some counties have gone over the top, while in other sections but little has been accomplished.

During this summer the fund received a substantial boost from the sale of the State Grange Cook Book, compiled by the members of the Home Economics Committee. Fifteen thousand copies of this book have been printed, and the last edition is almost exhausted.

The total cash in the fund on August 20th as set forth on another page of this paper was over \$35,000. Some people have asked what would become of this money in the event that the amount necessary to build the dormitory should not be raised.

The answer is that this money was given to the college, and it is held in trust by the treasurer of the institution. There is no way of getting it back. It

is drawing compound interest, and if nothing further were added to it, in due time the fund would be of sufficient size to complete the project.

But the Granges that responded to the appeal of the State organization and raised their quota expect the others to keep faith and contribute their share.

It may as well be confessed that in some quarters the project has not been popular, while in other cases it was simply viewed with mild indifference.

But we may as well face the fact that there is only one way in which the Grange can acquit itself with honor, and that is by completing what it undertook to do. That the project is not impossible of accomplishment has been demonstrated by the Granges that have raised their quota. It is also true that the Granges that have raised their portion of the fund are proud of the achievement, and in many instances they are functioning more actively in all departments of Grange work than before.

This should encourage others to take up the work and help to push it to completion. Probably the best way of doing this would be to adhere to the original plan of asking the members to make voluntary contributions.

Perhaps not enough has been said of the fact that the structure to be erected will contain a model Grange hall, which will be occupied by the student Grange at the college. The possibilities of the student Grange at the college should not be overlooked. Its members are enrolled in the various agricultural courses, and they will be leaders in their communities in a few years. If during their student days they have been thoroughly grounded in the aims and purposes of the Grange, they should be a tower of strength to the organization in the days to come.

GRADING FARM PRODUCTS

Putting the large and perfect fruit on top of the measure or container, and the small and runty kind in the bottom, is poor business and does not pay.

It is better to grade fruit in selling, charging according to quality, rather than quantity.

There is an art in packing, grading, and displaying all kinds of farm products. The farmer who masters this art will find ready customers and profitable sales in the same market where his slipshod competitor will realize only scowls and complaints.

Our public life would be more inspiring if running for office were not usually synonymous with running away from issues.—*Norfolk Virginian Pilot.*

Master's Letter to Granges

WE ARE nearing the close of the fiscal year, and have to our credit many achievements, accomplished so far this year. We have organized some Subordinate Granges and a lot of Juvenile Granges, besides initiating many large classes of new members to add to the grand total. Pomona Granges have been well attended and the spirit has been good. We have been able to finish many community projects, have held countless numbers of Grange picnics, and dedicated several new halls. Several more halls are in course of construction. Reports of Pomona Secretaries indicates that there is a greater percentage of Granges active, and meetings better attended than for some time heretofore.

The completion of the Grange Cook Book by the Home Economic Committee and the phenomenal sale it has had; the publishing of the song dedicated to the same purpose, i.e. the Grange Dormitory, together with the renewed interest for that worthy cause, altogether makes a year of Grange activity that should gladden the hearts of every true member of the organization.

The Grange Leadership Conference just held at Centre Hall was the outstanding event of the entire season, and crowned out the year's efforts in a most substantial and effective manner. This annual event should be encouraged by all who are interested in creating rural leadership. There is talent in every community, but it needs leadership to bring it out.

This conference brings together those who are charged with the literary and educational work of the Grange, and furnishes a splendid opportunity for receiving the instructions of the best talent to be had, so that the little time spent at this conference will be richly rewarded by those who have attended.

However there are a few days left, and if each member of the Grange would just speak to some neighbor about the great benefits derived in one way or another through connection with the Grange, the added membership that would be certain to result would very likely win our efficiency contest with Ohio, and place our Grange on the highest plane of success for a full year's effort. Before the Grange in Pennsylvania can hope to reach out and create a whole-hearted new project, or launch any definite, successful policy, we should complete the undertaking we launched three years ago, that of building the Girls' Dormitory. Some faithful members of our order have been working with all their might since the state Grange authorized and sanctioned this undertaking; and it makes it doubly hard when so many others neglect to lend a helping hand, or openly oppose the efforts of those who are willing to fulfill their duty.

The legislature will soon be in session again, and the Grange should have a definite legislative policy to lay before that body. A policy if possible that can be sanctioned by the National Grange, at any rate a policy that will meet the

requirements and needs of the agricultural interests of Pennsylvania. The Grange should vigorously oppose the aggression of that would-be type of statesman who seems continually obsessed with a desire to trample our Constitution under foot, and to rob the small precinct of its constitutional right of home rule.

There should be no weakening in our efforts toward equalization of taxation. This old and threadbare subject should be rejuvenated, and studied until all could be awakened to the unfairness and unjust workings of the present system of taxation in our state. There is a disposition on the part of the educational department to reach out and assist the rural communities in the problems of cost in maintaining the public schools of our state that should receive the commendation of all.

Just a few years ago the disposition was to take the schools away from the rural communities, now it is to reach out and help them in the problem of maintenance. This is the gleam of hope that the rural taxpayer has prayed for these many years, viz., to be helped somewhat in his efforts to acquire suitable education for his family, instead of having one hardship after another heaped upon him, or have his school taken away altogether.

Some are clamoring for a referendum on the Volstead Act, and there is probably no question or subject that comes closer to the average farmer, his family and his interests than this great national problem.

A referendum is not needed to prove to honest, intelligent, God fearing people that to let down the bars and return to

the pre-Volstead days would be a deadly danger to our land and turn the clock of progress and enlightenment back fifty years.

The Volstead Act is very likely obeyed as well as the Ten Commandments, and a great deal more than the traffic laws of our state. What we need is upstanding men and women to stand by the Constitution as it deserves.

The Grange has vigorously opposed subsidies for the reason that they are usually if not always intended to help a certain privileged class or industry, and would likely promote over production from the favored class or industry.

For that reason we could not consistently favor some of the recently proposed legislation, for the favored interests would undoubtedly have taken advantage of the government assistance and flooded our country with an overproduction of those commodities which would receive federal aid.

We cannot consistently ask for legislation that we deny to others, or that would likely swing the pendulum always in the direction of over-production. Such legislation would result about like the man who raises foves so that he can kill them and receive the bounty.

Possibly some of the above citations may be of sufficient interest to the Pomona Granges that resolutions may emanate therefrom, and thereby fortify the Legislative Committee with new or at least reaffirmed ideas of the present status of agricultural needs and desires.

Fraternally yours,



IN REVERSE ORDER

The woman was six feet tall and broad and brawny in proportion. The man was a short five feet, anemic and weebegone. The woman hailed him before the justice of the peace, with a demand that he marry her or go to jail.

"Did you promise to marry this lady?" the justice asked.

"Guilty, your honor," the man replied, with a sickly smile.

The justice then turned to the woman:

"Are you determined to marry this man?"

"I am!" she snapped.

"Join hands," the justice continued.

When they had done so he raised his own right hand impressively and said in a solemn voice:

"I pronounce you twain woman and husband."

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T. O. YOUNG, President

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We have had many inquiries recently from Township Officers and persons owning automobiles concerning coverage for the transportation of school children and teachers to and from school.

We are in a position to see that any one interested is given special rates for such coverage, if he will kindly direct a letter to the address given below.

In the Meantime Insure Your Pleasure Car or Truck

Think of it! If you have a pleasure car—any make—you can get Liability \$5,000/10,000 limits, and Property Damage \$1,000 limits, at \$18.00 per year. On a truck the cost for the same coverage would be \$25.00.

Order now on the blank below.

Fire and Theft rates given on request.

Only a Granger can enjoy these rates.

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I hereby request you to secure for me Liability and Property Damage Insurance on the following described automobile.

Name of Automobile and Year Model	KIND--State Whether Pleasure Car or Truck	Give Manufacturers or Engine No. or Both Take same from License Card

This order is given with the understanding that if the car insured is a pleasure car the premium will be \$18.00. If a truck or delivery car, the cost will be \$25.00.

NAME..... ADDRESS.....

MEMBER OF..... GRANGE NO.....

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

PATTERSON GROVE ENCAMPMENT AGAIN DROWS LARGE CROWDS

The Tri-County Encampment, which is held annually by the Granges and farmers of Columbia, Luzerne and Wyoming Counties at Patterson's Grove, was this year held on the 11th and 12th of August.

August 11th was Grange Day, and C. H. Dildine, a former member of the Executive Committee of the State Grange, presided over the meeting held in the auditorium during the afternoon.

L. H. Dennis, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Fred Brenckman, Secretary of the State Grange, made addresses. Mr. Dennis was formerly a resident of Columbia County, where he taught school for some years.

families would persist in keeping boarders!

Many of the audience were women, and Mr. Brenckman told them of the work the State Grange has been doing to promote rural electrification, asserting that when this work is accomplished it will mean more to the women of the farm than to the men.

A good orchestra from Nanticoke kept up the spirits of the crowd under rather unfavorable weather conditions. On the evening of the 11th, members of the Orangeville Vocational School, together with members of the Juvenile Grange, presented a drama entitled "A Kentucky Belle."

E. Dana Sutliff, a prominent member of the Grange, presided over the meet-

est Grange in the State, to match the contribution of Brandywine Grange. Further than that, Brandywine Grange has offered to give as much beyond \$1,000 as Kimmerlings will raise, and then some.

Kimmerlings has accepted the challenge. The outcome will be watched with interest all over the State. Brandywine has a membership of 263, while Kimmerlings has 596 members.

COLUMBIA POMONA PICNIC

The Pomona Grange of Columbia and Lower Luzerne held its annual picnic at Benton on August 11. Aside from the social features of the picnic, implements and farm machinery are displayed for the inspection of the farmer. Not the least important feature is the excellent dinner that is served to all in attendance.

Addresses and music also form a part of the program. The principal address this year was delivered by John H. Light, lecturer of the State Grange.

SOMERSET POMONA PICNIC DRAWS A MONSTER CROWD

A crowd estimated at two thousand attended the annual picnic of the Somerset County Pomona Grange at Edgewood Grove last month.

John A. McSparran, past master of the State Grange was the speaker of the day and delivered a ringing message. Music was furnished by the Sipesville Band. Notwithstanding intense heat and humidity the program of field and other sports was carried through. The Hol-sopple ball team defeated Somerset by a score of 7 to 6. Friedens and Jenner teams won the tug-of-war amid much excitement and heavy pulling.

All Somerset business houses closed at noon on the day of the picnic.

CLINTON POMONA CONDUCTS PICNIC IN SUGAR VALLEY

Clinton County Pomona Grange combined its quarterly meeting with a picnic that was held in Sugar Valley on August 4. George C. Peters, Pomona master, presided at the business session, while G. H. Hubbard, lecturer, had charge of the program at the picnic. Fred Brenckman, secretary of the State Grange, was the speaker of the day.

Plans were made to put fresh life into Sugar Valley Grange, which is in need of a revival. The district in which it is situated is one of the finest farming sections of the county and the Grange owns the hall in which it meets. There is, therefore, no good reason why Sugar Valley Grange should not be active and prosperous.

GRANGE MEMBERS MAKE NIGHT TRIP TO AVIATION FIELD

The members of Colerain Grange, of Huntingdon County, last month enjoyed a pleasant outing when they paid a night visit to the Government aviation field near Bellefonte, Centre County.

The party left Spruce Creek, where the Grange is located, at nine o'clock in the evening, and they reached the aviation field in time to see the planes arrive and depart. The plane from New York to Cleveland arrived at 11:45 P. M., and another flying east from Cleveland to New York reached the field at 1:30 A. M. After midnight a picnic lunch was served and enjoyed.

The members of the party were much impressed with the sights witnessed on the field, which is eighty-nine acres in extent and circled by electric lights of various colors. The great beacon light of half a million candle power by which the flyers guide their course as they dart through the night sky, was an object of particular interest.

The party was composed of about fifty people and was led by Orr L. Davis, master of the Grange.

A FRIENDLY CONTEST

Brandywine Grange, No. 60, of Chester County, having already contributed more than \$1,000 toward the fund for the girls' dormitory at State College, has issued a challenge to Kimmerlings Grange, No. 1529, of Lebanon County, the larg-

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.

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Officers' Sashes

Members' Badges, Subordinate No. 4, Reversible, 45 cents each. Pomona Badges, No. 14, Reversible 55 cents each.

No. 650 U. S. Wool Bunting Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted with Eagle and Stand, \$6.50. Printed Silk Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted as above, \$10.00. Printed Silk Flag 4x5 ft., Mounted as above, \$15.00.

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The Best Lime for Agricultural
Purposes.

High analysis, excellent condition,
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ROANOKE, VA.

THE LECTURER'S CORNER

By JOHN H. LIGHT, State Lecturer

THE LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE held at Centre Hall has again called attention to the large responsibility of the Grange lecturer. In her peculiar way the lecturer has charge of the literary and educational work of the Grange.

The Grange being a community organization of the highest order affords an opportunity for the lecturer to bring into play all her resourcefulness in presenting every type of community work.

The lectures, instruction, and play demonstrations of the conference exemplified fully the balanced program idea. To sum up in a few words, the work of the conference outlined completely that all programs should meet the requirements of the community, and that they should be attractive, satisfying and stimulating.

Under the first classification the arrangement of both the subject matter and the several numbers will make it either attractive or otherwise. Variations in form from meeting to meeting will also help in this. Attractiveness is a drawing process; it is enticing, alluring, inviting and fascinating. We enjoy things and ideas presented to us in a new form. Old ideas dressed in a new form often fill a want.

Thus the arrangement of a program has much to do with its success. The subject matter of a program should be suitable to the needs of the community. A program suitable for a suburban Grange would not fill the bill in a strictly rural community, nor would a program suitable to young people attract those of more mature years. The arrangement of the selections should be interesting. It should be as appetizing as a well-prepared meal and bring enjoyment.

The arrangement of the educational programs, as well as the demonstrations by Prof. Gordon blended so harmoniously as to make a complete whole, and all who were present at the conference must have been impressed with this.

In the next place, a program must be satisfying. If it is not so, then it is like sitting down to an unpalatable and ill-prepared meal. Like a good housewife, a good lecturer will consider those who feed on her programs. She will arrange music, discussions, readings, etc., suitable to the wants of her folks. She will study and improvise new things continually. Her skill and ingenuity will show in every program. Dispatch and promptness in rendition will be her motto, and her program will be like feasts, which folks enjoy and call for more. Such work is creative and must be the ambition of every successful lecturer.

Again, a program must be stimulating. It will not do to be satisfied with the usual commonplace discussions, but we must reach out into wider fields. It will not do to "carry on" in the old order and follow in sheep fashion the plans of others. But it must be our purpose to add to the farm practice problems, etc., the study and consider-

ation of subjects in crop diseases, botany and the group of sciences that enter into the problems of the home and the farm.

Scientific names must, of course, be shunned, but we can enter and glean in fields of science and knowledge without mixing in these unknown terms. Then, too, the current topics of the times in science, art, government, marketing, etc., should be touched. And we must keep abreast of the times in music and home economics. There is so much to do and so many ways of doing it that every Subordinate Grange lecturer and community worker must be reaching into new fields of knowledge in order to keep up the life and interest of the Grange.

We cannot pass this opportunity without saying that, all in all, the conference at Centre Hall contributed much to the future welfare of the Pennsylvania State Grange. It has also demonstrated to the cooperating agencies, Pennsylvania State College and the Centre County Pomona Grange, that the Subordinate Granges are alive and eager to press forward to win for agriculture the place it deserves among transportation, commerce, labor and industry.

The influence of the conference will be noticed as the years pass by and our folks bring into service the instruction and inspiration they imbibed during their stay at Centre Hall.

GARLIC AND COCKLE IN PENN'A. WHEAT

One-half of the wheat grown in Pennsylvania is shipped out of the State, but to meet the consumption, three times as much is imported as is exported. Much of the wheat produced in this State is garlicky and, as 90 percent of the mills are not equipped to mill garlicky wheat, it must find a market elsewhere. Eighty per cent of the cars of Pennsylvania wheat on the Baltimore market so far this year graded garlicky. The discount on garlicky wheat ranges from 7 to 10 cents a bushel and the presence of only one bulblet in a sample of two quarts of grain is all that is necessary to permit it being graded as such.

More mills in Pennsylvania are being equipped to remove cockle from wheat but its presence seriously affects the grade. The discount ranges from 3 cents on wheat containing 1 to 2 per cent of cockle to 11 cents on that containing 3 to 5 per cent. The presence of 5 per cent of cockle in flour reduces the volume of the bread loaf one-half, and gives it a very dark color and a bad odor and flavor. Farmers should exercise every precaution in the selection of seed wheat this fall to prevent the contamination of next year's crop, for so doing may mean not only larger production but also a difference of from 10 to 12 cents in the price they receive. Seed wheat can and should be absolutely free from all other seeds. The germination test should be very high. Quality—not price—should be the deciding factor.

KEENER COMPETITION AHEAD FOR POULTRYMEN

Poultrymen in Pennsylvania must prepare to meet keener competition from western egg producers. The Federal-State shipping point inspection and the Federal Standard Egg Grades have been adopted in several of the western states which ship eggs regularly to Pennsylvania markets and New York City. This is resulting in a more uniform quality and increasing market popularity for western eggs.

Pennsylvania flock owners must take the same steps if they expect to meet this competition, State marketing specialists assert. Many eggs are now sold on the New York and Philadelphia markets

READY FOR THE QUESTION

A young Grange master from Crawford County had been paying attention for some time to the attractive daughter of a farmer living across the line in Ohio. On one of his visits, he told the girl of his ability as a presiding officer. "What is the parliamentary phrase when you wish to call for a vote?" asked the young lady.

The answer was given with proud certainty:

"Are you ready for the question?" "Yes, dear," the girl confessed shyly. "Go ahead."

TRAFFIC EPITAPH

He made a swift and reckless turn—
His ashes now are in an urn.

RESPONSES TO DUTY

The following contributions to the Publication Fund of GRANGE NEWS were received during the past month:

Pomona Grange, No. 22 \$5.00
Tyro Hall Grange, No. 1513 3.00
Keystone Grange, No. 2 5.00

TOBACCO

LOOK HERE! Five pounds extra good mild smoking tobacco, 75c. Pipe free! Chewing, 5c. \$1.00. Quality guaranteed. FARMER'S CLUB, 200, Hazel, Kentucky.

Buy your fertilizer AT manufacturer's wholesale price in car lots of 15 tons or over, delivered at your nearest station. Write—J. A. Trotter Co., East Liverpool, Ohio.

A handsome oversize, self-filling fountain pen. Black, Red, Blue, Jade. Send no money. Pay postman on arrival 67c, plus few cents postage. Money back if not pleased. H. E. COULTER & CO., Dept. P, 427 East 16th St., New York.

Timothy Seed

Buy "Farmers Choice" brand. It is clean—pure—sound—hardy. Highest purity—free from foul weeds—soundest growth.

Many hundreds of Granges depend on "Farmers Choice" seed every year, and there is complete satisfaction among their entire membership.

Have your Buying Agent write us at once for free samples—fair prices—liberal terms.

A. H. Hoffman, Inc.

Landisville [Lancaster County] Pennsylvania

GRANGE LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE IS REPLETE WITH FINE FEATURES

(Concluded from page 7.)

MR. DUNLAP GIVES VIEWS

Mr. Dunlap was for years prominent in the work of the Grange in Ohio, and, upon being introduced, was careful not to say anything that would offend his friends in the Buckeye State, since Ohio is also eager to entertain the National Grange in 1927. Mr. Dunlap explained that he had recently returned from a tour that took him through about twenty States, and he reported agricultural conditions as greatly improved. He was willing to admit that there was room for still more improvement in the condition of the farmer, but he maintained farmers today are better off than they were thirty years ago, when he began to operate a farm. He said that at that time pork was selling at \$2.50 per hundred, corn for twenty cents a bushel, and wheat at about sixty cents. Farmers at that time did not have the telephone, the radio, nor the automobile. And even if there had been automobiles, said Mr. Dunlap, the farmers of his section would have been too poor to buy the gasoline to run them.

He told of a conversation he had with a farmer in the arid section of Montana recently. When he asked the farmer if there was anything the Government could do to assist agriculture through legislation, the farmer replied: "Yes, there is a great deal that the Government could do in that way to help the farmers of this section." When pressed for specific recommendations, the farmer said: "Well, I think the Government could lend us money to tide us over until a year of good rainfall would grow some crops, and then we could sell the land to somebody else."

PRaise FOR DR. ATKESON

Mr. Loomis paid a high compliment to his chief, Dr. Atkeson, asserting that his record of accomplishment at Washington ranked him as one of the outstanding farm leaders of the entire country. He expressed regret over his voluntary resignation, which takes effect on January 1, 1927.

Mrs. Dora Stockman, who made such a notable contribution to the success of last year's conference, was cordially welcomed by the assemblage. In one of her lectures she called attention to certain advantages that people on the farm enjoy over those who are employed in industrial pursuits. She mentioned the fact that the average wage received by those who are employed in industry is \$1245 per year. She then asked the audience to estimate, one item after another, what it would cost the average farm family of four plus for food if it had to be purchased at city prices. A summing up showed that, according to estimates furnished by those present, the cost of food alone would be \$859 per year. All this was on the supposition that the same quantities of pork, beef, eggs, chickens, potatoes, fruits, and vegetables would be consumed by the family after moving to the city that are now consumed on the farm. The findings in the case left many of the audience with a rather satisfied look on their faces. The effort of Mrs. Stockman, of course, was not to make it appear that the farmers have no ills or grievances, but to show that there are two sides to be considered in comparing industrial and agricultural conditions.

A FASHION SHOW

Miss Ruth Patrick had charge of a demonstration showing the history of costume design and decoration, which was staged on Thursday evening. This statement will not convey to the reader who was not present how much fun and education the members of the conference got out of the performance.

It was in the nature of a fashion show, in which the costumes worn by women, all the way back to the days of the Egyptians, were displayed on living

models, Miss Patrick giving appropriate explanations in connection with each style displayed. Hoop-skirts made their appearance in the days of Queen Elizabeth, and Miss Patrick explained that the queen wore this style of dress to conceal a deformed hip. There was elegance and beauty in the costume worn by the women of Colonial times, but coming down to 1850 and 1860 there was another outbreak of hoop-skirts. The next monstrosity was the bustle, which came a generation later, and which was finally banished by Mrs. Grover Cleveland when she was mistress of the White House. There were hoots and scornful laughter at the conference as the lady with the bustle came across the stage with stately tread, a dinky little hat perched on her saucy head. But she played her part well and by her demeanor defied the opinion of the scoffing onlookers.

THE RURAL CHURCH

Coming to the last day of the conference, Rev. D. W. Bickler, Past Master

lived by the presence of Mrs. Mignon Lott, a sister-in-law of Prof. Gordon, and a rural recreation specialist, formerly on the staff of the Montana State College of Agriculture. She came all the way from that State to study the work of the conference. But she did more than that. She made herself "the life of the party" on the last evening and taught the audience to do many things that they did not know they were capable of doing until she drew it out of them.

CONFERENCE NOTES

The total registration at the conference was 259, of which 177 were delegates. Over 40 counties were represented. McKean County had the largest delegation, with 26 present. Washington came next, with 22, while Luzerne had 18 in attendance. This was considerably larger than last year's attendance.

On Thursday afternoon, Brother John J. Arney, the first Master of Progress



TRIO OF CLINTON COUNTY GRANGE SPROUTS

On the left is Doyle Gummo, aged 9, whose father is treasurer of Lamar Grange. In the center is Billy Sager, 12. His father is secretary of the Clinton County Pomona Grange. Samuel Kryder, on the right, is a son of the past master of the Pomona Grange. Young Gummo is the owner of the dog in the foreground. He was concerned that his pet should take a good picture, and when he heard the camera click, he remarked: "You caught him with his ears up this time."

of Loysburg Grange, Bedford County, addressed the audience on "The Grange and the Rural Church." He expressed the opinion that in many localities the solution of the rural church problem lies in consolidation. He deplored the multiplicity of Protestant denominations, "with no essential differences separating them." It was his thought that the Grange has an opportunity to perform a service of the first magnitude in helping to bring about church unity in the rural districts.

Dr. Charles C. Rankin, of Chester County, gave a helpful talk for the benefit of Grange lecturers at this session.

Mr. Gardner, High Priest of Demeter, gave the secret work of the Order after it had been established that everybody present was "correct." He emphasized the need of exactness and precision in this feature of Grange work.

At the evening session on Friday, Mr. Gardner made a stirring address to a large and enthusiastic audience, many of the people from Centre Hall and the surrounding country being present. He showed the important part that the Grange has played in the rural life of the nation during more than half a century, and he stressed the point that in our programs the Grange itself should receive more frequent mention, because many of our own members do not possess the information they should have regarding it.

The conference came to a close with three short plays staged, respectively, by Poplar Run Grange, of Blair County, and by Progress and Spring Mills Granges, of Centre County.

The closing session was greatly en-

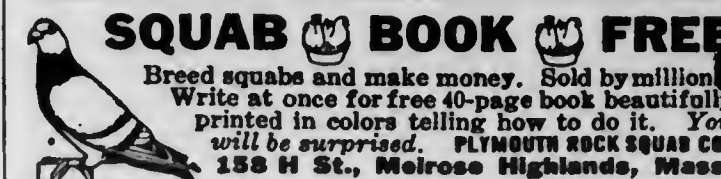
livened by the presence of Mrs. Mignon Lott, a sister-in-law of Prof. Gordon, and a rural recreation specialist, formerly on the staff of the Montana State College of Agriculture. She came all the way from that State to study the work of the conference. But she did more than that. She made herself "the life of the party" on the last evening and taught the audience to do many things that they did not know they were capable of doing until she drew it out of them.

On Thursday afternoon the members of the conference journeyed to State College in a body, being formally received there by Dean R. L. Watts, of the School of Agriculture, and E. S. Bayard, a member of the Board of Trustees and editor of the National Stockman and Farmer. The delegation was particularly interested in the dairy herd at the college. On the return trip the line of automobiles stopped at the site of the proposed girls' dormitory, which is one of the most beautiful spots on the campus.

A. M. Cornell, Past Lecturer of the State Grange, and a familiar figure at State meetings for many years, was an interested visitor during the first three days of the conference. C. H. Dildine, a former member of the Executive Committee of the State Grange, and Mrs. Dildine, were also present.

Mrs. Jennie Rodgers, formerly Ceres of the State Grange, entertained the audience with a number of good recitations, as did Mrs. Velma Hoppe, Lecturer of the Susquehanna County Pomona Grange.

There were just as many careless drivers in the old days, but you see, the horse had sense.



CHICKS 7c. UP, C. O. D., delivery guaranteed. Write for feeding system that raised 90-95% to maturity year after year. C. M. LAUVER, Box 41, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHEVIOT RAMS and ram lambs of rare quality H. J. POTTER, MOUNTAIN DALE FARMS, CORSICA, PA.

WE WANT ALL YOUR WHITE AND BROWN EGGS
Write for tags and prices. Ref. Bank of America, 257 Brd., N. Y. City.
U. L. MELONEY, Inc. 172 Duane St., N. Y. City

Raise Guinea Pigs
for me. I buy all you raise. No experience needed. Big profits. Pay better than chickens. Write for particulars and contract.
J. C. CORFANTY
Box 3 Tenafly, N. J.

COLLIES—Quality puppies, pedigree, farm raised, easy to train; the child's beautiful, faithful playmate, the wife's protector, the farmer's hired man.
Ask A-Glen Collie Kennels, Dillsburg, Pa.

Lousy Hens and Chickens

can't lay or grow properly. Lice and mites kill thousands. We have discovered a sure method of getting rid of them. No dusting. No spraying. No handling. Just drop one of our Sure Death Tablets in each gallon of drinking water or milk. All vermin disappear in a few days. It is also a valuable tonic and conditioner. Safe. Economical. Harmless. Does not affect eggs or flesh. Fine for baby chicks, turkeys and pigeons. Used on our own flocks for years. Now offered you on basis of satisfaction or money back. Generous package containing 150 tablets, postpaid \$1, cash or C. O. D. Valuable bulletins on poultry diseases and feeding problems free with order. Agents wanted. Brindale Poultry Farm, R. 1, Hamburg, N. Y.

HEN-CURA, YEAST, COD LIVER OIL & MILK—COMBINATION

A WONDERFUL FOWL FOOD
Builds up the vital energy of fowls and chicks. Do not wait until the hens should be laying. Commence feeding it now, and insure a profitable winter egg yield. This food is rich in all the Vitamin and original process that says all the Vitamin elements that are otherwise lost. Keeps indefinitely if kept dry. (Positively Drugless.) Fed in the mash. 1 lb. to 100 lbs. of mash. 50c lb. 4 lbs. \$1.75. 8 lbs. \$3.00. 25 lbs. \$8.00.

Parcel Post prepaid up to the 5th zone.
LEWIS B. RIGLER,
5028 Hawthorne St., (Frankford), Philadelphia, Pa.

All Wool Yarn for Sale

from manufacturer at bargain. Samples FREE.
H. A. BARTLETT, HARMONY, MAINE

FARMERS BUY THE Bechtel Grain and Seed Separator and Grader

Best Fanning Mill for cockle, garlic and chicory. Fifty years record. Best equipped. Farm size. Graded seed increases crops 50 per cent. Right price. Write for circulars and prices to
FRANK S. BECHTEL
Sole Manufacturer
Hanover, Pa., U. S. A.

Agricultural Briefs

Items of Lively Interest Picked Up in Pennsylvania and Elsewhere

**Farmers of Lancaster County have a penchant for poultry, leading all the other counties in Pennsylvania in the number of chickens raised. Although Crawford County leads in the number of Grange members, it is tenth in the chicken population.

**A Sandy Lake (Mercer County) farmer has a cherry tree which produced between eleven and twelve bushels of fruit this season. He claims this is a record for that county.

**Five hundred farmers of Franklin County, under the auspices of the county agent, made a pilgrimage to the eastern shore of Maryland last month in order to make a survey of agricultural conditions.

**A farmer of Columbia County, living near Berwick, eclipsed all records in Pennsylvania for wheat production this season, his yield averaging 58 bushels to the acre.

**One authority states that more women and children were seen doing farm work in the valleys surrounding Hazleton this season than ever before.

**The only cherry cannery in Pennsylvania is located in Adams County near Orrtanna. It is also interesting to note that this county leads all others in the State in the production of this fruit.

**One of the discouraging statements issued by the city entomologist of Philadelphia is to the effect that the Japanese beetle has a ten-year start in sections surrounding that city.

**A Blair County trucker, who operates a 90-acre farm, sold more than \$15,000 worth of produce last year, over half being retailed at his roadside market.

**Those fond of statistics took the trouble to investigate and found that the apple consumption of the United States amounts to three a week for every person in the country.

**Three out of every four farmers of Crawford County are owners of automobiles, and this does not include motor trucks.

**A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., records the prediction that as the result of an acute shortage, red clover seed will be much higher in price than usual.

**According to reports reaching GRANGE NEWS from State College, tests of Jersey cattle in the herds of that institution are extremely encouraging, butterfat production being remarkably high.

**That overalls are not losing their popularity is attested by the fact that a solid train of twenty cars, loaded with 24,000 dozen garments, was shipped recently from a town in Georgia to St. Louis, Mo.

**All pilgrims who migrated to Florida to make a fortune did not succeed in real-estate speculation. One farmer from his 60-acre property, earned \$43,700 by growing potatoes and watermelons. Labor, fertilizer, packing, etc., cost him \$11,000. Proceeds amounted to \$54,700.

**If every reader of GRANGE NEWS would stop sufficiently long during his or her work to let some advertiser know that his space in the paper has attracted attention, it would not require many months to put our publication on a self-supporting basis.

**Fifteen million more pounds of wool will be clipped from sheep raised in the United States this year than during 1925.

Government reports show that the American people spent forty-seven million dollars for chewing gum last year. Hereafter the United States will be known as the wide open faces.—Des Moines Capital.

GRANGE DAY AT SESQUI

Tuesday, September 14th, has been designated as National Grange Day at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition. It is expected that many members of the Grange from Pennsylvania and the surrounding states will be present on that day. As this is written, the details of any program that may be carried out have not been announced. It is likely, however, that there will be some special features.

F. P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture, has announced that the week beginning Monday, October 25th, will be celebrated as "Agricultural Week" at the Exposition. Committees are at work to prepare a suitable program.

ANOTHER SAWMILL WEEK SCHEDULED AT COLLEGE

The third portable sawmill demonstration to be staged by the farm forestry department at the Pennsylvania State College, has been set for October 25 to 28, according to an announcement by Professor J. A. Ferguson, head of the department. Previous "Sawmill Weeks" at State College have been very successful.

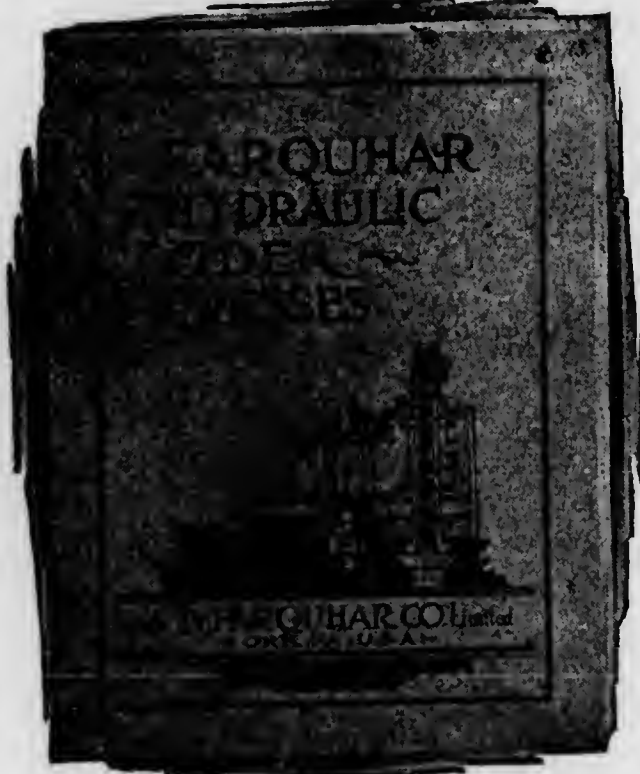
Several new features are to be introduced at the next demonstration. Steam power units and industrial units are to be used for sawing, as well as gasoline engines and electric motors. Instruction is to be given in sawing for grade, in estimating woodlot timber for forest products, and in filing and fitting saws. Experts in many lines of logging and milling will be at the college at that time to assist in making the demonstration interesting and instructive.

Over 22,000 people were killed in automobile accidents in the United States last year. Grade crossing accidents accounted for one-third of the number of fatalities.

FARQUHAR ISSUES NEW CIDER PRESS CATALOG

A new Catalog of Modern Hydraulic Cider Presses has just been issued by A. B. Farquhar Co., of York, Pa. The catalog is 8½ x 11 inches in size and is not only well planned, conveniently arranged and nicely bound in a French gray cover, but the half tone cuts show each unit in the most forceful manner.

The catalog shows actual photographs of the various sizes of presses ranging in capacity from 40 to 400 barrels per day. Regular equipment is listed to



gether with complete dimensions and specifications. The catalog is well illustrated, giving a clear idea of installing the larger presses with cone-shaped tanks and telescoping chutes. The description of the general construction of Farquhar hydraulic presses is brief and to the point, while the principal parts are illustrated.

There is also a chapter on apple butter making and pasteurizing. Copy of this catalog may be had by addressing the A. B. Farquhar Co., Limited, York, Pa.

MAKE MANY TESTS AT STATE COLLEGE

During the past year the analytical service of the Agricultural Experiment station at the Pennsylvania State College made an unusually large number of tests of various feeds, fertilizers, food, products and insecticides. A total of 1470 samples were analyzed under the direction of E. S. Erb. Most of these were done for the Pennsylvania bureau of foods and chemistry. Tests were made of 79 samples of limestones, limes and lime products, fertilizers, vinegars and miscellaneous products. Seventy-eight samples of feeds, manures and insecticides were analyzed.

There is no such thing as an omen. Destiny does not send us heralds.

Resolutions of Respect

Under this heading will be printed resolutions adopted by Granges, for which a charge of 2 cents per word will be charged, cash to accompany copy.

WANGAMAN

WHEREAS, It has been God's will to call from our midst our sister, Mrs. Samuel Wangaman; be it
Resolved, That we, the members of West Valley Grange, No. 1760, extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy; and further, be it
Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family; that they be published in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS, our local paper, the Leader Times, and that they be written in the minutes of our Grange.

J. F. SEPTON,
G. M. SLEASER,
MRS. WM. BASSINGER.

WRIGHT

WHEREAS, It has pleased God, our Divine Master, to remove from our midst our worthy Chaplain, W. M. Wright; therefore, be it
Resolved, That in the death of our brother, Cuth Creek Grange, No. 573, P. of H., has lost one of our loyal and faithful workers,

OLD TIRES BECOME SOLES

Where do all the used tires go? Well, three carloads of them were shipped recently from Seattle to the Kona District of Hawaii, where Japanese make soles for shoes from old auto tires and sell them for \$1.00 per pair. Another large shipment is accumulating for the next steamer. Soles are cut from the casings and canvass tops are stitched on.

This footwear is said to last from four to six months and generally sell to fishermen and laborers in the sugar and pineapple plantations. The soles are cut symmetrical so that both shoes fit either foot. By changing them about from day to day the wear is equalized.

Our happiness depends largely on the affections we are enabled to inspire.

a devout Christian, and the community a good friend and neighbor.
Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved wife and children our heartfelt sympathy and commend them to our dear Heavenly Father who doeth all things well.
Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family; that they be spread upon the minutes of our Grange and be published in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS and in the Indiana Progress.

RHODA B. TREBSE,
W. M. BLOSE,
E. BYRD SMITH,
Committee.

LEARN

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from our Grange and to call to a higher sphere our brother and co-worker, Henry Learn; and
WHEREAS, Brother Learn was the first Treasurer of Monroe County Pomona Grange and a most lovable and efficient worker in our Order; therefore, be it
Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, published in PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS; our charter draped in mourning for a period of ninety days, and a copy sent to the bereaved family.
R. H. WARNER,
MRS. NATHANIEL YETTER,
Committee.

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per set (13)	\$3.50
Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per dozen	3.25
Manuals—5th Degree, per set of 9	2.75
Juvenile Grange Manuals, set of 13	2.75
Grange Seals	4.50
Digest	.45
Constitution and By-Laws	.10
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.10
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.70
Secretary's Record Book	.70
Treasurer's Account Book	.70
Blank Reports, Subordinate Granges to Pomona, per hundred	.60
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.85
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	3.25
Roll Book	.65
Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Notice of Arrangement, per hundred	.40
Notice of Suspension, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Treasurer's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Order on Treasurer, per hundred	.40
Trade Cards, per hundred	.50
Demit Cards, each	.01
Withdrawal Cards, each	.01
Better Degree Work, by S. H. Holland	1.50
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.10
Book of Patriotic Plays, Tableaux and Recitations	.25
Humorous Recitations, Poetry and Prose	.25
Floor Work of Fifth Degree (Rankin)	.20
A Brief History of the Grange Movement in Pennsylvania, by W. F. Hill	.50

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,
FRED. BRECKMAN, Secretary,
Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

The Preparation of Cider Vinegar

By H. B. PIERCE

THE MOST important part of making cider vinegar lies in the use of clean utensils and barrels. Old barrels, kegs, and other containers, as well as the cider press itself, harbor many types of undesirable bacteria and molds, unless all articles of equipment have been properly cleaned and sterilized before use.

These undesirable bacteria and molds produce the wrong kind of fermentation, and instead of changing the apple sugars into alcohol and acetic acid, they may be changed into worthless products, thereby producing an unmarketable vinegar, low in acid and poor in flavor.

Before using, the cider press should be scrubbed thoroughly with soap and hot water, and finally rinsed with plenty of boiling hot water. The barrels should be rinsed and scalded with boiling water or live steam, if the later can be obtained.

Avoid the use of rotten and dirty apples, because (1) undesirable bacteria and molds will be introduced and bring about the undesirable results mentioned in the previous paragraph; and (2) the sugar content of the apples decreases when they begin to decay, which will limit the amount of alcohol formed.

The amount of sugar varies from 7% to 15% according to the variety of apples, degree of ripeness, etc. Green apples contain scarcely any sugar, but much starch, whereas ripe, sound apples contain the maximum amount of sugar. If the apples have been frozen, use them before they start to spoil.

The juice of the apples, as it comes from the cider press, should be filtered through clean muslin or several thicknesses of cheese cloth into barrels or containers.

If barrels are used, do not fill them over two-thirds to three-fourths full. Cover the bung holes of the barrels with cheese cloth or muslin, tacked down to keep out flies and dirt. A cotton plug may be inserted in the place of the muslin or cheese cloth. If jars or crocks are used, keep them well covered to prevent any contamination from vinegar flies, by tying a piece of muslin over the top of the container. Alcohol cannot form unless the apple juice has a sufficient amount of air available; for this reason, barrels should be placed on their sides, as this leaves a greater surface for the air to act. Additional holes, one at each end, may be bored to allow greater circulation of air. These, too, should be covered with cloth or plugged with cotton. To hasten the formation of alcohol, one cake of yeast may be added for every five gallons of cider. This should be done in the following manner:

Boil about one pint of water to destroy undesirable bacteria and molds, and allow the water to cool. Dissolve the desired number of yeast cakes and pour the mixture into the cider. Tip the barrel several times to distribute the yeast uniformly through the cider. During the fermentation process, keep the cider in a warm place at a temperature of from 65% to 70% Fahrenheit. This greatly shortens the fermentation period, compared to that required in the average cellar, and yet the temperature is not high enough to cause undesirable fermentations or the loss of alcohol by evaporation.

Some people believe that the cider may be left in the original containers during the entire fermentation process, while others believe the cider should be removed in from four to six weeks and the sediment and sludge washed from the barrels. While the former process may be satisfactory, it often happens that this sediment may undergo decomposition and spoil the flavor of the vinegar.

Two to four quarts of vinegar, containing more or less "mother," may be added to the hard cider in each barrel. Do not add old vinegar to the fresh apple

juice, as alcoholic fermentation must take place first. The barrels or containers should be kept in a warm place, the same as during alcoholic fermentation. The barrels should be left undisturbed from three to five months. At the end of that period the vinegar may be drawn off and placed in clean barrels or containers. These containers should be filled and well stoppered to prevent any contamination. Under these conditions the vinegar should keep perfectly.

No cider vinegar may be sold in Pennsylvania if it contains added drugs or acids. Water may not be added to the vinegar if it reduces the acetic acid to less than four per cent by weight. The only safe rule for the farmer to follow, if the vinegar is to be sold, is to make his vinegar from apple juice alone and add no water. Each cask or barrel, under the law, should contain a statement similar to the following:

"Pure Fermented Cider Vinegar, made by (Name)

(Address)"

This information may be placed on the cask or barrel by the use of stencils, or by tacking on a card, bearing the information, on each container. If these

specifications are observed, no chemical analyses need be made.

When vinegar has been frozen, no portion of it should be drawn off for sale until the frozen portion has been thawed and the entire contents of the vat or barrel thoroughly mixed so as to restore the homogeneous character of the material.

When vinegar freezes, there is a separation of the acetic acid and the water, the acetic acid freezing first and settling to the bottom of the barrel, with the result that the upper portion of the liquid would not contain the legal amount of acetic acid, while the lower portion would contain acetic acid in excess of the legal requirement.

A RECIPE FOR BOY-SPOILING

Parents are often advised in regard to the proper upbringing of their children. It is not often that a writer gives instructions as to the best means of spoiling a boy, but this we find lately has been done by a correspondent in a home weekly. Here are the directions:

Let him have plenty of spending money.

Allow him to choose his companions and never ask who they are.

Give him a key and permit him to be out nights and get home when he pleases.

Make no inquiry as to where and with whom he spends his leisure moments.

Have him understand that money and manners are substitutes for morality.

DAD

Dad never had much to say;
Jogged along in his quiet way
Contentedly smoking his old duceen
As he turned the soil to the golden sheen.
Used to say as he slapped the mare,
One horny hand in his tangled hair,
"Rest is joy when your work's well done,
So pitch in, son."

Sometimes he an' I'd not hitch;
Couldn't agree as to which was which.
Fought it out on the same old lines
As we grubbed an' heeded 'mong the run-
nin' vines;

And his eyes would light with a gentle
quizz,
And he'd say in that old soft way of his,
As he idly stroked his wrinkled chin,
"All right, son, you win."

Dad was never no hand to fuss;
Used to hurt him to hear us cuss;
Kind o' settled in his old ways,
Born an' raised in the good old days
When a tattered coat hid a kindly heart,
An' the farm was home, not a toilin' mart,

An' a man was judged by his inward
self;
Not his worldly pelf.

Seems like 'twas yesterday we sat
On the old back porch for a farewell
chat

Ere I changed the farm and the simple
life

For the city's roar an' bustle an' strife.
While I gaily talked of the city's charm
His eyes looked out o'er the fertile farm
An' he said as he rubbed where the hair
was thin,

"All right, son, you win."

"Member the night I trudged back home,
Sinkin' deep in the fresh turned loam;
Sick an' sore for the dear old place,
Hungerin' most for a loved old face.

When I had climbed the hilltop o'er,
There stood dad in the kitchen door,
An' he says in a voice from deep within,
"Hello, son, come in."

One winter's day, the first of snow,
He went the way that we all must go;
An' his spirit soared to the realms above
On the wings of a simple-hearted love.

An' I know that when I cross the bar
I'll find him there by the gates ajar,
An' he'll say, as he idly strokes his chin,
"Hello, son, come in."

—William Edward Ross.

NEW ENGLAND SNEEDNESS

An old proverb says: "Where there's a smart thief, there's a smarter honest man," and apropos of smartness, it was left for a Connecticut farmer to put a crimp in the plans of some pilfering motorists. Numerous complaints had been made in that vicinity of the criminal disregard of farm property along the highways by motorists; and the farmer, keeping watch one late afternoon, discovered a gang in his field.

Instead of warning them off immediately, he waited till they had gathered about a week's supply of fresh vegetables, and then, armed with a wicked-looking shotgun, business end forward, he suddenly confronted them offering to sell what they had gathered. The price was far beyond what any similar amount of food would bring in the city, but there's no arguing with a shotgun, so the pilferers paid. The labor involved, together with the high price paid made them rather sorry-looking robbers.

SWEET INNOCENCE

Ruth came home from her first visit to Sunday school carrying a small bag of chocolates in her hand.

"Why, Ruth, where did you get the chocolates?" asked her mother. Ruth looked up in surprise.

"I bought them with the nickel you gave me," she said. "The minister met me at the door and got me in for nothing."—Labor.



MR. AND MRS. N. F. RICHARDS

Here is a Grange couple who live on Hope Fruit Farm, located three miles from the Lincoln Highway, west of Schellsburg, Bedford County. The farm on which they reside consists of 110 acres, of which 50 acres are in bearing fruit trees, while the remainder of the farm is devoted to general crops. They are members of Eureka Grange, No. 607. Mrs. Richards has been secretary of her Subordinate Grange for six years, and lecturer of Pomona for four years. Mr. Richards is overseer of his Subordinate Grange and steward of the Pomona.



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Elks from Yellowstone Park are Thriving in Pennsylvania

Native of Species, Once Abundant in Every Section of the State, Became Extinct Approximately Fifty Years ago

once abounded, but which became extinct many years ago.

The native animal was commonly known as the Canadian or Pennsylvania stag. We are told that the native bull elk were enormous animals. Colonel Noah Parker, of McKean County, asserts that they frequently weighed 1,200 pounds, which is the weight of an

average farm horse, and that they were seventeen hands high at the shoulders.

Philip Tomb, a noted hunter in his day, says their horns were sometimes six feet long. Herds of three to four hundred used to be seen traveling to their favorite salt licks. Colonel Henry W. Shoemaker, in his book on "Extinct Pennsylvania Animals," says the native

elks were longer bodied and apparently shorter legged than others of their species. In conformation they were more like huge caribou or reindeer, says Colonel Shoemaker. In color they inclined more to the drab than the dun or brown and often they had dark brown spots. They "yarded" or congregated in swamps in winter, and in summer were fond of bathing in deep pools.

William Penn tells of elks being killed in the vicinity of Philadelphia in his day, and it appears they were common in all parts of the State.

John H. Chatham says elks were numerous on the big flat north of Saltzman Run, about ten miles up the West Branch from Lock Haven. Jacob Saltzman, in describing them, said that their horns were sometimes ten feet in spread, while the timber was so thick, that the big trees stood only two feet apart. When asked how the elks got through the timber, the old pioneer replied, "Oh, that was the elk's business."

There is a record of a man named Michael Long, of Clearfield County, who is said to have kept an elk cow an entire summer in the stable of his camp, thriving on the supply of excellent milk and cream she gave. Ezra Pritchard, of Potter County, is reported to have captured a pair of elks and broke them to farm work like a yoke of oxen. It is easy to imagine the merry time Pritchard must have had in breaking such a wild team!

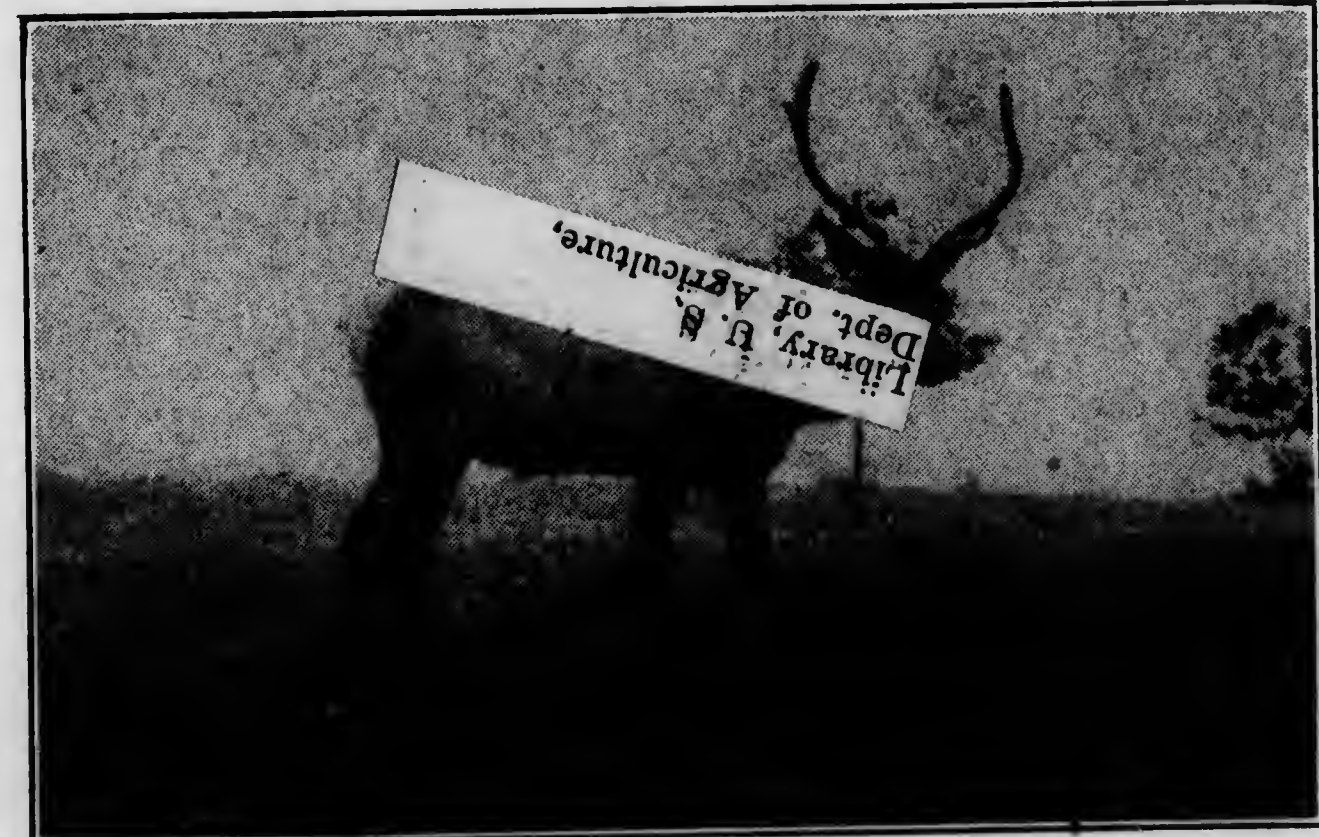
It is said that up to the middle of the last century, when the species began to grow scarce, the catching of elks was quite a thriving business in the wilds of Northern Pennsylvania. An advertisement in the Elk County Advocate read:

"ELK WANTED—For a living male elk, one year old, I will give \$50; two years old \$75; three years old, \$100; and for a fawn, three months old, \$25. Apply, Caleb Dill, Ridgway."

Elk County, as indicated by its name, was a favorite haunt of the native animals, wintering in the deep swamps and valleys of that section, especially at Elk Lick in Benetown Township.

There are many Elk Creeks, Elk Valleys, Elk Licks and Elk Lakes all over the State to testify to the former prevalence of the now extinct native elk.

Great quantities of horns and skulls were found by the early settlers in the favorite haunts of the elks, many of which, no doubt, died from old age or perished from the cold. Horns were often found near great rocks or boulders in the depths of the forests, upon which the elks took their last stand when assailed by panthers, wolves or human foes. There are many rocks in Elk County like the one near Ridgway shown in the picture, and the hunters of the olden days recounted thrilling occurrences when the antlered giants protected their cows, calves, and their own lives, standing upon these rocks, to meet the onslaughts of their murderous foes.



ELK ON KENNEDY FARM, NEAR WEATHERLY, CARBON COUNTY



HERD OF ELKS ON FARM OF THE LATE J. C. SIBLEY, NEAR FRANKLIN, VENANGO COUNTY

THERE has been a steady increase in the number of elks in Pennsylvania during recent years, and it is estimated by competent judges that there are now between 400 and 600 of these animals roaming at large in the State.

During the year 1913 the State Game Commission secured 50 elks from the Yellowstone National Park. During the same year 22 were purchased from the game preserve of Carl Trelenius, located in the Pocono Mountains, Pennsylvania.

In 1916 another shipment of 98 elks was brought into the state from the Yellowstone, but since that time none have been brought in from the outside, excepting six bull elks, secured from South Dakota.

While some of the animals have strayed into other sections, elks are most plentiful in Elk, Clearfield, Potter, Lycoming, Blair, Cambria, Monroe and Carbon Counties.

It appears that the elk likes good grazing, and his appetite for grass is likely to cause him to look for the farmer's cultivated fields.

This summer a herd of four elks has been holding forth on the farm of William Reed, in Packer Township, Carbon County, near the Schuylkill County line. At first the members of the Reed family felt honored by the presence of these visitors from the wild, and while the animals have not yet worn out their welcome, they have shown that they can devour feed, just as well as domestic animals, which pay the farmer more for their keep.

The first elk to present himself in the cultivated portion of Carbon County was a lone bull, who made the Kennedy farm, east of Weatherly, his headquarters. It is supposed that he came from the Hickory Run game preserve.

His presence in the fields excited great interest and people journeyed for many miles to get a look at him. The number of visitors to the Kennedy farm became so great that an enterprising member of the community saw fit to open a refreshment stand. The number of people coming to the farm to see the elk may be judged from the statement that on a single day that refreshment stand did a business amounting to nearly \$150. Much of the candy that was bought was fed out of hand to the elk, who became very tame.

As the last hunting season approached, the Game Commission issued a permit to Mr. Kennedy to pen up the elk to prevent him from being shot by hunters. This elk is shown in the accompanying picture. He is still domiciled on the farm. People of the locality have been warned by the Game Commission that a bull elk is sometimes a dangerous animal, but in view of the gentle bearing of this specimen, they refuse to take the warning seriously.

The presence of these animals in the State rouses interest in the story of the native elk, with which Pennsylvania

Speaking of the disappearance of the native elk, Colonel Shoemaker says that the last to be killed in the Blue Mountains was about the year 1800; in the Pocono Mountains, the species survived until forty years later; in Lackawanna County, where elks were formerly very numerous, they disappeared about 1830. William Mitchell killed the last elk in the Seven Mountains at the head of Treaster Valley, Mifflin County, in 1847.

September 1, 1877. It is supposed that the elk, which was a young bull, was driven into that section by a forest fire to the northward.

The native elks of Pennsylvania did not have the protection of the game laws, which make it possible for their successors, to live here today. They were ruthlessly slaughtered, and they followed the native buffalo in becoming extinct. On the other hand, the old



ELK ROCK, NEAR RIDGWAY, ELK COUNTY

An elk was killed on Laurel Hill, Somerset County, about the same year. Jim Jacobs, known as "The Seneca Bear Hunter," shot the last elk in Clearfield County in May, 1865. It was brought to Look Haven on a raft from the mouth of Medix Run, where it was killed. "Billy" Easton, a noted hunter of Silver Creek, Elk County, is reported to have killed seven or eight elks in Elk County and the Black Forest after the Civil War. John D. Decker, of Decker Valley, Centre County, is said to have killed the last Pennsylvania elk, on

time elks had much better natural cover than those of today, although with their huge horns they must sometimes have been fretted by the closeness of the big trees that distinguished our virgin forests.

Under our present game laws, elks are in season from the first to the fifteenth of December. Only "still" hunting is allowed, and the killing of elks is confined to males with four or more points to one antler. Only single bullets are allowed, doing away with "buckshot," and the bag limit is one per season for an individual or a party hunting together.

With this protection, and with panthers and wolves a thing of the past, the elks of today, if they do not become too numerous for the cover that remains, may enjoy a more comfortable existence than their predecessors, which now are only a melancholy memory.

FRED BRECKMAN.

NEW ENGLAND PLANNING FOR MEETING OF NATIONAL GRANGE

New England members of the Grange are planning to turn out in force for the sixtieth annual meeting of the National Grange, which opens at Portland, Maine, on November 10th.

Arrangements are being made for automobile caravans, special trains, and other means of group transportation.

A class of 10,000 candidates for the seventh degree is the goal that has been set by New England.

It is expected that President Coolidge will attend the meeting, while Secretary of Agriculture Jardine will receive the seventh degree.

The indications are that the sixtieth annual meeting will be one of the most noteworthy in the history of the organization.

SAVE SEED CORN

Seed corn promises to be at a premium next spring. If frost hits the corn any time after the ears reach the glazed stage, seed can be picked from the stalks. Hang the ears in a building where there is free circulation of air around every ear until thoroughly dry. Be sure it is well cured before freezing weather comes.

Where there is no vision the people perish.

NAME THE FARM

Naming the farm gives it an individuality and also a very definite business value. A name marks a farm as a place of more than passing interest to those who are in the market for products of the soil. Protect the farm name by producing standard quality products which are always dependable.

CULL LOAFING HENS

Loafing hens in the farm flock eat up the profits that the busy biddies make. The successful poultryman keeps the loafer just long enough to get her ready for the butcher.

An obstinate man does not hold opinions, but they hold him.

LIME

AND LIMESTONE IN EVERY FORM

for land and other uses. Good farmers use lime liberally because it pays. We are the largest producers in quality and value. Write us your needs, quantity, form and delivery, stating how you wish to apply, and we will quote you price.

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Parabestos Liquid Asbestos Roof Coating

At Very Small Cost

All we want is the opportunity to show every property owner who reads this paper—BEFORE YOU PAY A CENT—just how easy it is to make any old leaky roof water tight, and as good as new with a single coat of PARABESTOS—the wonderful Liquid Asbestos Roofing.

We'll prove to you at our risk—BEFORE YOU PAY—that Parabestos Roof Coating will fill up all the cracks and crevices, stop the leaks, seal them up tight and make your roofs practically as good as new—and look like new for less than one-third the cost of a new roof.

90 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Just fill out the coupon below—tell us how much Parabestos you can use, and we will ship it to you, freight prepaid, on 90 Days' FREE Trial—without a penny of pay in advance. When it arrives you put it on your old leaky roof and then you be the judge and jury. After you have tried Parabestos on your own roof for 90 days, if you don't say it is the best, the easiest and cheapest way to re-new your old roofs, if you are not fully satisfied you won't have to pay us a cent. This is an absolutely "try-before-you-buy" offer made to prove to you how good and how economical Parabestos really is. Mail the coupon today. You take no risk.

FOR ALL KINDS OF ROOFS

Puts a New Roof Right Over Old One

Parabestos Liquid Asbestos Roof Coating is a combination of special, elastic and leak-proof gums, lime renewing, non-drying oils, mixed with the very best grade of Canadian Asbestos Fibre. This combination gives a heavy body (light in weight) coating that is elastic, tough and durable, so that with one stroke of the brush it lays on a coating 10 times as thick as ordinary paint and makes your old roofs both waterproof and fire-resisting. It never gets hard, therefore it cannot chip or crack in cold weather, nor melt, run, peel or blister in hot weather.

Parabestos will stick on any roof whether flat, uneven or steep pitch. It will also stick on any kind of roofing surface, whether wood shingles, slate, cement, gravel, tin, sheet metal, paper or any of the many types of prepared roofing that comes in rolls.

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS

We have been in the paint and roofing manufacturing business for 50 years and can refer you to any bank in Cleveland as to our responsibility. Parabestos is made in our own factory and guaranteed by us to give you 5 years of satisfactory service. We give you your choice of 3 colors—non-fading red, green or jet black and Parabestos is furnished in 5, 10, 20, 30 or 50 gallon steel drums.

Send No Money

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

Don't let the sun, rain, snow or sleet destroy your roofs this winter when you can save them so easy with Parabestos, 90 days before you pay. Don't send any money. Just fill out the coupon below. Order all you need, 5 gallons or 500, and on every order sent direct from this advertisement we will prepay the freight and also send you FREE a roofing brush to use in applying Parabestos. Don't wait—don't delay until winter sets in. Fill out and mail the coupon now—you take no risk.

-----90 Day Free Trial Coupon-----
PARA PAINT & VARNISH CO., Dept. 14, Cleveland, Ohio

Please ship me _____ gallons of Parabestos Liquid Asbestos Roof Coating on your 90 day Free Trial Offer. I will put it on my roofs according to directions and if Parabestos proves to be all you claim for it I will send you payment at the end of the trial period. If Parabestos is not as represented or does not do the work, you are to cancel the charge. Also send FREE Brush as offered.

Name _____ State _____
Shipping Station _____ State _____
Reference _____

Leaders from Many States Attend Grange Day at Sesqui-Centennial

THERE was a notable gathering of Grange leaders and members from more than half a dozen States at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, on September 14, when National Grange Day was celebrated at the Exposition.

Addresses were made by Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania; Governor Robert P. Robinson, of Delaware, who is also Master of the Grange in his State, as well as Treasurer of the National Grange, and by L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange.

Short talks were also made by the Masters of the following States Granges: Hon. David H. Agans, New Jersey; William N. Howard, Massachusetts, and by C. Palmer Chapman, Rhode Island. B. John Black, Past Master of the Maryland State Grange, represented A. G. Ensor, present Master, and brought the greetings of that State to the assemblage. The speech-making took place in the great municipal stadium, with P. H. Dewey, Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, presiding.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON'S ADDRESS

"I am here today to add my part and pay my respects to the organization known as the Grange," said Governor Robinson. "There is no other agricultural organization in this country which commands the respect which the Grange does. It has stood the test of years. While other organizations have been formed and have done good work for a time, they have eventually fallen by the wayside. But the Grange has stood for a period of sixty years.

"It seems to me that one of the good reasons for the stability of the Grange is the fact that we admit women in our organization on a level with men.

"Agriculture is the biggest business excepting none in the world, and a successful farmer can only be so by the help of a good wife. The home cannot be carried on successfully without the care of a woman, and surely no farm can be a success without a home. So the farm woman is entitled to a great deal of credit for the success of agriculture. In the Grange we believe that woman must take her part as she does on the farm; and because as I said of the membership of women in the Grange, the organization has stood and been successful for so many years.

"In these busy days—days of hustle, bustle, rustle and competition, when everyone is trying to make better goods than his neighbor, and is eternally grabbing for the Almighty Dollar, it is well to take time and reflect, consider and talk with our neighbors and friends, about things other than the business of everyday life—to relax from the cares of the day. And where can we do this better than in a meeting of our organization, surrounded by our friends? Many prominent men have been members of the Order, and there are still others today who are proud to be classed among the Patrons of Husbandry.

CHARACTERISTICS OF GRANGE

"As a character builder, no organization can compare with the Grange. Most of us consider our Order next to our church. The Grange not only promotes diligence, but tends to make cheerful, happy and contented members and homes. It encourages faith in God and man. It promotes friendship, is noted for hospitality, and teaches us to be loyal not only to our Order, but to mankind in general. Obedience is inculcated and reverence for all right things is inspired. In these days when Sabbath observance is so lightly thought of, it is the duty of the Grange and the wish of the Grange to have a more careful observance of the First Day of the week.

"There is nothing in our principles or

in our by-laws which will prohibit from joining anyone not opposed to agriculture, and we believe—we know—that those of us who have the good of the Order at heart have benefited by membership in the Grange."

In presenting Governor Pinchot, Worthy Master Dewey referred to him as the greatest conservationist in the world, adding that he has been a staunch friend of the farmer as the occupant of the gubernatorial chair.

GOVERNOR PINCHOT LAUDS GRANGE

Mr. Pinchot said he was proud to be a member of the Grange and affirmed his belief in its principles. He remarked that it was fitting for the members of the Grange to attend an exposition celebrating 150 years of American independence, since it was the farm population of the country that fought the battles of the Revolutionary War, together with the fact that George Washington, a farmer, led the fight for independence and was our first President.

While he was speaking, a salute of 19 guns was fired in honor of the arrival of Secretary of State Kellogg, who had come to the exposition on an official mission



SPEAKERS ON NATIONAL GRANGE DAY AT SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

Left to right: Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania; L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, and Governor Robert P. Robinson, of Delaware. Governor Robinson heads the Grange in his State, and is treasurer of the National Grange. Governor Pinchot is chairman of the Committee on Conservation of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

for the Government. As Governors of their respective States, both Pinchot and Robinson were entitled to a salute from the big guns, but no powder was burnt in honor of their arrival, because they came unannounced.

MR. TABER'S ADDRESS

"It is fitting that one day is set apart as an agricultural and Grange Day at this great celebration," said Mr. Taber, in beginning his thoughtful address. Agriculture is still basic. No amount of progress, inventive genius or civilization can ever enable mankind to get along without food. It is well to remember that it was the embattled Colonial farmers that gave to liberty the breath of life.

"It is fitting that the National Grange should participate in this Sesqui program, and not alone because it is the oldest of our farm organizations, but because of its size and desire to render service. This year our organization celebrates its 60th anniversary stronger than ever before in its history.

"The farmer has been the nation's trail-maker. First, the hunter and the pioneer, followed by the farmer, moved westward continually blazing new trails for industry, commerce and finance to follow. The greatness, the glory and the size of this Republic reflects credit upon the pioneer spirit of American agriculture and testifies to the service that the

American farmer has rendered in building the greatest republic in the world's history.

INCREASED EFFICIENCY

"Modern machinery, education, science and mechanical conveniences have multiplied the power of the individual farmer until today the average American farmer produces from 12 to 15 times as much food per man as his Colonial grandfather produced a century and a half ago. This answers the question of how a continually decreasing agricultural population can feed a continually increasing city and non-agricultural population.

EQUALITY FOR AGRICULTURE

"Give the American farmer equality of opportunity, equality of reward, and he will feed the growing city population of America for the coming centuries. The expansion of agriculture during the world war period would indicate that we will have no difficulty in feeding a quarter of a billion people within continental United States. All this presupposes organized agriculture and a square deal for rural life.

"Our political and governmental development has not been in full keeping with our material advancement. This should send a challenge to every worthy citizen. We have been thinking too much of material things and too little of governmental, political and spiritual matters. America needs no new Declaration of Independence, but it does need a re-dedication.

LUZERNE GRANGES LAUNCH DRIVE FOR ELECTRIC SERVICE

Several of the Granges of Luzerne County have launched a definite campaign to secure electric service for the communities in which they are situated.

W. K. McClenahan, superintendent of the Morrisons Cove Light and Power Company of Bedford County, who is an expert in rural electrification, recently made a survey of the territory and addressed an open meeting in the hall of Muhlenburg Grange, with representatives present from the other Granges of that section of the county.

It appeared that there were good prospects of getting approximately 250 consumers by building 18 miles of line, which would be an average of about 14 consumers to the mile.

Muhlenburg, Lehman, Bloomingdale, and other Granges have appointed committees to do the preliminary work. The members of these Granges say they want electric service, and they are determined to get it without unnecessary delay.

LAWRENCE POMONA GAVELS HAVE INTERESTING HISTORY

Lawrence County Pomona Grange held a splendid meeting in the hall of Mahoning Valley Grange on September 8, with Worthy Master David P. Kyle presiding.

The fifth degree was conferred at the evening session upon a large class of candidates by the degree team of Mercer County Pomona Grange under the leadership of M. B. Orr. The large hall was filled to capacity and the work of the degree team was one of the best features of the meeting.

Fred Breckman, Secretary of the State Grange, made addresses at both afternoon and evening sessions.

The Granges of this county have been meeting with good success in their efforts to raise funds for the Grange dormitory at State College.

The Master and the Overseer of the Pomona are the possessors of gavels that are unique in Grange association and interest.

The outer part of the mallet of the Master's gavel is made of magnolia wood from a tree that stands on the grounds surrounding the home of the late Wm. T. Creasy, formerly Master of the State Grange. The insert is of lilac wood that grew in the door yard of Victor E. Piolet, second Master of the State Grange, while the handle of the gavel is made from one of the rungs of the office chair of D. B. Manger, first Master of the State Grange.

The outer part of the Overseer's gavel is of second growth hickory, which grew on the banks of Pine Creek, Tioga County, and was presented by P. H. Dewey, present Master of the State Grange. One end of the insert is wood from a Mackintosh apple tree which stands on the home grounds of W. F. Hill, fourth Master of the State Grange. The insert at the other end of the mallet is from an arbor vitae planted by the grandfather of John A. McSparran, also a Past Master of the State Grange. The handle is made from a cane that was used by Leonard Rhone, who headed the State Grange for a period of eighteen years.

These gavels were made by Wm. S. Weigle, a charter member of Willard Grange, who is also a charter member of the Pomona Grange.

The hall of Mahoning Valley Grange, where the meeting of the 8th of September was held, is close to the birthplace of Ira D. Sankey, the noted singer, who was a co-laborer with D. L. Moody in his evangelistic campaigns.

BATH TUBS AND PIANOS

A lively Ohio Grange had a snappy discussion of this question, which produced good arguments on both sides:—"Resolved, that in a modern farm home a bath tub is a greater means of culture than a piano."

FARMERS URGED TO HELP REDUCE LOSSES CAUSED BY FIRE

The week from October 3 to 9, commemorating the great fire which destroyed Chicago, fifty-five years ago, has been designated as Fire Prevention Week throughout the United States.

J. W. Morgan, Fire Marshal of Pennsylvania, has addressed the following letter to the farmers of the State, asking them to cooperate in reducing the losses annually sustained by fire:

"Probably as a class no citizen of this Commonwealth is more seriously affected financially than the farmer who is so unfortunate as to suffer a loss by fire, which not only destroys property but newly gathered crops which are stored for winter use or for the market, together with possibly live stock and machinery necessary for the planting and gathering of products.

"Such occurrences are rarely without an explainable cause; in numerous recorded cases it being due to carelessness or neglect in fully realizing the danger arising from the improper storage of inflammable products, such as hay, straw and other fodder, without taking the necessary precaution to see that it is properly cured, resulting in loss by spontaneous ignition.

"That spontaneous ignition is responsible for many fires is well established, but this alone is not the only cause of farm fires. Many fires are

caused by failure to keep buildings and premises free from fire menacing conditions, permitting accumulations of useless material to collect in and about buildings, failing to realize the constant danger arising therefrom, which might be easily avoided by regular clean-up periods and removal of hazardous conditions.

"The week of October 3 to 9, 1926, has been designated and will be observed throughout the United States as Fire Prevention Week and the farmers of Pennsylvania are urged to devote at least one or two days of that period in removing all waste from, in, and about, buildings and premises, as a means of lessening the possibility of fire and a

reduction in the great fire loss which is increasing year by year, adding to the cost of commodities and an unnecessary fire tax which all must assume and pay. "We hope for your cooperation in a reduction of this loss by the removal of all that would cause fire as a measure of conserving resources throughout the Commonwealth."

Poultry Feeds too, as the colleges recommend them

THE leadership of the College Feed Conference Board is accepted on thousands of dairy farms in the east today where a better income has followed the use of Conference Board formulas.

Now poultrymen can have a similar service on poultry feeds. Several months ago a Poultry Feed Conference Board was formed of the poultry feeding specialists of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Members of the Board are Prof. H. C. Kandel of the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture, Prof. W. H. Allen of the New Jersey Experiment Station, and Dr. G. F. Heuser of the New York State College of Agriculture.

In January of this year this Board worked out formulas for nine poultry feeds, without any of the restrictions which might handicap privately employed research men.

Their only objective was to get together a complete feeding program which would give the poultryman results.

These feeds have now been in use for six months in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The results with chicks, pullets, and laying flocks have proved that the Board's poultry feeding program is sound, and pays.

Amco Feed Mixing Service by direct contract with community groups makes these poultry feeds available to the smallest feeder in the smallest community. The savings made by interested purchasing of great tonnage, a volume mill operation, and low order-getting costs, are reflected in the low price you pay.

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Cooper, Famous Lehigh Cattle Importer and Breeder, Retires

THE FOREMOST American importer and breeder of Jersey cattle, T. S. Cooper, of Coopersburg, Lehigh County, is about to retire, having spent sixty years in the selling, breeding and importing of this favorite breed of cattle.

During that period he has sold \$2,500,000 worth of cattle at private and public sales, and his annual sales, held at Linden Grove Farm each Memorial Day for many years, attracted breeders and many men and women of national prominence.

The name of Cooper is so closely identified with Jersey progress that no chapter in its history would be complete without it, and the epoch-making events of the breed have had their inception at the annual sales held at Linden Grove Farm. It was the keen and discriminating eye of T. S. Cooper that selected the best males and females on the Island of Jersey, and brought them to America, and to-day there is hardly a herd in America that does not trace its lineage back to one of the great sires that have ruled at Linden Grove.

Cooper was born at Linden Grove, the home of his grandfather, Peter Cooper,

and of his father, Dr. Thomas B. Cooper, in 1849. His father represented the Berks-Lehigh district in Congress, and died at Washington, at the age of 38. In his boyhood days he longed to own a good dairy cow. Following his father's death, he went to live with an uncle in Philadelphia, who wanted him to take up some profession. But after the retirement of his uncle, who removed to Coopersburg, came the opportunity of young Cooper to come back to his old home, and his first love, the dairy cow.

It was tough going at first, but his heart was in the work, and, realizing that the American buyer would pay the price for good stock, he first purchased the best Ayrshires and Shorthorns he could find in Canada, and later went to Scotland and imported the best obtainable Ayrshires. He sold the entire lot to Thomas Tasker, of Philadelphia.

Cooper now was convinced that he was on the right track, and selected the Jersey as the ideal breed of dairy cattle. Then began the great importations that made him the peer of dairy cattle breeders.

Perhaps Cooper's greatest achievement, and the one that did the most to promote the breed in America, was the sale which he staged in Madison Square Garden, May 17 and 18, 1893. At that sale 119 head of Jerseys sold for \$113,370, or an average of \$953.68 a head. Since then, Cooper has staged many great sales at Linden Grove Farm. Among some record prices paid for cattle at these sales was \$7,500 for Flying Fox, sold to Thomas W. Lawson; Eminent, 2d. that sold in 1905 for \$10,000; Sensational Fern, sold in 1907, at the age of 10 months, for \$10,200; Stockwell, for \$11,500; Viola's Golden Jolly, sold in 1909 for the record price of \$12,200, and Raleigh's Fairy Boy, that sold in 1900 for \$8,200. Ten bulls, several of them bred on the place, sold for an average of \$13,650, and twenty bulls on an average of \$9,142.

In 1915 Noble of Oaklands was sold for \$15,000, the highest price ever paid for one head of cattle in America up to that time.

Cooper, close to fourscore years, feels he owes it to himself to get on the retired list, and do only such work as he desires to do.

That Cooper was painstaking in his business may be gathered from the statement that no detail was left to chance. For example, he always insisted on personally mowing away the hay in his barn at Linden Grove, so that he might know where to find exactly what he wanted in feeding his cattle.

He is still quite active for one of his years and was an interested visitor to the National Livestock Show, held at the Sesqui-Centennial, Philadelphia, last month.

MODEL CALORIMETER ATTRACTS AT SESQUI

A working model of an animal respiration calorimeter, the only one of its kind in the world, is a feature of the exhibit of the Pennsylvania State College at the Sesqui-Centennial in Philadelphia, where it is daily attracting the attention of visitors to the Palace of Education. Complete in every detail, even to a miniature cow within a triple-walled cell, this small scale reproduction is a replica of the immense calorimeter that fills an entire building given over to the Institute of Animal Nutrition in the Agricultural School at State College.

The instrument which the model represents has been used in experiments covering the past 25 years, which have resulted in revolutionizing steer and dairy cattle feeding methods throughout

the civilized world. According to Dr. E. B. Forbes, head of the Institute of Animal Nutrition at the college, through the calorimeter "it is possible to determine, in addition to the visible waste products of an animal, the gases which it gives off in respiration and the amount of heat which it produces, and thus by a comparison of income and outgo, to ascertain the exact nutritive value of the feed."

Even the falling hair and dandruff are swept up after a cow or steer has been confined in the box-like compartment for several days at a time, and their weight taken into consideration in the tests that tell just what the animal does with its food—whether it is putting on fat or making milk. The calorimeter was completed in 1902 with the assistance of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Telephoning over a ray of light



Building on the Telephone Principle

FIFTY years ago Alexander Graham Bell discovered the principle of the telephone. His first telephone employed wire as the connecting path over which words passed. Four years later he used a beam of light instead of wire to carry speech between telephone instruments.

Today, both wire and wireless telephony are employed on every hand in the service of the nation. Wire telephony, with its thousands of central offices, its complex switchboards and millions of miles of wire, envelops the country, carrying for the American people 70,000,000 conversations every day. Wireless

telephony is broadcasting entertainment and carrying important information to the remotest regions.

But new applications of the telephone principle are still being found. In the loud speaker, in the deaf set, the electrical stethoscope, the improved phonograph, the telephone principle has been adapted by the Bell Telephone Laboratories to the uses of the physician, the public speaker and the musician. The scientific research and engineering skill, which enable America to lead the world in telephone service, are also bringing forth from the telephone principle other devices of great usefulness.

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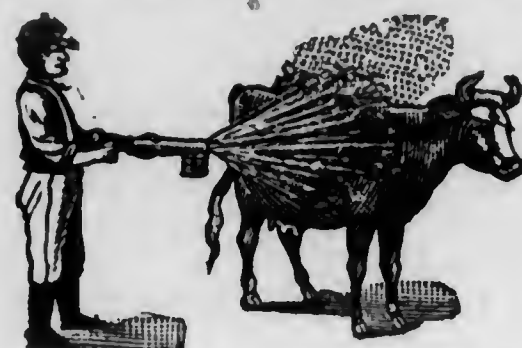
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Montgomery County Pomona Grange,
No. 8, Sponsors Dairy Judging Team

MONTGOMERY COUNTY Pomona Grange for the past three years has been appropriating money to send a dairy judging team to represent the county at the annual Young Farmers' Week held at State College in June. Pomona Grange provides for the expenses while the team is at State College. Mr. H. D. Allebach, of Trappe, treasurer of Pomona Grange, provided transportation for the team members to and from State College.

The members to represent the county team are selected through preliminary contests held throughout the county under the supervision of the County Agent. The four highest boys and girls in the preliminary contests are selected to represent the team. The team members were selected from forty contestants.

The team won seventh place in the contest at State College. Ernest Bechtel of Royersford made the highest individual score among 125 boys and girls from all parts of the State. Ernest made 235 points out of the possible 300.

All the members of the team wrote their experiences of the trip to and from State College, which were read at the last Pomona Grange meeting. The

As we traveled along, the hills became higher and higher until they were mountains. As we went over the mountains, we saw the pretty valleys below. At 4:45 we reached State College. Then we went to the Armory and registered. We had a little trouble finding our place to eat the first time.

"Next morning came the judging contest. After dinner, W. H. Palmer, Ohio club leader, told us about Ohio's activities. Then came the time to take a picture of the whole group. After that came recreation period at Old Beaver Field. Next came the ball games. After supper came vesper services. Then a farmers' meeting in the Auditorium.

"Friday forenoon we inspected the School of Agriculture with guides. Some of the places we inspected were dairy barns, greenhouse, poultry houses, incubation house, creamery. After dinner the inspection was continued. About the middle of the afternoon there was a horse-pulling demonstration. After supper we went to the Auditorium where the prizes were awarded. W. H. Palmer again gave us an interesting talk.

"Saturday morning we started on our journey home. At Harrisburg we stopped



MONTGOMERY COUNTY DAIRY JUDGING TEAM, SPONSORED BY POMONA GRANGE

The members of this team won seventh place in the State-wide dairy judging contest held at State College during Farmers' Week. Left to right: Ernest Bechtel, Royersford; Charles Garber, Limerick; Herbert Anders, Worcester; Norris Johnson, Trappe. Ernest Bechtel made the highest score among 40 teams entered in the contest.

essays written by the boys proved to be an interesting part of the literary program.

Herbert Anders, who stands third from the left in the accompanying picture, gave to the Pomona Grange the following account of his trip:

"I am writing you a letter to tell you about my trip. I want to thank you for giving me a chance to go. I had a fine time. Mr. Allebach treated us fine.

"At 5:30 we left Trappe on our journey to State College. There were five of us with Mr. Allebach. Some of the towns and cities we passed through on our way to Harrisburg were Pottstown, Reading, Hershey, and Myerstown. At Hershey we saw the factory where the Hershey products are made.

"After traveling 94 miles we reached Harrisburg where we stopped and took a trip through the Capitol. We saw the place where the Senators and Representatives meet. On the Capitol grounds they had pigeons and squirrels. They were tame and you could feed them but were not allowed to chase or hurt them. We shook hands with a few men, one of them being Frank P. Willis, Secretary of Agriculture.

"After one hour's trip through the Capitol we started on towards Sunbury and Lewisburg. We traveled up along the Susquehanna River for a distance. At Clarks Ferry we crossed the river.

at the Penn-Harris Hotel for dinner. "Again I want to thank you and Mr. Allebach for the educational trip."

CORN BORER INVESTIGATION
SHOWS GREAT DEVASTATION

P. H. Dewey, Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, accompanied the National Corn Borer Committee on a three days' trip through Ohio, Michigan, and Ontario to get first-hand knowledge of the ravages of the European corn borer.

Mr. Dewey was so impressed with what he saw that he sent the following telegram from Detroit for publication in GRANGE NEWS:

"Corn borer investigation reveals devastation beyond wildest imagination. Grange must make organized effort to cooperate with the Department of Agriculture in controlling this great menace." The corn borer has found lodgment in Northwestern Pennsylvania, and notwithstanding the best efforts to check its spread, the infested area is being rapidly expanded.

BALDNESS

A patient complained to the doctor that his hair was coming out.

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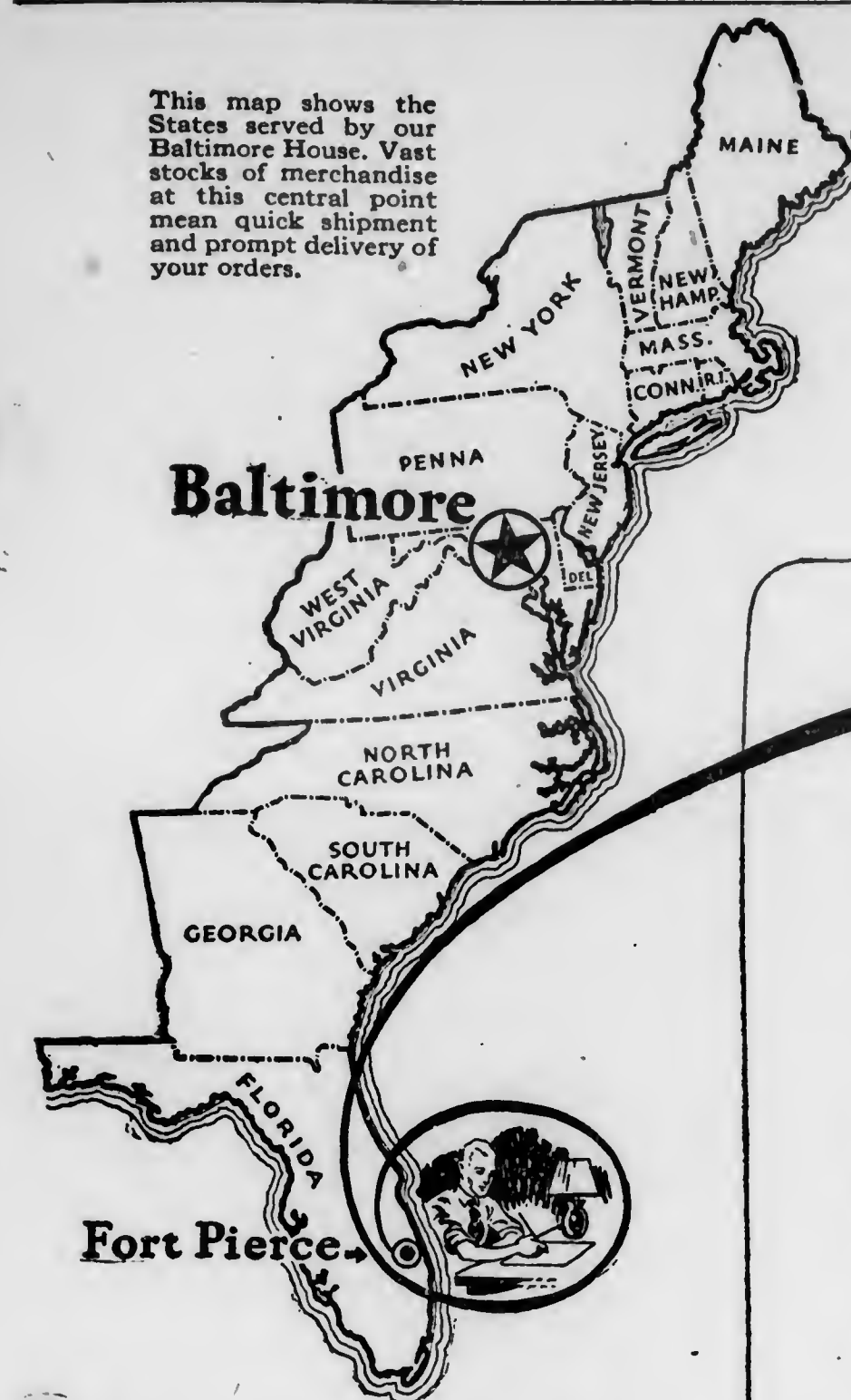
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The Coming Election

THE LECTURER'S HANDBOOK for the current year, prepared by John H. Light, Lecturer of the State Grange, suggests as a topic for discussion at the second meeting of the Subordinate Granges in October the importance of getting out a 100 per cent vote at elections.

The election this fall will take place on Tuesday, November 2, and the subject suggested by the State Lecturer will be timely and appropriate if taken up by the Granges at the last meeting in October.

Brother Light sets the mark high when he speaks of getting out a 100 per cent vote, and it would be cause for rejoicing if we could get within even measurable distance of that goal.

It is a disquieting fact that the United States, which once held the voting record of the world, with 80 per cent of the qualified electors casting their ballots, forty years ago, now has reached the point where only 50 per cent of the electors take sufficient interest in affairs of government to go to the polls on election day.

A comprehensive investigation of the recent record of the voting nations of the world shows that Latin America, with a heavy illiteracy in population, is the only section where a lighter average vote is found than the 50 per cent of the United States. This survey, made by Simon Michelet, of Washington, president of the National Get-Out-The-Vote Club, shows Great Britain, her dominions and the nations of Continental Europe in the lead when it comes to going to the polls.

At the 1924 election for the House of Commons, 76 per cent of the British electorate voted, and at the preceding election 82 per cent of the electors of England and Wales went to the polls.

In the first election of the Reichstag under the constitution of the German republic, 75 per cent of all Germans 20 years of age and over voted. In the German presidential election of 1925, 82 per cent of the total vote was polled.

A twenty-year average for the Australian States shows approximately 75 per cent of the electorate voting. In recent elections New Zealand made a

record of close to 84 per cent of the total voting population. Belgium, Holland and Denmark have a record averaging around 75 per cent, or one-half better than our present American record.

In the Norway elections of 1920, 76 per cent of the men and 60 per cent of the women voted. Italy, Sweden and the Provinces of Canada all beat the American voting record.

In his investigation, however, Mr. Michelet found one American record that remains unbeaten. That was in the days of Boss Tweed, of New York, when 108 per cent of the total vote of the city was cast at a certain election. His favorite method of defending himself in such a situation was to ask: "What are you going to do about it?"

While the bosses in control of the machines of our two big cities may not use the exact language employed by Boss Tweed, their attitude amounts to the same thing. And the question is, what are the people of the interior of the State going to do about it at the coming election? The answer should be an overwhelming outpouring of the decent people of the State in an effort to bring about the political redemption of Pennsylvania.

The Grange as an organization can have nothing to do with partisan politics. But as our Declaration of Purposes puts it:

"The principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country. . . . We must always bear in mind that no one, by becoming a Patron of Husbandry, gives up the inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country. On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can to put down bribery, corruption and trickery."

The Revolutionary fathers of this country left their plows in the fields and fought for eight years to establish our independence, and it is surely not asking too much of those who enjoy the institutions they bequeathed to us to expect

every qualified voter to go to the polls on election day and cast an honest ballot. It is only natural that "when the many abdicate, the few seize the scepter."

Worthy Master Taber, in his address at the Sesqui-Centennial, well said:

"Our political and governmental development has not been in full keeping with our material advancement. This should be a challenge to every worthy citizen. We have been thinking too much of material things and too little of governmental, political and spiritual matters. America needs no new Declaration of Independence, but it does need a

rededication to the principles laid down by our governmental fathers. We need a new awakening to the responsibilities of sovereignty. The man or the woman who is too much engrossed with temporal affairs to attend a primary or election is unworthy of the sacrifices that have made America possible. Above all things, we need a new awakening to the relation of obedience to law to the perpetuation of our liberty and our national life."

These fundamental truths cannot be too strongly emphasized, and the Granges of the State can engage in no better work than to bring them home to their members prior to the election.

Standard Time Fight

THERE is unusual interest in Grange circles with reference to the suit which the Massachusetts State Grange carried to the Supreme Court, attacking the legality of the daylight saving statute of that State.

The case will be heard this month and the decision of the court will determine whether this country shall go back to an orderly time system, such as we enjoyed for forty years, or whether the chaos and confusion brought about by daylight saving time shall be continued and extended.

Pennsylvania has a statute dating back to 1887 which provides that the legal time of the State shall be in accord with the time fixed by Congress, meaning standard time. At several sessions of the Legislature efforts were made to amend this law so as to permit Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to have daylight saving time. In every instance the daylight savers have been defeated in these legislative battles. But that does not prevent the cities from passing "recommendatory" ordinances in favor of daylight saving time. The law of the State is being nullified with impunity because it carries no penalty.

At hearings before the Legislature the self-constituted spokesmen for Philadelphia and Pittsburgh seek to convey the impression that the residents of these cities are "unanimously" in favor of daylight saving time. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

For example, the street railway employees of Pittsburgh tried to get an injunction from the courts against putting daylight saving time into effect. The judge who heard the case remarked that

there was only one legal standard of time in Pennsylvania, and that was standard time. "But," he continued, "there is nothing mandatory about this ordinance; it is simply recommendatory"; and with that he dismissed the application for an injunction.

The workmen of Pittsburgh have repeatedly tried to bring the question to a vote, but without success. Councilman Garland of Pittsburgh prides himself on being the author of daylight saving in his city. After he had made the assertion at a legislative hearing that the people of his city were "unanimously" for daylight saving time, the representative of the street railway men, Mr. McGrath, tartly reminded him of the opposition of the workmen. Mr. Garland's answer to this was: "This government of ours is not a democracy. It is a representative government." That was only another way of saying that, regardless of the will of the majority, the country club element was going to run the city to suit itself. Philadelphia's attitude toward the law has been no less arrogant and defiant than that of Pittsburgh.

The advocates of daylight saving prate about the opportunities for sport provided by the "extra hour of daylight." But in view of the fact that their proposal has repeatedly been defeated in the Legislature, they exhibit the poorest quality of sportsmanship imaginable in refusing to obey the law.

Another attempt should be made at the next session of the Legislature to amend the present standard time law in such a manner as to provide penalties for its violation.

On the Right Track

THE NATIONAL GRANGE is on the right track in taking the stand that no further Federal funds should be appropriated for reclamation and irrigation projects until such time as the demand for agricultural produce shall somewhere near catch up with present production.

It is well understood that one of the principal reasons for the relatively low price of farm products is over-production. The problem is to balance production with consumption, so far as possible. Investigations conducted by the Grange have brought to light the fact that, while the claim is made in Washington that expenditures for western irrigation and reclamation have been greatly reduced, projects calling for an outlay of more than \$50,000,000 have either been started or definite authorizations will soon set them in motion.

The lands that are to be reclaimed and irrigated will all come into play in due time, but under present conditions there

is no demand for the production of which they are capable.

The Granges of the State of Washington have in recent years warned eastern farmers against alluring advertisements to settle in the Northwest. The farmers of that section are aware of the menace of over-production. They have also learned from bitter experience what it means to pay high freight rates to transport their surplus to distant markets.

With thousands of abandoned farms in the eastern section of the country, in localities that are already supplied with roads, schools, churches, and other essentials of civilized life, what sense is there in opening up new farms in sections where these needs would have to be supplied, so long as there is no demand for increased production?

Every speed fiend should remember that there is danger of driving so fast that he may never reach his destination.

Master's Letter to Granges

REVIEWING the work of the fiscal year from the standpoint of generalities, we have much to be thankful for, and should rejoice over the fact that the Grange is steadily forging ahead.

From the ritualistic betterment, and conduct of Grange meetings, a steady and sure improvement is noticeable in almost every section of the state. In attendance, all things considered, we should not expect more. In interest and spirit, coupled with loyalty, the total is very gratifying.

Many large classes have been taken in both the Subordinate and Pomona degrees. Probably more Juvenile Granges have been added during the year than in any single previous year. Community projects have been staged by the Grange as never before, probably due largely to the contest between Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Many new halls have been completed and dedicated, while many others are under construction. This would indicate stable and solid present condition and insure permanence more than any other phase of Grange activity.

The delightful and educational Lecturers' conference held at Centre Hall has been so well understood that it is hardly worth while to mention here, yet it is one of the outstanding achievements of the year, and must not be overlooked in the summary of the year's work.

We have been favored greatly by having with us on several occasions, men and women of talent from the other states. The National Grange Day at the Sesqui-Centennial brought together at least five State Masters, two governors, the Master and Overseer of the National Grange beside a host of other officials and members of the Order.

In addition to what has been accomplished in our own state, we must also take into account the fact that our Order has been signally honored in many ways, some of which should make every member of the Order feel a sense of real pride. On several occasions the President of the United States has called into consultation the Master of the National Grange, and sent him to Rome to represent American farmers at the International Institute of Agriculture. All this tends to prove beyond a question of doubt that the Grange is an organization to be reckoned with. We find also that we have made gains in all the business branches of the organization in this state. Some gain in the Liability and Casualty Insurance located at 925 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, will be noted this year. The Farmers and Traders Life Insurance will record a material gain over last year. The Keystone Grange Exchange will record probably more than a hundred thousand dollars this year over the business of 1925. The Grange Mutual Fire Insurance has gone beyond the \$119,000,000 mark in the Keystone state.

There have been held within the state approximately 23,112 Subordinate meetings; 1,440 Juvenile meetings; 228

Pomona meetings; 500 picnics, and several hundred Grange exhibits at the agricultural fairs. Add to the above enumerated activities the fraternal, literary and educational, social, and community efforts, the banquets, home talent plays, songs, speeches and handshakes, and you will find that the Grange is taking an important part in the building up of rural life.

The backward spring, the extraordinary wet periods in some sections, and the extreme drought in other sections has been somewhat disappointing to the farmer, and the crops will not reach the maximum hoped for. However if the farmer is careful and does not sell at the first apparent reasonable price offered, he may be able to receive about as much from an eighty per cent crop as he would from a hundred per cent crop. Farmers frequently make the mistake of selling, or bargaining for the entire crop at the first opportunity; then after it is found that the production is short, as will likely be the case this season, he has no opportunity to place a price upon his product that will be commensurate with the labor and cost of production, for his profit has been shared with the one who has made the early purchase. The successful farmer will give as much consideration to the sale of his product as to production; otherwise he will not be successful.

No one can look very far into the future, but it does not take a prophet to understand that if a bounteous crop is raised, the price will be low; whereas if a small crop is produced the price may be high, and should be high, for that is the law of supply and demand, over which no man or set of men have control.

Therefore it follows that when a crop has been damaged by weather condition, the farmer should be careful how he disposes of the crop he has managed to harvest. It is not the purpose of this article to determine the date upon which the farmer should sell, or the price that he should ask or accept. This is intended only as a word of caution, that may help to determine the best way in which to judge the relative worth of the

TIT FOR TAT

The prize bull-dog attacked a farmer, who defended himself with a pitchfork, and in so doing killed the dog. The owner was greatly distressed and reproached the farmer.

"Why didn't you use the other end of the fork," he demanded, "and just beat him off without killing him?"

"I would have," the farmer answered, "if he had come at me with the other end."

Arrangements for State Meeting

ARRANGEMENTS for the annual meeting of the State Grange, which opens at Lancaster on Tuesday, December 14th, are rapidly being completed. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Brunswick, where the business sessions will also be held.

The Fifth Degree will be conferred in full form at this place on Wednesday afternoon, December 15th, at 1:30 o'clock. At 3:15 on the same afternoon, the Sixth Degree will be conferred at the Fulton Opera House, which is about three squares from the hotel.

On Wednesday evening, at 7:00 o'clock, a turkey dinner with all the trimmings will be served in the dining hall of the Brunswick. The price of the banquet will be two dollars per plate. Those desiring to make reservations in advance should send their remittance to A. H. Fullerton, Edinburg, Pa., since he will have charge of the arrangements for the banquet. Those desiring rooms at headquarters should write William Armstrong, Dallas, Pa.

Full information will be printed in the November issue of GRANGE NEWS, and detailed information will also be mailed to all Granges. This is election year, and nominations for officers for the ensuing two years will be made at 10:00 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The election will take place on the following day.

Reduced rates will be granted by all steam railroads. Delegates will be furnished with mileage certificates at the time they receive their credentials. Visitors to the convention may secure mileage certificates by addressing the Secretary of the State Grange.

crop raised. The National report indicates that the total crop will fall about ten per cent under the crop of 1925.

The Grange will protect its members so far as possible in all the avenues of which there are many, and the above warning should be passed on so that each may benefit alike in what ever of virtue there may be in this advice.

Fraternalty yours,
P. H. DEWEY.

A great scholar was once asked what, in his opinion, was the most eloquent passage in all literature. His answer was: "Let there be light."

LONG'S PURE HONEY

Direct from producer and a patron; price 5-lb. pail either buckwheat or clover, \$1.10 postpaid to third zone. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

W. C. LONG Millville, Pa.

Township Officers and Automobile Insurance

We have had many inquiries recently from Township Officers and persons owning automobiles concerning coverage for the transportation of school children and teachers to and from school.

We are in a position to see that any one interested is given special rates for such coverage, if he will kindly direct a letter to the address given below.

In the Meantime Insure Your Pleasure Car or Truck

Think of it! If you have a pleasure car—any make—you can get Liability \$5,000/10,000 limits, and Property Damage \$1,000 limits, at \$18.00 per year. On a truck the cost for the same coverage would be \$25.00.

Order now on the blank below.

Fire and Theft rates given on request.

Only a Granger can enjoy these rates.

GRANGE MUTUAL CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY 925 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GENTLEMEN

I hereby request you to secure for me Liability and Property Damage Insurance on the following described automobile.

Name of Automobile and Year Model	KIND--State Whether Pleasure Car or Truck	Give Manufacturers or Engine No. or Both Take same from License Card

This order is given with the understanding that if the car insured is a pleasure car the premium will be \$18.00. If a truck or delivery car, the cost will be \$25.00.

NAME..... ADDRESS.....

MEMBER OF..... GRANGE NO.....

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

BERKS GRANGERS STAND BY THE DIRECT PRIMARY

The Pomona Grange of Berks County, at its last quarterly meeting, held at Stouchsburg, early in September, went on record as standing by the direct primary law and emphatically opposing any move for the restoration of the old convention system of making nominations for public office. The following resolutions were adopted on this subject:

"Whereas, There has recently appeared a widespread and well-organized system of propaganda for the abolition of the direct primary election law in Pennsylvania, as a result of the slush fund exposures in last May's primary, and,

"Whereas, We believe that the proposed remedy, a return to the old convention system, is far more dangerous and objectionable than the present system, because it would increase rather than lessen the incentive to corruption, since it is much easier to bribe a handful of delegates to a political convention than it is to bribe a part of the whole electorate, and

"Whereas, We believe that bribery and corruption should be made just as expensive and difficult as possible, for we regard the purity of the ballot box as one of the prime and fundamental essentials in any scheme of popular government, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That Pomona Grange, 43, Patrons of Husbandry, strenuously opposes any effort to take away the right of the people to participate directly in the affairs of their government, and that we regard the return to the old convention system as a distinctly backward step in the age-old struggle for 'government of the people, for the people and by the people,' and be it further

"Resolved, That we recommend the passage of legislation still further curtailing and restricting the use of money in elections in this State as a forward step in making our government more truly representative of the wishes of its people."

Another resolution urged the State Department of Agriculture to establish market reporting stations in Reading and Allentown. Another called for the holding of memorial services at the sessions of Pomona, in which due notice was taken of the passing of two active members of the county organization, Francis Danner, who served as gate keeper of Pomona, and Mrs. Irvin D. Althouse.

A series of visits between granges was arranged to take place during the next three months. If the schedule is carried out each Grange will make at least three visits and will be visited by other Granges the same number of times.

Dr. James S. Grim, a member of the faculty at the Kutztown State Normal School, who is the Lecturer of the Pomona Grange, had charge of the afternoon program.

Miss Margaret Jenkins, of Philadelphia who attended a recent session of the League of Nations at Geneva, gave an instructive address on "The Outlook for World Peace."

Congressman Easterly, of the Berks-Lehigh district, gave his views of the agricultural problems that have been occupying the attention of our lawmakers at Washington.

The next meeting of this Pomona will be held at Fleetwood on December 4th.

Physiologist says man's body contains chemicals valued at 98 cents. And the gross total isn't raised any when he adds chemicals valued at, say, \$10 a quart.—*Little Rock Gazette.*

OLDEST GRANGE IN BUTLER ENTERTAINS POMONA MEET

Eureka Grange, No. 244, which is the oldest active Grange in the county, entertained the Butler County Pomona Grange at its last quarterly meeting, held on September 7th. The sessions were presided over by Brice S. Miller, Pomona Master.

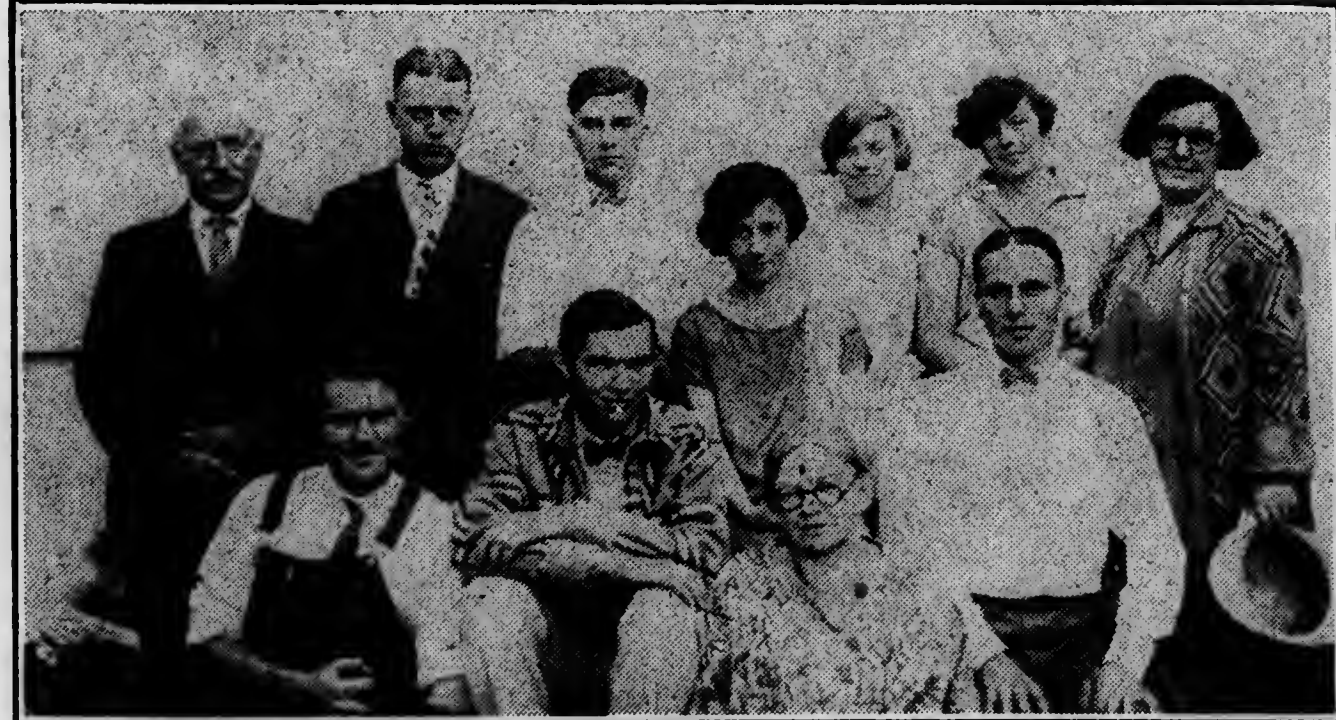
At the afternoon session, Mrs. T. C.



PORTION OF CROWD AT BUTLER COUNTY POMONA MEETING LAST MONTH

McDaniel, of Worth Grange, led an interesting discussion on the subject: "What Should Constitute the Social Activities of the Farmer's Wife." While she was willing to concede that the wife of the average farmer must be industrious, she made the point that there is a place where labor must cease in order that there may be opportunity for relaxation and social intercourse.

Frank Moore, also of Worth Grange, made a splendid address on the question, "In What Way Is the Grange Responsible for the Appearance of a Community?" He deprecated the attitude that the Grange should be valued only for the material benefits it has to bestow, and



PARTICIPANTS IN GRANGE PLAY AT CENTRE HALL ENCAMPMENT

The group above shown was selected by competitive test from among five of the Granges of Centre County, and presented a play at the annual Encampment and Fair at Centre Hall. The play was given under direction of Prof. W. R. Gordon.

encouraged the idea that members should cheerfully embrace the many opportunities for service presented by the organization.

Slippery Rock Grange gave a good presentation of the subject: "How Can We Develop Rural Leadership?"

Fred Breckman, Secretary of the State Grange, and Hon. W. H. Grabe, a former member of the Finance Committee of the State Grange, made addresses at the afternoon session.

Worth Grange has begun the erection of a hall, a project that has the enthusiastic support of its membership and the people of the community as a whole. Many substantial contributions toward the building fund have been pledged, and the plan is that the building shall be practically paid for when the day of dedication arrives.

The building of the hall, which is to be a community center in the full sense of the word, promises to bring many new members into the Grange.

I think it must somewhere be written that the virtues of mothers shall, occasionally, be visited on the children, as well as the sins of the fathers.—*Dickens.*

Granges:—

Have you raised your quota for the Dormitory Fund? Let me help you! I am manufacturing a new card game

"TRIP"

It is interesting and instructive. There are 50 cards; 48 with the map of a state on each, one with an aeroplane and one with an ocean steamer. There are rules for 6 games; one as easy as dominoes. All are put up in a nice box. This game sells for 75c.

Here is my proposition to Granges. Send \$5.00 for 10 games. Sell them for \$7.50 and put \$2.50 into the Dormitory Fund. Less than 10 games, 75c each.

Manufactured by
Irwin Ropp, New Bedford, Pa.
(Secretary New Bedford Grange)

Regulation Grange
BADGES SASHES
staff mountings, working tools and all necessary equipment, including ROBES. Write for prices and full information.

FULLER REGALIA and COSTUME COMPANY
Worcester, Mass.
(Oldest Grange House; Est. 1885)

GRANGE SUPPLIES
Badges Regalia Buttons Flags
Everything for the Grange
SEND FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE
C. J. BAINBRIDGE
134 Seymour St., Syracuse, N. Y.

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.
Grange Supplies
Officers' Sashes

Members' Badges, Subordinate No. 4, Reversible, 45 cents each. Pomona Badges, No. 14, Reversible 55 cents each.

No. 650 U. S. Wool Bunting Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted with Eagle and Stand, \$6.50
Printed Silk Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted as above, \$10.00. Printed Silk Flag 4x6 ft., Mounted as above, \$15.00.

OUR SPECIALTY
PAST MASTER JEWELS
\$5.00 to \$20.00
PINS BUTTONS RINGS
Send for our prices before you buy.

BOSTON REGALIA CO.
93 SUMMER STREET BOSTON, MASS.

GRANGE PLAYS AND ENTERTAINMENTS can be selected wisely from our free catalog of Plays, Pageants, Operettas, Minstrel Material, Action Songs, Monologs and Recitations. The Eldridge Line is recommended by many Extension Agents. Quicker service than you expect.

ELDRIDGE ENTERTAINMENT HOUSE, Inc.
"The House That Helps"
Franklin, Ohio —also— Denver, Colorado.
922 So. Ogden St.

CRAWFORD COUNTY POMONA DISCUSSES LIVE PROBLEMS

Among the many interesting problems discussed at the last meeting of the Crawford County Pomona Grange, held in the hall of Sparta Grange during the first week of September, was: "How Can a Farmer Have a Good Living and Ten Per Cent?" Hydetown Grange led the discussion on the question: "Does the Trend of Present Day Literature Tend to Elevate or Degrade Readers?"

Bloomfield Grange gave a thoughtful presentation of this perplexing problem: "What can be Done to Create More Interest in Our Government on the Part of the Voters?" A discussion on the tax question took this form: "Are Our County and Local Taxes too High? If so, Can a Change be Made?" Another discussion was on the subject: "Can a Farm and a Farm Home be Run Successfully on the Budget Plan?"

John A. McSparran, Past Master of the State Grange, gave a stirring address on "The Needs of Agriculture."

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We, the officers and members of Crawford County Pomona Grange No. 26, now in session, do most sincerely deplore the lawless sentiment of many of our citizens; also the lax enforcement of the 18th Amendment by many of our State and County officials, therefore,

Resolved, That we as Grangers demand a clear statement from all candidates of their position on this all-important question before giving them our vote and support. We do not approve of our legislators slipping out into the lobby when important bills are voted on. We earnestly ask that our legislators give their

serious consideration to all important bills, and be present at roll call.

Resolved, That all Grangers act as a committee to see that only clean entertainment and wholesome refreshments be allowed on our fair and picnic grounds. We also recommend that our State officials see that the laws now on our statute books be enforced in regard to gambling games and devices.

The following resolutions, previously adopted by the Washington County Pomona Grange, were approved by the Crawford County Grange:

WHEREAS, Damage to the amount of many thousands of dollars is caused by dogs not claims to be owned, running at large, and by our present law not being enforced; and

WHEREAS, Our officers do not enforce lead of the winner was less than a single elsewhere; and

WHEREAS, As the Bureau of Animal Industry is charged with the enforcement of our present law. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we appeal to them that they see that the present law is strictly enforced, thus saving many thousands of dollars.

Resolved, That our secretary forward a copy of these resolutions to each Pomona Grange in the State asking that they take similar action.

The December meeting of this Pomona will be held with Spring Grange.

FLEETWOOD GRANGE IS WINNER AT READING FAIR

Nine of the fifteen Granges of Berks County this year made exhibits at the Reading Fair, with Fleetwood Grange carrying off first honors. Centerport, however, was a close second, and the

lead of the winner was less than a single point. The other Granges exhibiting followed in this order: Topton, Bernville, Shartlesville, Marion, Geigertown, Gunglersville, and Blue Mountain.

The Grange displays at this great fair have for years been one of the chief attractions. The management of the fair offers liberal prizes, and this policy is justified by the splendid response of the Granges. The exhibits comprise farm, garden and cookery products, all arranged in the most artistic manner.

The fruits displayed this year were above the average, showing that Berks County is rapidly forging to the front as a fruit-growing district. The apples and peaches were exceptionally fine and free from blemishes and diseases, indicating that spraying has taken a firm hold in the county.

LAURY'S GRANGE, NO. 1570, DEDICATES ITS NEW HALL

The New Hall of Laury's Grange, No. 1570, of Lehigh County, was dedicated on Saturday, September 18, by F. H. Dewey, Master of the State Grange.

Four Past Masters of the Grange, R. W. Peters, George Eichler, Daniel Kunkle, and William Troxell, carried in the altar during the ceremony.

Addresses were made by Rev. G. Bradel, Worthy Master John P. Remaley, Attorney Alfred T. Hettinger, of Allentown, and George Eichler, principal of the Pine Grove schools, together with Alvin Scheirer and Richard Peters.

Be noble! and the nobleness that lives In other men, sleeping, but never dead, Will rise in majesty to meet thine own. —Lowell.

Parties split at times. The wonder is that candidates don't, the way they straddle.—*Akron Beacon-Journal.*

200 Rats Killed

NEW METHOD—NOT A POISON

"Was overrun with rats," writes H. Stenfort, a Michigan farmer. "Seemed to be several hundred. Dog, traps and poison failed. Tried Imperial Rat Killer and was quickly rid of them all."

Liquid form. Affects brown rats, mice and gophers only. Pests die outside. You risk nothing. Write today to Imperial Laboratories, Inc., 2168 Coca Cola Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for a large Farm Size bottle of this new Rat Killer for only a dollar. This trial costs nothing if it does not quickly kill these pests.

Complete Towel Set

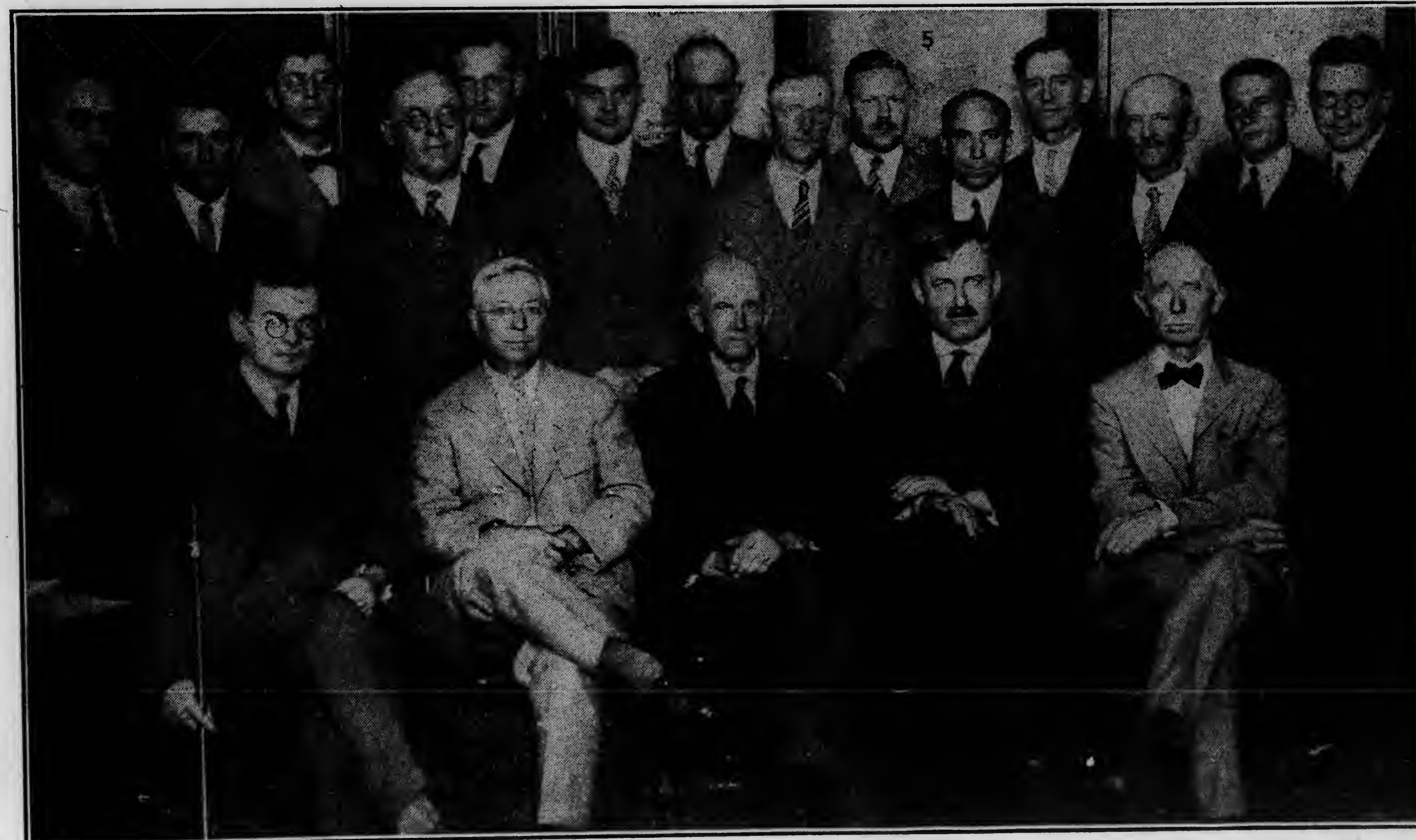
Excellent quality and colors. 3 Towels, 6 Face Cloths, 1 Bath Room Rug. All for \$4.00, Parcel Post Prepaid. Examine before you buy. Send no money with order. Goods sent on approval. Frederick Neuburger & Co., Inc., Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE: Improved farms, all tillable, soil black loam, \$40 to \$75 per acre, in Red River Valley. Write for particulars. A. C. SCHULTHEIS, Grand Forks, N. D.

ADAMS CORN HUSKERS

Do better work, shell less corn, store in smaller space, either shired or cut the fodder. With special head grainless ensilage can be cut to 3/4 inches without reducing capacity. Have both side and front lutch. Made in small and large farm sizes and our price is so reasonable you can not afford to husk in any other way. Circular free.

ADAMS COMPANY, Marysville, O.



REPRESENTATIVES OF ELECTRIC UTILITIES AND FARM INTERESTS MEET IN PITTSBURGH

At a meeting of the Rural Electric Committee, held in Philadelphia on July 24th, a sub-committee for Western Pennsylvania was appointed to confer with the heads of the utilities in efforts that are being made to speed up the work of bringing electricity to the farm. W. S. Wise, of Crawford County, is chairman of this sub-committee. The above picture, showing the conferees of both sides, was taken at a session held in Pittsburgh on September 22nd. Front row, left to right: P. J. Morrissey, president, Pennsylvania Electric Association, Johnstown; John S. Wise, Jr., manager Pennsylvania Power and Light Company, Allentown; W. S. Wise, chairman sub-committee, Pennsylvania Electric Association, Johnstown; John S. Wise, Jr., manager Pennsylvania Power and Light Company, Allentown; Fred Breckman, secretary Pennsylvania State Grange; R. L. Munce, farmer, Washington County. Back row, left to right: Harvey S. Adams, former extension representative, Butler County; S. S. Lehman, farmer, Erie County; W. H. Horton, Jr., West Penn Power Company; A. H. Fullerton, member executive committee Pennsylvania State Grange; Wm. M. Black, electrical engineer, Public Service Commission; Charles E. Oakes, Pennsylvania Power and Light Company, Allentown; Frank McGree, Indiana County; C. M. Davidson, farmer, Mercer County; M. E. Skinner, Duquesne Light Company, Pittsburgh; L. L. Craig, Philadelphia Gas and Electric Company; F. H. Stone, Duquesne Power and Light Company; A. W. Craig, Hour miller, Clarion County; R. D. Jennison, Metropolitan Edison Company, Reading; G. M. Gadsby, vice-president West Penn Power Company.

The House We Live In.

Conducted by Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons

GOOD HEALTH NECESSARY TO SUCCESS AT SCHOOL

Autumn is here again and the children have returned to school. Is your child physically fit or is he among the seventy-five per cent of those school children suffering from some physical defect?

Seven-tenths per cent of the school children suffer from organic heart trouble. Many of these cases could be prevented, for example: by the removal of diseased tonsils, adenoids, and infected teeth, or by protecting the child from exposure and over exertion after illness.

Fifty to ninety-eight per cent have decayed teeth. There is every reason to believe this may be the result of faulty diet. Teeth need food and care.

Five per cent have tubercular infection.

Thirty to forty per cent have adenoids and diseased tonsils.

Twenty-five per cent defective vision.

Twenty-five to forty per cent defective posture.

Fifteen to twenty-five per cent malnutrition.

color returned to his sallow cheeks. He gained much in weight and more in happiness.

A doctor's keen trained eye will see a thousand little indications of distress that escape the untrained casual observer. Do not wait to take your child when he is sick. Take him now! Do not leave all the responsibility to the school. See that his muscles are firm, his shoulders straight, that he is happy, keen, alert and ready for the success that awaits the child unhandicapped by physical defects or malnutrition. Look to his diet. Give him plenty of milk, fruits and vegetables daily. Then your child will not be among those, who failing to make the grade, waste thousands of public funds set aside for education.

FRANCES FERN HOAG.

GRANGES OF LUZERNE WANT PRIMARY SYSTEM IMPROVED

Pomona Grange No. 44, of Upper Luzerne and Southern Wyoming Counties, wants the direct primary law strengthened and improved, rather than tolerate the thought of going back to the convention system of making nominations for State and local offices.

"At a meeting held in the hall of Carverton Grange on September 11th, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, The Grange has always stood for clean politics and to that end has supported the direct primary; and,

"Whereas, The Grange has always opposed the said law and succeeded in ham-stringing it in various ways at the time of its enactment; and,

"Whereas, The same politicians are now promoting a campaign of propaganda looking to the repeal of the said law; and,

"Whereas, The principle has not had a fair show under the operations of the present law; therefore be it

"Resolved, That Pomona Grange No. 44, at its regular session, held this 11th

day of September at Carverton, hereby goes on record against any backward step in this matter; and be it further.

"Resolved, That we pledge the senator and representatives receiving our support to oppose the repeal of the primary law and to do all in their power to strengthen it and make it more effective."

Fifty dollars was appropriated by the Pomona Grange to the Law and Order League of the county, with a view to promoting the cause of better government. The reason for this action is explained in the following resolutions, adopted at the meeting:

"Whereas, There has been considerable publicity given in the public press regarding the corrupt conditions existing in the County of Luzerne, and as there is in our midst a movement which tends to arouse the good people of our fair county, be it

"Resolved, That we go on record as endorsing the efforts now being put forth by the Citizens Law and Order League, that we pledge them our whole-

hearted support, both morally and to the extent of our ability, financially, to the end that right and honor may prevail, that vice and corruption may be eradicated and that the oaths of office taken by our public officials may be held sacred. Be it further,

"Resolved, That we pledge to all officers of the law, our cooperation in the performance of their duties, that violations of law may be exposed and the guilty brought to justice."

The resolutions committee composed of Dr. E. M. Santee, Mrs. Minnie A. Kunkel, and Grover C. Stock.

E. B. Dorsett, Past Lecturer of the State Grange, addressed the Pomona Grange at two of its sessions.

A good mind possesses a kingdom.

All Wool Yarn for Sale

from manufacturer at bargain. Samples FREE. H. A. BARTLETT, HARMONY, MAINE

OUR FASHION AND PATTERN DEPARTMENT

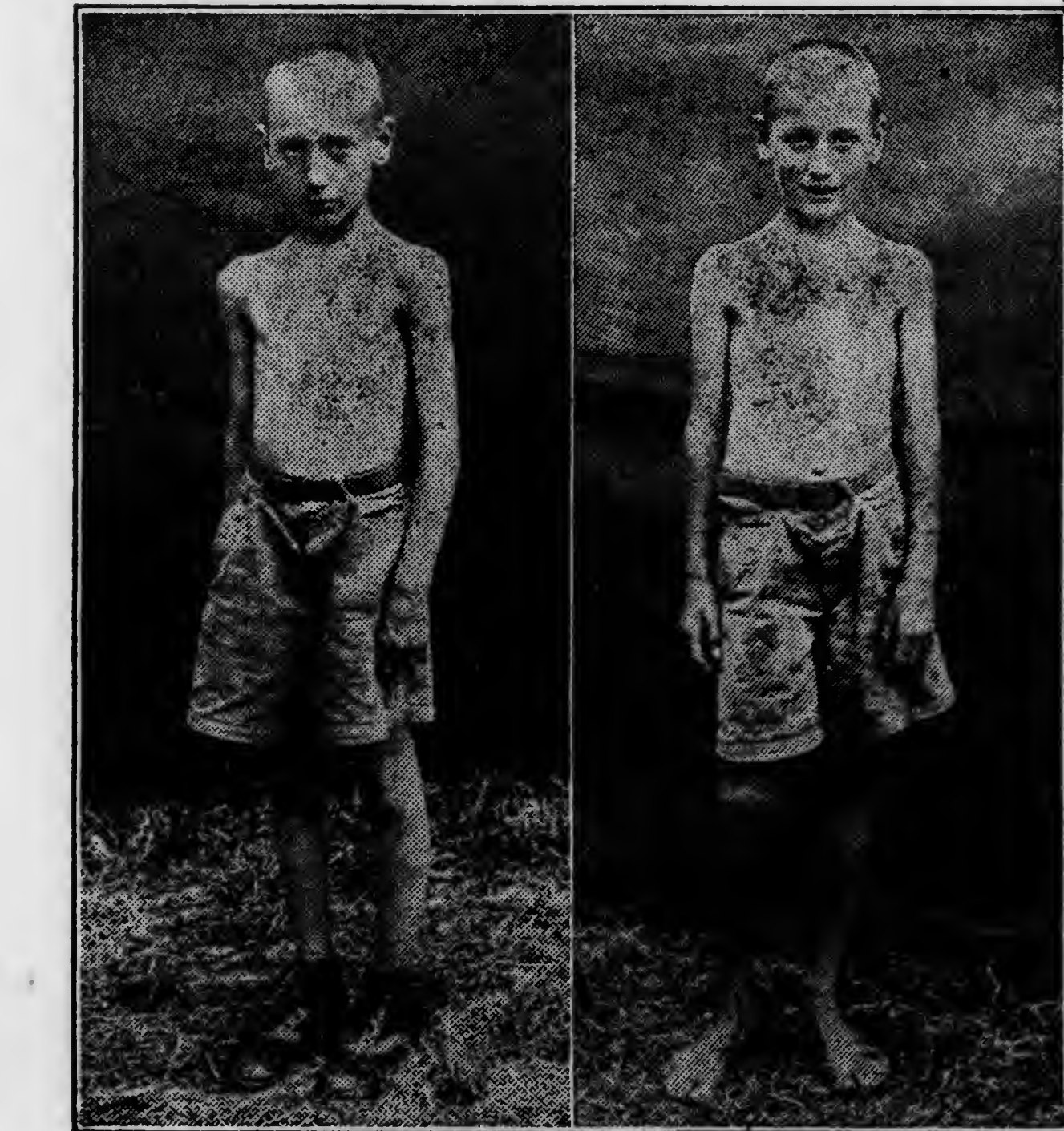
All patterns 13 cents each, postage prepaid.



5610—Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years.
5572—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
5598—Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
5617—Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
5608—Sizes: Small, medium, large and extra large.
5589—Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.
5594—Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
5575—Sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
5236—Sizes: 6-8, 10-12, years for children; 14-16, years for misses, and 38-40 and 42-44 inches bust measure for adults.

Address, giving number and size:

Pattern Department, Grange News, Chambersburg, Pa.



The cut shows a boy suffering from malnutrition. You can see this in his sagging muscles, protruding shoulder blades, tired lines about the mouth, a worried and irritable expression about the eyes and forehead. This boy is not the son of poor people and he has had food, but not the right kind of food. He has had too much candy and too little sleep.

After a summer under proper training and care, with long hours of sleep, sunshine and fresh air, exercise but not too strenuous, or taken when fatigued, have done much to reinstate the lad. But the corrected diet was the open sesame to real success. With plenty of calcium and phosphorus from the milk he received daily, his disposition smoothed out, the hard lines in his forehead and around his mouth, which no child properly nourished would have disappeared. With the iron from green vegetables and fruits, the

ened and improved, rather than tolerate the thought of going back to the convention system of making nominations for State and local offices.

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"Whereas, The principle has not had a fair show under the operations of the present law; therefore be it

"Resolved, That Pomona Grange No. 44, at its regular session, held this 11th

HOME ECONOMICS

Under Auspices of the State Grange Committee

HOME ECONOMICS HOUR AT CENTER HALL CONFERENCE

The Home Economics Committee endeavored to answer the many requests that come for suggestions for a program. One year ago when Dr. C. C. Rankin described a "Well Balanced Program for a Year," among other suggestions he said there ought to be three Home Economics programs during the year in every Grange.

Here are outlines for three:

1. Home-making, a few things to consider:

(a) Home-making—your ideals. (Two papers—a Sister and a Brother.)

(b) Foods—Cereals from field to dining table. The place of meat in the diet. More vegetables—the need of the American diet. Fruits—nature's paint brush.

(c) Home Arts—its practical application. Furnishing for my kitchen—the useful and the pretty. A homey living-room. My bedroom. A guest room.

2. Health Program.

(a) Why teach health—the need; the results.

(b) How make health teaching attractive—by story; by charts; by pictures.

(c) Periodic health examinations. An expert mechanic—your physician.

3. Community Home-making.

(a) Homes—can the homes in our community be improved? If so, how?

(b) Churches—making them a wee better than our homes.

(c) Schools—inside and outside, the best is none too good for our boys and girls.

(d) Roads—planting; good signs and bad; road manners.

(e) Amusements—what kind does your community support?

Do not forget the home songs each time; much interest can be put into these programs, but if one looks dry, try a new kind of refreshment; here is the recipe—it looks so pretty, whet the appetite by showing it before cutting—but it tastes better even than it looks. Use nuts most convenient but keep the color scheme.

SANDWICH LOAF

Cut crusts off loaf of white bread and cut in four slices the length of the bread instead of usual way of cutting. On first slice spread:

Filling No. 1—Chopped pecan nuts and dates moistened with mayonnaise. Place on top second slice and spread with

Filling No. 2—Chopped celery and peppers moistened with mayonnaise. Place third slice of bread on top and spread with

Filling No. 3—Thin sliced tomato and onion. Place on fourth slice of bread. Hold together with tooth picks. Mix cream cheese with cream or mayonnaise until it is the consistency of frosting. Frost top and sides of loaf with cheese as you would a cake. Slice stuffed olives

and garnish the top. Slice and serve on lettuce leaf. Alternate slices of white and brown bread may be used for the loaf.

THE SCHOOL LUNCH

The campaign for child health has given a new impetus to the school lunch. Growing children have special needs in the way of foods. Teachers are beginning to regard the school lunch as a health project that should be given a significant place in the curriculum.

During the Child Health Demonstration in Mansfield, Ohio, the school lunch was carefully planned with the thought that if the child must eat the mid-day meal at school it should be sufficient and satisfactory. A careful selection of food taken from home, together with the supplementary hot dish prepared at school, will make for your child a happy noon hour, and prevent malnutrition.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE SCHOOL LUNCH

1. Sandwiches.

(a) Brown bread and butter.

(b) Filling of chopped meat, eggs, cheese, nuts, lettuce or jelly.

(c) Two kinds are attractive.

2. Fruit.

Fruit, canned or stewed.

3. Cup custard or a simple dessert.

4. Milk to drink if possible.

5. The Packing.

(a) A lunch basket or a perforated box or pail to permit circulation of air is better than the closed container.

(b) It is well to wrap each food in oil paper to insure food carrying well and to preserve original flavor of each food.

6. The one hot dish prepared at school should supplement the lunch brought from home.

(a) Creamed or vegetable soup, cocoa, creamed or scalloped vegetables are possible suggestions.

(b) The preparation by the children assisted by the teacher affords opportunity for instruction in food values, food preparation, food habits, courtesy and cooperation.

Cookie-cutting animals
Bright and shiny new,
Make tasty treats for children
With the set we'll send to you.

THE only cost is 15c for packing and postage. With each set we will enclose free the new Davis "Book of Tempting Recipes." Use coupon below.

It's to acquaint you with the treats so easily made with Davis Baking Powder. Crisp cookies, light-as-a-feather biscuits, golden brown waffles—all your baking comes out right when you use Davis. You pay less for Davis and you use less. Bake it BEST with Davis.

Only one set of Cookie Cutters can be sent to a family. This offer expires July 1st, 1927.

Bake it BEST with
DAVIS
BAKING
POWDER



R. B. DAVIS CO.
Dept. W-10
Hoboken, N. J.

Please send Cookie Cutters and "Tempting Recipes." I enclose 15c to cover mailing costs.

Name.....
Address.....
PRINT plainly! State.....

The Charles William Stores Inc.
New York City

Satisfaction -guaranteed when you buy at the Charles William Stores

Many of our orders are shipped the same day they are received. 8-HOUR SERVICE.

and practically all of the balance on the following day—24-HOUR SERVICE.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES want you to feel satisfied with every order you make... our buyers have combed the markets of the world so as to include in the new Catalog for Fall and Winter, the finest collection of merchandise we have ever offered. Prices, too, have been brought down to the lowest possible level.

And also for your satisfaction, elaborate systems have been perfected so that your orders will be shipped in the shortest possible time. A branch Post Office has been established right in our plant; Express Company trucks wait at our door for your orders; Railroad sidings for freight shipments are here also for your satisfaction.

Is it any wonder that millions of families find satisfaction when they buy at The Charles William Stores? For not only do we do all these things to assure your satisfaction but we "guarantee" satisfaction, as well.

Turn to your big new catalog today and make out your order—it will both pay you and satisfy you. If you haven't a catalog mail the coupon NOW! It will be mailed at once postpaid. Act TODAY!

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, Inc., 175 Stores Building, New York City

Please send me postpaid, at once, a copy of your new Catalog for Fall and Winter.

Name.....

Address.....

Address.....

Mail the
Coupon
TO-DAY

Contributions to the Girls' Dormitory at State College

DURING the month from August 20th to September 20th, the sum of \$1,531.81 was contributed to the fund which the Granges of Pennsylvania are raising for the building of a dormitory for girls on the campus of State College. In addition to this, \$289.72, representing interest received from one of the banks where a portion of the fund is deposited, was added. This brings the total cash in the fund to \$36,836.67.

Granges desiring to make contributions to the fund should send their remittances direct to Fred Breckman, Secretary of the State Grange, Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa. Following is an itemized account of the contributions received during the month above indicated:

COUNTY	GRANGE	AMOUNT
Indiana	Salisbury, No. 1837	\$25.00
Jefferson	Clover Juvenile, No. 40	7.50
Wayne	Cherry Ridge, No. 1071	10.00
Tioga	North Elk Run, No. 913	18.25
Washington	Fallowfield Juvenile, No. 35	5.00
Bucks	Pineville, No. 507	70.00
Warren	Eldred, No. 467	36.00
Potter	Gold, No. 1207	12.25
Crawford	Woodcock Centre, No. 1034	17.26
Fayette	Waltersburg, No. 1144	33.00
Perry	Bucks Valley, No. 1745	53.80
McKean	Leafydale, No. 1268	12.00
Wyoming	East Lemon, No. 400	3.00
Westmoreland	Sewickley, No. 1897	112.00
Potter	Genesee, No. 1195	12.25
Lawrence	Wilnington, No. 1477	20.00
Lawrence	Willard, No. 1440	41.25
Lawrence	Pleasant Hill, No. 1505	5.40
Tioga	Tioga Valley, No. 918	9.60
Susquehanna	Lenox, No. 931	241.00
Tioga	Mitchell's Mills, No. 912	75.00
Clinton	Lamar, No. 274	12.00
Indiana	Armstrong, No. 1645	12.00
Armstrong	Pomona Grange, No. 11	75.00
Washington	Clayville, No. 1510	51.90
Washington	Ginger Hill, No. 1549	15.00
Washington	Washington, No. 1489	8.10
Washington	Jefferson, No. 314	11.65
Washington	Deemston, No. 1372	16.50
Washington	Cross Creek, No. 954	8.10
Washington	Burgettstown, No. 1502	10.50
Washington	Fallowfield, No. 1382	7.20
Washington	Franklin, No. 1602	7.20
Washington	Prosperity, No. 1520	5.10
Washington	West Pike Run, No. 1928	4.50
Washington	West Alexander, No. 1521	3.90
Washington	Gretna, No. 1543	3.90
Washington	North Strabane, No. 1434	3.90
Washington	Cross Creek Village, No. 1751	7.00
Washington	Paris, No. 1511	1.80
Washington	Chartiers, No. 1437	2.40
Washington	Dairy, No. 1308	2.10
Washington	Chestnut Ridge, No. 1133	.60
Washington	Amwell, No. 1055	.30
Washington	Pawnee, No. 1375	.30
Washington	Song Fund	43.75
Lawrence	Song Fund	1.50
Washington	Burgettstown, No. 1502	35.00
Bradford	Wilnot, No. 512	25.00
Clarion	Maple Grove, No. 680	36.50
Bedford	Osterburg, No. 737	11.70
Warren	Eldred, No. 467	84.00
Potter	Pomona Grange, No. 54	100.00
Washington	Deemston, No. 1372	60.25
Warren	Farmington, No. 839	30.15
Northampton	Liberty, No. 1762	9.00
Crawford	Keystone, No. 901	3.85

Cash contributions previously acknowledged \$1,531.81
Interest added to fund on August 31 35,015.14
Total cash in fund, September 20 \$36,836.67

POTATO CROP OF UNITED STATES IS BELOW AVERAGE

According to the best information available as this is written, September 25, the potato crop of the country will be short this year. Early reports indicated a crop of about 78 per cent, but it would not be surprising if the yield should fall below that estimate.

There is often a decline in price during October, when the late crop is being harvested. This is usually due to the fact that the potatoes are being offered in larger quantities than the market will immediately absorb.

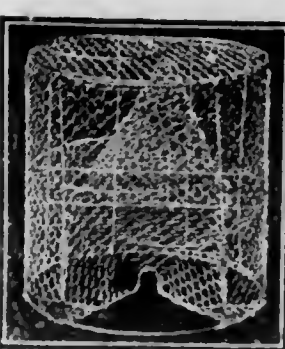
Good prices for potatoes should prevail

throughout the fall and winter months, and growers who are in a position to do so will run no risk by holding on if prices should show a tendency to decline during October.

ANOTHER GRANGE DAY AT SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

The week beginning Monday, October 25, will be celebrated as Agricultural Week at the Sesqui-Centennial. Tuesday, October 26, will be observed as Grange Day, and a special program will be carried out in the Assembly room of the Pennsylvania State Building, beginning at two o'clock in the afternoon.

WORMS A CERTAIN AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR
ROUND OR TAPE WORMS
that is simple to give and positive in results.
Be sure to use **NIC-O-BIRD Capsules**
Enthusiastically recommended by State
Colleges and leading authorities
PRIEST'S PHARMACY, Toms River, New Jersey



Save Your Chicken Feed
CRESCENT SPARROW TRAP
Soon saves its cost—send for one today. Price \$5
Our famous, 3 Bird Houses for \$5. Parcel post 22c extra. Send for illustrated Folder "P."

CRESCENT CO., 3 Mill St., Toms River, N. J.

Keep Hens Laying

Right Through the Moulting
A new scientific treatment, known as Imperial 2-in-1 Egg Maker (antiseptic), not only supplies the needed vital elements, but also acts as a sure preventive from Cholera, typhoid and other intestinal disorders. Soluble tablet form. Entirely harmless. Indorsed by thousands.
Write today for season's supply for average flock, now only one dollar. Costs nothing if it does not double or treble daily egg production. Imperial Laboratories, Inc., 5771 Coca Cola Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

HEN-CURA, YEAST, COD LIVER OIL & MILK-COMBINATION

A WONDERFUL FOWL FOOD
Builds up the vital energy of fowls and chicks. Do not wait until the hens should be laying. Commence feeding it now, and insure a profitable winter egg yield.
This food is rich in all the Vitamin and original process that says all the Vitamin elements that are otherwise lost. Keeps indefinitely if kept dry. (Positively Drugless.)
Fed in the mash. 1 lb. to 100 lbs. of mash. 50c lb. 4 lbs. \$1.75. 8 lbs. \$3.00 25 lbs. \$8.00.
Parcel Post prepaid up to the 5th zone.

LEWIS B. RIGLER,
5028 Hawthorne St., (Frankford), Philadelphia, Pa.

WE WANT ALL YOUR WHITE AND BROWN EGGS
Write for tags and prices. Ref. Bank of America, 257 Broadway, N. Y. City.
U. L. MELONEY, Inc. 172 Duane St., N. Y. City

BABY CHICKS—Yearling Hens, Shipping Coops, Exhibition Coops. Get our prices. **EMPIRE HATCHERY, Seward, N. Y.**

SQUAB BOOK FREE
Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions. Write at once for free 40-page book beautifully printed in colors telling how to do it. You will be surprised. **PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 158 H St., Melrose Highlands, Mass.**

You pay once only for any Concrete Farm Improvement

Concrete Milkhouse Increases Profits

Cool, clean, permanent, easy to build, economical. All these desirable qualities in a milkhouse can be assured by building it of Concrete.

Concrete milkhouses are making money for thousands of farmers. Creameries pay premiums for milk kept cool and sweet in sanitary concrete buildings.

Concrete milkhouses and other improvements on the farm can be easily built by following a few simple directions. Write today for our free illustrated booklet, "Plans for Concrete Farm Buildings."

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

1315 Walnut St., PHILADELPHIA
Jenkins Arcade Building, PITTSBURGH, PA.

A National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete

Offices in 31 Cities

POMONA GRANGES HOLD LIVELY DISTRICT MEETING

The Pomona Granges of Upper and Lower Bucks and Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Delaware and Chester, held a joint meeting at Sanatoga Park on September 11, with about 500 in attendance.

P. H. Dewey and John H. Light, Master and Lecturer of the State Grange, respectively, made addresses, and there were many other interesting features.

RESPONSES TO DUTY

Lamar Grange, No. 274 \$5.00
Susquehanna Grange, No. 74 16.25
East Great Bend Grange, No. 940 3.00

TEARS AND HOMELINESS

The kind old lady stopped to tell the sobbing little girl not to cry, and offered the following convincing argument:
"You know it makes little girls homesly."
The child stared belligerently at the old lady, and then observed:
"You must have cried an awful lot when you were young."

FOURTH EDITION COOK BOOK

When tremblingly we ordered the first 5,000 cook books, who could have guessed that in eight months we would be ordering the fourth edition of 5,000. But it is a fact and they are being rushed by the publisher that no one may have to wait for their order this time.

AT THE FAIRS

Lawrence and Wyoming Counties hold big fairs the last week in September. They have gotten the privilege of selling cook books and are planning for large sales.

IN THE NATIONAL MASTER'S HOME

"Every time I come home I find you playing with that Pennsylvania cook book," says Mr. Taber to his wife. "Yes, because everything tried is a success; why try others you are not sure of success?" replied Mrs. Taber.

Wyoming County, Mrs. Mary T. Ball says, "The first recipe used here when the cook books came was custard ice cream. We sold nearly our whole order through that one recipe." See page 141, Mrs. Ball's "Pickles." And as the

cooler weather comes, you will want to try her "Doughnuts," page 125, both original recipes.

A REGRET

That every recipe sent could not have been printed, and that every one did not send their name.

OHIO SPEAKS

Youngstown, Ohio, Mrs. Harley M. Brown, "Thank you for sending the cook book. I have tried many of the recipes and every one was grand. At such a price you ought to sell many—very many."

A CHALLENGE

Claysville Grange, Washington County, sends a challenge to every Grange in the State. It is that they will sell as many books as any other one Grange. Who will give them a tryout?

100 BOOK SALES

Washington County is having a club of those who sell 100 cook books. Mrs. Annie E. Martin has made her record and ordered ten more. Several others are ready to qualify.

So far as known, Mrs. David F. Kyle, Lawrence County, has made the most individual sales—175 books.

North Beaver Grange, Mrs. J. B. Houk, Secretary, the most sales for a Grange—300 books.

Linesville Grange, Crawford County, Mrs. Dan Chamberlain, Secretary, second, with 250 books.

Resolutions of Respect

Under this heading will be printed resolutions adopted by Granges, for which a charge of 2 cents per word will be charged, cash to accompany copy.

WINK

WHEREAS, It is with keenest regret that we miss Brother and Sister W. T. Wick from our councils in Pomona Grange, No. 33, of Clearfield County, caused by their sudden and untimely death, June 15th last, being electrocuted by coming in contact with a live wire; be it

Resolved, That we, as Pomona No. 33, now assembled, voice our sorrow and also express our sympathy to the bereaved family.
Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family, be spread upon the minutes of this Grange, and published in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

STELLA SAUKY,
Mrs. A. E. WELLS,
Geo. W. HATCH,
Committee.

MILTENBERGER

WHEREAS, God in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst, a higher life, Sister Esther Miltenberger, a member of Conemaugh Grange, No. 1718; and

WHEREAS, We bow in humble submission to His Divine will, and direct that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the sorrowing family our sincere fraternal sympathy and tender them a copy of these resolutions, and that they be recorded in our minutes and printed in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

Mrs. J. I. STEELE,
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON,
J. M. YOUNG,
Committee.

DAVIS

WHEREAS, Worthy Brother E. M. Davis, a charter member of Pomona Grange, No. 33, of Clearfield County, has passed to his eternal reward, and we shall miss him in our councils; be it

Resolved, That we extend to the family our sincere and fraternal sympathy, tender them a copy of this resolution, also be spread upon our minutes and published in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

STELLA SAUKY,
Mrs. A. E. WELLS,
Geo. W. HATCH,
Committee.

VAN SWEARINGEN

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to call to a higher life our worthy Brother William G. Van Swearingen, a member and officer in Union Grange, No. 1103.

WHEREAS, His loyalty, faithful attendance and efficient service in our Order furnish an example to be emulated; and whose presence will be greatly missed; therefore,
Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt fraternal sympathy;

that a copy of these resolutions be sent them; and, further,
Resolved, That our Charter be draped for a period of thirty days as a token of respect; these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Order, and published in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

N. B. CUSTEAD,
ELLA J. BRYSON,
J. FRANK GRAY,
Committee.

HUTCHISON

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our sister, Martha E. Hutchison, of Asbury Grange, No. 563; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, placed on the minutes of our Grange, and be published in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

Mrs. C. F. REINSEL,
Mrs. B. M. PENCE,
Mrs. I. A. C. SHOVERS,
Committee.

BROWN

WHEREAS, The Angel of Death has entered our Grange and taken from our midst our beloved sister, Bertha Brown, to know whom was to love, and who will be missed in our Order; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Pleasant Valley Grange, No. 1074, express our sorrow to the bereaved family; and further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, be spread upon the minutes of our Grange, and also spread upon our minutes.

Mrs. VERA BATES,
LUCY C. ALBERTSON,
Mrs. MARGARET HENDERSON,
Committee.

KAUFFMAN

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our worthy Brother W. B. Kauffman, a loyal and faithful member of North Woodbury Grange, No. 1923, and while we sorrow for our beloved brother we will always miss his presence in our meetings.

Resolved, That in this solemn dispensation of God's will we hear the Master calling on us to be faithful in the discharge of our duties for we know not the day nor the hour in which the Son of Man cometh.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved family; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, spread on the minutes, and published in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS and the Martinsburg Herald.

F. W. BRUMBAUGH,
CHARLES GLASS,
D. E. BRUMBAUGH,
Committee.

STEPHENS

WHEREAS, God in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst Brother Charles Stephens, a member of Franklin Grange, No. 1169;

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy and drape our charter for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be spread on the minutes of this Grange, and published in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

Mrs. J. N. RANDOLPH,
N. C. PHILLIPS,
Mrs. BLANCHE MERRIMAN,
Committee.

MULL

WHEREAS, God in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst Brother J. Daniel Mull, member of Ulysses Grange, No. 1183; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved wife; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved wife, be spread on the minutes of our Grange, and published in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

BERT BENNETT,
JOHN BALDWIN,
Geo. NICKERSON,
Committee.

SCHRACK

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst, Sister Annie E. Schrack, member of West Cain Grange, No. 1365; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days and extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded on the minutes and be published in the GRANGE NEWS.

Mrs. JOHN K. SCHRACK,
ELIZABETH SHEPARD,
KATHERIN MORRIS,
Committee.

KIMBLE

WHEREAS, God in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst Sister Dorothy Kimble, member of Fremont Grange, No. 1906; be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy be placed on the minutes of this Grange, and be published in the GRANGE NEWS.

MARY STUBBS KIRK,
J. ALBERT FEATHERMAN,
IDA W. COATES,
Committee.

Ohio State Grange



1926

Every Grange to Do an Outstanding Piece of Community Work

Every Grange to Make a Net Gain in Membership.

OFFICE OF MASTER

HARRY A. CATON

COSHOCKTOWN, OHIO.

July 14, 1926.

THE PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Ingersoll:

I have been trying to keep tab on buildings painted with Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paints, and find that the paint is standing the test of time better than other paints.

I have also asked a number of painters who have used them as to their opinion, and they have, without exception, classed them as A-1.

Ohio will use more and more of the Ingersoll Paints.

Very cordially,

Harry Alston
State Master.

FREE to Grange Members

The Ingersoll Paint Book—all about Paint and Painting for DURABILITY. Sample Cards showing 58 beautiful Colors. Wholesale Factory Prices and FREE DELIVERY Offer.

Address: PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, 235 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
The Authorized Grange Paint Factory

Agricultural Briefs

**Dogs have been showing a murderous disposition in Tioga County, killing sheep in several instances. One farmer near Mansfield lost fourteen head.

**The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that 479,000 fewer people were on farms during the year 1925 than during 1924.

**There are some large poultry farms in York County. For instance, the Musser farm has 12,000 laying hens. Brubaker's duck farm numbers 80,000 birds of all ages.

**More apples will be converted into cider on Pennsylvania farms this year than during the past several years. In this connection it may be said that it pays to have a good cider press, one that will get all the juice out of the apples. Write the A. B. Farquhar Company, York, Pa., for a catalog of presses.

**A Potter County woman owns a hen that produced 162 eggs in 162 days, a record that would be hard to beat.

**Tests extending over a long series of years at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station indicate that high-protein feed is not as essential to high milk production as dairymen have been led to believe. The results of these experiments may lead to a revision of feeding standards.

**Growers of lima beans in Chester County suffered losses this year, due to unfavorable weather conditions.

**Large importations of Spanish and Egyptian onions have had a disastrous effect on American growers. This is a situation demanding the attention of the Tariff Commission.

**Peach growers in Franklin County had an enormous crop, but very few realized a profit. The market was glutted to such an extent that thousands of bushels were given away.

**A New York dairy statistician is authority for the statement that 1,363 gallons of milk flow from the cows of that State each minute of the day during the entire year. New York leads the Union in dairy products. Wisconsin comes second, and Pennsylvania third.

**An Armstrong County farmer harvested 2,004 bushels of oats from 32 acres, an average of more than 62 bushels to the acre.

**The Washington County Pomona Grange wants the dog law strictly enforced and asks all farmers to cooperate with the State Department of Agriculture in an effort to bring this about. The members of the Grange in Greene County feel the same way about it. Sheep growing is an important industry in both counties.

DR. RALPH HETZEL TO HEAD PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

Dr. Ralph D. Hetzel, who during the past nine years has been president of the University of New Hampshire, was chosen as president of Pennsylvania State College at a special meeting of the board of trustees on September 24. He succeeds Dr. John M. Thomas, who resigned over a year ago to become president of Rutgers.

Doctor Hetzel was recommended to head Penn State by the committee on selection and his election was by unanimous vote of the board. His acceptance of the position has been received and he will assume his new duties in January.

Doctor Hetzel is 43 years old and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1906. Before going to New Hampshire he was a member of the faculty of the University of Oregon.

Although trained at the University of Wisconsin as a lawyer, Doctor Hetzel's direction of agricultural extension at Oregon State College from 1913 to 1917 won him the presidency of the New Hampshire institution in the latter year. Administrative affairs of Penn State

have been handled during the last year by an administration committee headed by Judge H. Walton Mitchell, of Pittsburgh, president of the board of trustees. Judge Mitchell stated that the new president was especially commended to the

board for his knowledge of land grant college administration, his career in the improvement of scholastic standards, his success with personnel of faculty, and general recognition of his worth in the States where he has been located.

NEVER LICKED BEFORE
The frigate Constitution is to be memorialized by having her picture printed on a new issue of 2-cent stamps. This will be the first time she was ever licked.—Brunswick (Ga.) Pilot.

Be my partner!

start your own TIRE BUSINESS



sell this *marvelous* tire
INSURED—for One Full
Year **FREE!**

Make \$50-\$100 Weekly by Taking an Agency for Hydro 'Insured' Tires—Sold Only Through Authorized Salesmen—Agents

If you would break away from the monotonous routine of working long hours for a small salary—if you would want a snug bank account—if you want full or spare time occupation in dignified and fascinating work—**BE MY PARTNER!** Become an agent for **HYDRO 'Insured' TIRES** and with my assistance you will quickly establish a profitable tire business right in your own community. Every car owner wants Hydro Tires because they have no competition in price—no rival in quality—no imitation in appearance—and no equal in the insured protection to the user.

No capital is required! The Hydro Plan is based on the fact that in every community there are worthy men who could easily become successful if they had the proper incentive. Many of these men are harder workers, better salesmen, and capable of making more money for themselves than the dealer who waits for business to come to his store. Perhaps YOU are the man we are looking for! If so, here is the chance of a lifetime to earn real money, because you sell a necessity that has one of the greatest markets in the world. Your prospects are limited only by the number of cars in your territory. Investigate!

The User's FIRST and ONLY Cost less than Dealer's Prices on other Uninsured Brands

Ours is the only tire factory in America selling its product only through authorized Salesmen—Agents. Eliminating the

profits of jobbers, brokers and dealers enables us to offer car owners, real, outstanding Tire Values which mean quick sales.

HYDRO
Insured **TIRES**
"The Most Beautiful Tire in America"

HYDRO TIRES—un-surpassed in quality and outstanding in performance, are definitely insured for ONE FULL YEAR against everything except user's Guarantee of Service. Be the first in your community to sell tires that are completely INSURED for one year.

Act Now! Before Your Territory is Allotted

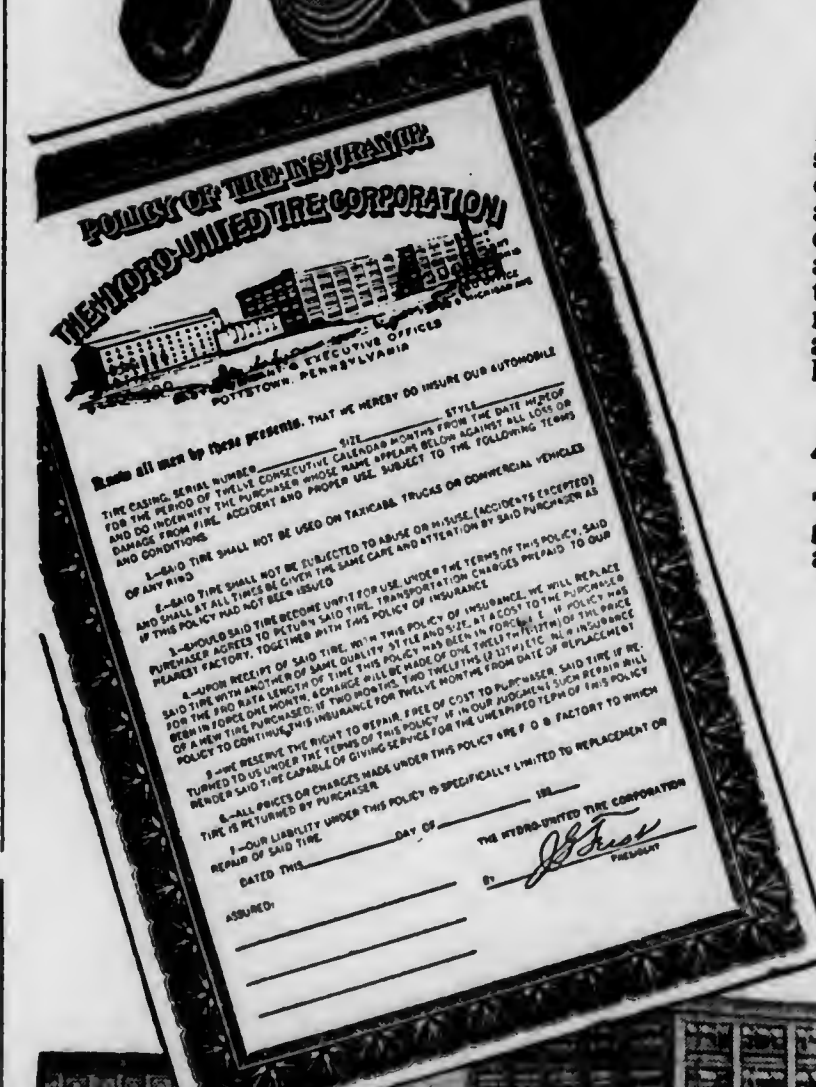
The man who succeeds and makes money is he who grasps an opportunity quickly. Hydro Agents are accepted on the exclusive territory basis. I want you to represent me in your territory, where there are thousands of dollars in profits waiting for some live hustler. I'll give you every cooperation. Just send me the coupon below and you can get started at once.

J. J. Fisk
President.

HYDRO-UNITED TIRE CORPORATION, Pottstown, Pa.

Tell me how I can secure the Hydro Agency for my territory, and make from \$50 to \$100 per week as my representative. This does not obligate me in any way. PGN 10-26

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____



HYDRO-UNITED TIRE CORP., POTTSTOWN, PA.

SEND for Your SELLING KIT now!



This valuable KIT, complete for making demonstrations and easy sales, is supplied to Hydro Agents under our Agency plan.

THE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME!

Want to make extra money evenings and during spare time? Want to establish yourself in an enjoyable, profitable business of your own? Send now for complete details of the Hydro Exclusive Agency plan! Be a Partner in this \$1,500,000. company. Ambitious men are now making money by selling HYDRO TIRES. You can too!

Send us Coupon NOW!



VOL. XXIII

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., NOVEMBER, 1926

No. 8

State Convention of Grange Opens at Lancaster, Dec. 14

Capital of "Garden Spot" is Prepared to Welcome Big Farm Gathering on First Visit in More Than Fifty Years

LANCASTER, the capital city of the "Garden Spot," will entertain the Fifty-fourth Annual Session of the Pennsylvania State Grange, which will be in session from December 14th to 16th, inclusive. The Master and the Executive Committee of the State Grange have made a number of visits to Lancaster. Working in harmony with the local committee, headed by L. Rupp, Master of the Pomona Grange of the county, and John A. McSparran, Past Master of the State Grange, they have all the important arrangements well in hand.

The Hotel Brunswick will be headquarters for the meeting. The business sessions will also be held in this hotel.

The opening session will be held on Tuesday morning, December 14th, at 10:30 o'clock. In accordance with the provisions of an amendment to the constitution of the National Grange, which was adopted a year or two ago, the Grange will open in the sixth degree, instead of the fourth, as was formerly the custom. Immediately after the opening ceremony, the Grange will work in the fourth degree.

According to the arrangements, Tuesday afternoon after three o'clock will be devoted to sight-seeing. On Wednesday morning at ten o'clock nominations will be made to fill the various offices for the ensuing two years.

CONFERRING DEGREES

On Wednesday afternoon at 1:30 the fifth degree will be conferred in the Fulton Opera House, which is located only a few squares from the hotel. The sixth degree will be conferred at the same place at 3:15 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

At seven o'clock on Wednesday evening a turkey dinner with all the trimmings will be served at the Brunswick. Contrary to previous announcements, no reservations for the banquet will be made in advance. The arrangements for the banquet are in the hands of the Executive Committee. Tickets will be sold at the hotel at the time of the meeting, first come, first served. The price will be two dollars per plate.

The election of officers will take place immediately after lunch on Thursday, December 16th.

All delegates and visitors to the convention desiring reservations at head-

other than headquarters should write direct to the hotel or to George W. Carman, Brunswick Hotel, Lancaster, Pa. Mr. Carman will assist in securing accommodations for guests at all hotels other than headquarters.

Registration rooms will be located at the Hotel Brunswick. All delegates and visitors are requested to register upon their arrival.

RAILROAD RATES

A special rate of fare and one-half for the round trip has been secured from the Trunk Line Association and from the Central Passenger Association.

Tickets will be sold on the identification certificate plan for the round trip at all stations of steam railroads in the state from December 10th to 16th. Returning, these tickets will be honored until December 22d.

All members of the Grange and dependent members of their families, whether delegates or not, will be entitled to the reduced rate. Tickets will be good via the same route in both directions only. Children of five and under twelve years of age, when accompanied by parent or guardian, will be charged one-half of the fare of adults. All delegates will be supplied with identification certificates when they receive their credentials from the State Grange. Members of the Order who are not delegates but wish to attend the convention should address the Pennsylvania State Grange, Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa., asking for an

(Concluded on page 11.)

Plans Complete for Big State Farm Show

PLANS were made at a recent meeting in Harrisburg of the general committee, representing 25 farm organizations, for the largest state-wide farm products show ever held in Pennsylvania, the date being set as January 17 to 23, 1927.

Manager H. E. Klugh reported that this show will occupy 150,000 square feet of floor space, 26,000 square feet more than the show a year ago. A budget approximating \$21,000, including \$7,000 in premiums, for the 1927 show was presented. The premium list is now in the printer's hands, and will be available for distribution in a few weeks.

The opening convocation meeting of the show will be held Tuesday evening, January 18th. Arrangements were also made to provide for the regular annual meetings of the 25 farm organizations which cooperate with the management of the show.

Reports from the committees in charge of the various exhibits indicated greater interest in exhibiting among producers than a year ago. The largest apple show in the history of the state-wide exhibition is anticipated.

The livestock show will be three or four times larger than the 1926 exhibit. A total of 200 baby beef calves, 120 hogs of four different breeds, 100 lambs, and 30 head of dairy cattle of four different breeds will be exhibited.

The junior department will include vocational demonstration contests, a vocational day, a show of beef calves by boys' and girls' clubs and a Jersey calf club show. At least 500 boys and girls are expected to take part.

The State Grange will again present a gold medal to the winner in the vocational hog raising contest. The grand champion in the vocational projects will also receive a suitable prize from the Grange.

THE LOCUSTS ARE COMING

The seventeen-year locusts are due next year. However, they will not be present all parts of the State because they come in two broods, one year apart. The first brood will appear in 1927 in Adams, Franklin and Cumberland Counties, according to T. L. Guyton, chief entomologist, Bureau of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture. The second and heavier brood will appear in 1928 in Berks, Bucks, Chester, Dauphin, Delaware, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill and Wyoming Counties.

It will be advisable for persons planting orchards in these counties to either delay the time of planting until after these years, or to make some provision for protecting the young trees during the period that the locusts are present, Mr. Guyton states.



ACTIVE IN POMONA WORK

Left, Miss Case Moore, Lecturer of the York County Pomona Grange. Right, Mrs. Ida Conrad Myers, Secretary of the Montgomery County Pomona Grange.

POTATO CROP OF COUNTRY FAR BELOW THE AVERAGE

According to the latest official estimates, Pennsylvania's potato crop this year will be approximately 3,000,000 bushels less than a year ago and about 2,500,000 bushels less than the average. This lower production will result in Pennsylvania dropping from third to sixth place among the leading potato producing states.

The crop for the entire United States will be approximately 45,000,000 bushels below the average, but 25,000,000 bushels larger than the very short crop of last year. The Maine crop is four per cent over last year and the New York crop 30 per cent above the very light crop of 1925. The Michigan and Wisconsin crops average 15 per cent above last year.

The condition of the Pennsylvania crop is 74 per cent of normal as compared with 82 per cent last year. The north tier counties and the extreme southeastern section are slightly above the average for the state. The heavy producing district in the eastern part, including Lehigh County, is below the average, with the south-central counties even lower.

All indications point to good prices for potatoes during the coming months, and growers who are in a position to do so will run no risk in holding a reasonable proportion of their crop for later delivery in the consuming centers.

PENN STATE SENDS CHICKENS TO INDIA

It is a far cry from Penn State to India but that is the distance 14 red and white chickens are traveling.

In response to a call from the Mission Farm at Etah, India, seven Single Comb White Leghorns from the Pennsylvania State College and seven Single Comb Rhode Island Reds furnished by Henry Robinson, Seelyville, Pennsylvania, were sent to the Far East.

This is the second time that the Indians have obtained chickens from the Nittany institution. Six years ago 41 White Leghorns went to the Mission Farm. After a 60-day voyage by automobile, train, ship and finally on camels and the backs of men all the birds arrived at their destination in good condition.

During the next season, the mission, distributed nearly three thousand eggs at a cost of a few cents a dozen. The hatches were exceptionally high, the average being 90 per cent. Some hatches of 100 per cent were reported. An illustration of the effectiveness of the dissemination of the stock is found in a report of the 1926 poultry show recently held in Etah. Of the 1,012 birds exhibited, more than three hundred were straight progeny of the Penn State Leghorns.

INDIANS ENTERTAINED BY NEW YORK POMONA GRANGE

The Pomona Grange of Wyoming County, New York, recently staged a unique outdoor event where it entertained as special guests seventy-two Indians from the Six Nations in that state, and the latter provided most of the day's program, including native songs and dances, while a timely address was given by Dr. Earl A. Bates, in charge of the educational work among the Indians.

The welcome to the braves was extended by the master of the New York State Grange and one of the Indian Chiefs responded.

The novelty of the occasion drew a crowd of several thousand people to the large public park just outside the city of Rochester and the Indians were very happy in the courtesies extended to them.

Some of the latter are among the best farmers in New York State and include several well-known corn champions.

KANSAS GRANGE RUNS A SUCCESSFUL STORE

One of the most successful cooperative business enterprises in the United States operated entirely by the farmers is the Grange store at Olathe, Kansas, which has been running continuously since 1876. Its business has steadily increased year by year and during the past twelve months the total volume of sales was approximately \$300,000, wholly to the rural population in Johnson county.

The store is quartered in a fine building of its own on the main street of the town and a very complete line of goods is carried. In the same building is the meeting place of the Grange, one of the largest subordinate branches in Kansas, and the Grange store is easily the center of the business activity of Olathe.

HOSPITALITY

The good wife apologized to her guests for serving apple pie without cheese. The little boy of the family slipped quietly away from the table for a moment, and returned with a cube of cheese, which he laid on the guest's plate. The visitor smiled in recognition of the lad's thoughtfulness, popped the cheese into his mouth, and then remarked:

"You must have sharper eyes than your mother, sonny. Where did you find it?"

The boy replied with a flush of pride: "In the rat-trap."

Little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune; but great minds rise above it.—Washington Irving.

AMCO 32% Supplement will make a fine 24% feed with your farm-grown grains Mix them like this

Amco 32% Lbs.	+	Farm-grown grain Lbs.	=	24% feed Lbs.
650	+	350 Corn Meal	=	1000
650	+	350 Corn and Cob Meal	=	1000
600	+	400 Ground Oats	=	1000
600	+	400 Ground Barley	=	1000
600	+	400 Ground Corn and Oats	=	1000
600	+	400 Ground Barley and Oats	=	1000

PENNSYLVANIA dairy farmers who get the most milk from their dairy cows feed a 24% protein dairy ration. Penn State College men agree with this. Amco 24% Dairy meets this need when a straight feed is wanted.

But just now there is a lot of corn and cob meal, corn and oats, and barley and oats at home to use up. Sell these farm-grown feeds to the cows by adding Amco 32% Supplement. The table above shows the combinations of Amco 32% and farm-grown feed which will give a 24% dairy feed. These mixtures enable you to sell your farm-grown feed to your cows for the price of a first class dairy feed.

Study the formula for Amco 32% and you will see that as a supplement to what is at home, it cannot be bettered. Notice the ingredients. The best in the

world. You know because you have used them all. Here they are all blended to supplement yours.

AMCO 32% SUPPLEMENT

500 lbs.	.....	Cottonseed Meal
100 "	.....	Soybean Oil Meal
500 "	.....	Gluten Meal
280 "	.....	Linseed Meal
100 "	.....	Corn Distillers Grains
260 "	.....	St. Wheat Bran
100 "	.....	Hominy
100 "	.....	Molasses
20 "	.....	Steam Bone Meal
20 "	.....	Ground Limestone
20 "	.....	Salt

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Protein	(Minimum)	32%
Fat	(Minimum)	4.5%
Carbohydrates	(Minimum)	45%
Fiber	(Maximum)	9%

Digestible Protein—26.2%
Total Digestible Nutrients in 1 ton—1505 lbs.

AMCO FEED MIXING SERVICE

American Milling Company, Peoria, Ill.
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Story of the Seven Founders of the Grange Movement

Pennsylvania Furnished Two of Kelley's Six Associates

First Grange to Which a Dispensation Was Granted Was Located at Harrisburg But it Was Never Fully Organized

AS IS well known, the father of the Grange movement was Oliver Hudson Kelley, a New Englander by birth, who in his early manhood went to the Middle West and became a farmer. It has long been the custom in Grange circles to refer to him as "Father" Kelley, a mark of veneration and respect to which his memory is richly entitled, both by virtue of the fact that he conceived the idea which led to the establishment of the organization, together with the devoted and tireless labor which he spent in the upbuilding of the Grange.

Mr. Kelley had as his associates and co-laborers in this great enterprise, which has meant so much to the farmers of America, six other men, whose names are not so familiar to the present generation of Grange members as that of "Father" Kelley. These six men were: William Saunders, John Richardson Thompson, John Trimble, Francis Marion McDowell, William M. Ireland, and Aaron B. Grosh. Two of these claimed Pennsylvania as their native State, Ireland and Grosh. These men have come to be known as the Seven Founders of the Order. In recent years there has been a disposition to add another name to this list, that of Miss Caroline Hall, of Boston, a niece of Mr. Kelley, who first suggested to him the propriety of admitting women to membership in the Grange. That her contribution was an important one is very manifest. There is reason to believe that if it had not been for the adoption of her suggestion, the Grange would never have attained the commanding position in rural affairs which it occupies to-day.

In order to keep alive the memory of the Founders, all of whom have passed away, GRANGE NEWS herewith submits the following brief biographical sketches, adapted from Dr. Thomas C. Atkeson's history of the Grange movement.

OLIVER HUDSON KELLEY

Oliver Hudson Kelley was born in Boston, January 7, 1826. After receiving the usual common school education, he pursued a course of study in the Chauncey Hall School. Upon attaining his majority, he went to Chicago, where he secured employment as a clerk in a drug store, at the same time serving as a reporter for the *Chicago Tribune*.

After about six months, he went to Peoria, Ill., where he became a telegraph operator, being one of the first telegraphers to take messages by sound.

About the year 1849, Mr. Kelley gave up telegraphy and went to Itasca, Minnesota, taking up a claim of government land and establishing a trade with the Indians. By and by a treaty was negotiated which took the Indians from the vicinity, and he devoted himself more exclusively to agriculture. In 1864 he was given an appointment in the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Two years later he was commissioned by the department to make a survey of agricultural conditions in the Southern States, following the close of the war.

It was while engaged in this mission that he conceived the idea that a fraternity of farmers would do much to heal the wounds occasioned by the war, besides binding the farmers together in a more compact unit for their own protection and advancement.

To tell in detail how this idea grew and developed would be to retell the early history of the Grange movement. Suffice it to say that the organization was formed in December, 1867, by Mr. Kelley and the other men already named. Mr. Kelley was elected as Secretary of the National Grange when it consisted simply of the Founders and a few of their relatives and friends.

On March 28, 1868, a special session of the National Grange was held, and

Kelley was authorized to establish Subordinate Granges, issue dispensations, and to confer degrees. His salary was fixed at \$2,000 a year and traveling expenses, which at that time was a reasonable stipend. But since there was no money in the treasury, it was stipulated that Kelley was to pay himself from the receipts of the Granges he should organize!

On the third day of April, 1868, Kelley found himself in Harrisburg with about \$2.50 in his pockets. He managed to get a few people together at this point and he gave them a dispensation, for which he received \$15.00. This Grange, the first to which a dispensation was granted, was never fully organized. But the \$15.00 received by Mr. Kelley, enabled

him to pay his fare to Wayne, N. Y., from which place he went to Fredonia, where, on April 16, 1868, he organized the first real Subordinate Grange, which is still in a flourishing condition. Sherman J. Lowell, Past Master of the National Grange, is one of its members.

During the next few years, after many struggles, Granges sprang up in all parts of the country, because Mr. Kelley was an expert propagandist and organizer.

At the first representative meeting of the National Grange, held in Mr. Kelley's home at Washington, February, 1873, he was elected secretary for a term of three years, being twice reelected for a term of two years.

In 1875, Mr. Kelley established his residence in Louisville, Ky. Later he bought a large tract of land in Florida and went there to live with his family. As his own affairs claimed an increasing amount of his time he, in 1878, resigned his office in the Grange.

He was married at the age of twenty-six to Miss Temperance Lane, a native of Boston, whom he met in Minnesota, whither she had gone to teach school. Their family consisted of four daughters. In 1905, when the Pennsylvania State Grange met at Sunbury, "Father" Kelley was present by special invitation. He was given a rousing welcome.

He spent the closing years of his life at Washington, where he died in 1913, at the ripe old age of eighty-seven. He was the last of the Seven Founders to pass away.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS

William Saunders, the first Master of the National Grange, was born in Scotland. His paternal ancestors for generations had been noted gardeners. His parents wanted him to be a minister, and he received the preliminary education to equip him for such a career. But the love of the soil had been instilled into him by heredity, and he left school to become a gardener, as his forefathers had been. To thoroughly equip himself for agricultural pursuits, he took a course in horticulture at the College of Edinburgh.

In 1848 he married Miss Martha Milwaters, and shortly after their wedding they came to America. They first located at New Haven, Connecticut, where Mr. Saunders secured a position as a gardener.

In 1854 Mr. Saunders formed a partnership with Thomas Mehan, of Germantown, Pa., engaging in landscape gardening and horticulture.

Eight years later he accepted an appointment in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, where he spent the remainder of his life.

It was Mr. Saunders who designed the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. He also designed many public parks and grounds.

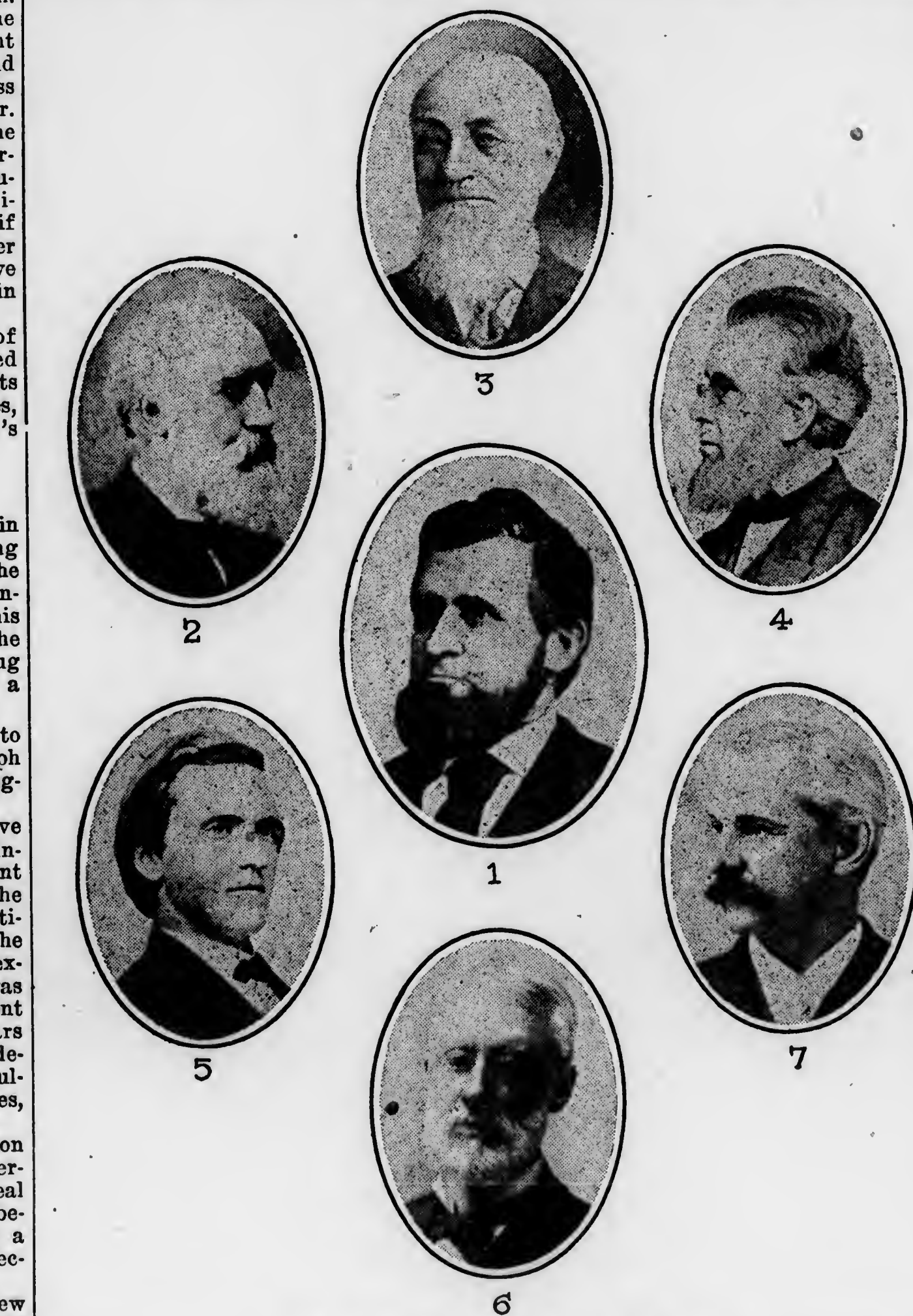
Mr. Saunders was a frequent contributor to the agricultural journals of his day. As early as 1855, he outlined in the *American Farmer* a plan for a farmers' organization which was somewhat similar to the plan adopted later by the founders of the Grange, except the secret and ritualistic work.

When Mr. Kelley returned from his southern trip and began to discuss his plans for an organization of farmers with his friends, he was referred to Mr. Saunders as one who might be interested in the idea.

It was in Mr. Saunders' office, at 4½ Street, Washington, D. C., that the National Grange was organized on December 4, 1867.

When Mr. Kelley started his tour as an organizer, the name of Mr. Saunders, who was looked upon as an agricultural authority, carried considerable weight.

Mr. Saunders served for six years as



THE SEVEN FOUNDERS OF THE GRANGE

The men whose pictures appear above are classed as the Founders of the Grange. All of them held office in the National Grange at one time or another. They are as follows: (1) Oliver Hudson Kelley, first Secretary; (2) John Trimble, third Secretary; (3) William Saunders, first Master; (4) Aaron B. Grosh, first Chaplain; (5) John Richardson Thompson, first Lecturer; (6) Francis Marion McDowell, third Treasurer; (7) William M. Ireland, second Secretary.

Master of the National Grange, being also a member of the Executive Committee at a later date. His death occurred in 1900.

JOHN RICHARDSON THOMPSON

John Richardson Thompson was born in Littleton, N. H., in 1833. He grew to manhood on the farm. Enlisting in a Vermont regiment at the beginning of the Civil War, he rose to the rank of Colonel.

After the close of the war, Mr. Thompson obtained an appointment in the Treasury Department, which he held for many years.

It is said that he was one of the first to whom Mr. Kelley talked about forming an organization of farmers, and he took an active part in the enterprise from the start.

Mr. Thompson became the first Lecturer of the National Grange. He also served a term as Treasurer.

Mrs. McDowell, the wife of one of the Founders, said of Mr. Thompson: "Mr. Thompson was an enthusiastic ritualist, a brilliant writer and a talented originator. It is to him that we owe the beautiful work of the Sixth and Seventh Degree Rituals and much of their plan." He also wrote a part of the ritual of the lower degrees, and he helped to revise and correct all the ritualistic work of the Order.

Like most of the Founders of the Grange, Mr. Thompson was a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He died in December, 1893.

JOHN TRIMBLE

John Trimble, who was the son of a college professor, was born in New Jersey, in 1831. For years the father, whose name was also John, was an instructor in Kenyon College, Gambier, O., where the family resided.

John Trimble, Jr., was educated for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, receiving the degree of Doctor of Divinity. After following his calling for a time, his health began to fail, and he took up educational work. For a number of years he had charge of an educational institution in Kentucky. This school was broken up by the Civil War. Mr. Trimble then secured an appointment in the Treasury Department at Washington. It is interesting to note that all but one of the Founders of the Grange, Francis McDowell, at one time or another of their careers held appointments under the Government at Washington.

Although active in helping to launch the Grange, Mr. Trimble refused to hold office during the early years of the Order. For years, however, he acted as an unofficial assistant to Mr. Ireland, Secretary of the National Grange. In 1885, when Mr. Ireland resigned as Secretary, Dr. Trimble was appointed by the Executive Committee to fill the vacancy. He held this office until his death, which occurred on December 30, 1902, a period of nearly eighteen years. Dr. Trimble was one of the most popular officials the National Grange ever had. He was always a peace-maker when disputes and troubles arose.

FRANCIS MARION McDOWELL

Francis Marion McDowell was born in Wayne County, N. Y., in 1831. As a youth he taught school in his home town of Alfred, N. Y., for a few years.

During his twentieth year he went to New York City, where he became a partner in the banking and brokerage firm of Hallett & Company. While in London on business for his firm, he met Miss Josephine Spang, of Philadelphia, and they were married there. She died not many years later.

During the early sixties, ill health compelled Mr. McDowell to seek an out-of-doors occupation, and he became a grape grower on the shores of Lake Keuka, when the grape industry of New York was still in its infancy.

He became acquainted with Mr. Saunders at a fruit fair in Hammondsport, N. Y., and he invited Saunders to spend Sunday at his home. Their conversation drifted to the Grange movement, which was then but an idea. Mr. McDowell became deeply interested, and the ensuing winter found him in Washington, where he took an active part in the formative work of the Order.

The principal share Mr. McDowell had in the building of the Grange was in suggesting a sound financial system. He was practical enough to know that the organization could not endure or function efficiently without money. "Do not be fearful," he said, "of having a little money to work with. The possession of a bank account will bring you a patient hearing and give you the respect of those with whom your business brings you in contact, and it will enable you to do something toward eliminating the disadvantages under which the farmer has always labored."

It was Mr. McDowell who suggested the Seventh Degree, to be modeled somewhat after ancient European ceremonies in honor of the goddess of agriculture. Mr. Thompson wrote the Seventh Degree after consulting with Mr. McDowell.

Mr. McDowell was elected as Treasurer of the National Grange in 1873, continuing to serve in that capacity for twenty years.

In 1874, he married Miss Eva Sherwood, of Woodhull, N. Y., who succeeded him as Treasurer, holding the office until about eight years ago. Mr. McDowell died in 1894.

WILLIAM M. IRELAND

William M. Ireland, the first Master of Potomac Grange, No. 1, which was organized as a school of instruction and to try out the Grange ritual, was a native of Pennsylvania.

He was chief clerk in one of the bureaus of the Post Office Department at Washington when he first met Mr. Kelley. He was a member of the Masonic Order, as was Mr. Kelley, and his experience in the workings of fraternal organizations was of great help in the formative period of the Grange.

He was the first Treasurer of the National Grange, resigning in 1870. He succeeded Mr. Kelley as Secretary, in 1878, serving in that capacity until 1885. He died on Christmas Eve, 1891, after a wasting illness, being the second of the Founders to pass away. Mrs. Eva S. McDowell has written of him:

"He saw the work of a quarter of a century of his beloved Order and knew that his portion of it was well done. When he realized that his days were numbered, he wasted no time in complaint, but set his worldly and spiritual affairs in order, with his usual regard for method, and with loving thoughts for the membership at large, and brotherly messages for his associates, he went into the unknown hereafter with the same genial smile on his face and the same gallant wave of the hand that we, who knew him, hold in fond recollection to-day."

Potomac Grange, No. 1, over which Mr. Ireland presided, so long ago, was reorganized recently and many prominent

agricultural leaders at the national capital are enrolled among its members.

AARON B. GROSH

Aaron B. Grosh, who claimed Pennsylvania as his native State, was for years a minister of the Universalist Church. Like Dr. Trimble, he was forced out of the ministry by ill health, and he became a clerk in the Department of Agriculture.

William Saunders enlisted his interest

in the Grange movement, and he helped to prepare the ritual of the first four degrees. He gathered together the first songs of the Grange, and he wrote a book of instruction for Granges. He was also the author of a work entitled, "Mentor in the Granges and Homes of Patrons of Husbandry," which is no longer in print. It appears that some question was raised as to his eligibility to membership under

(Concluded on page 14.)

Bradford County, Pa. for Registered Holsteins

Over 200 Holstein-Friesian Breeders

A near-by supply of healthy, productive dairy cattle, purebreds or grades.

ALL AGES—BOTH SEXES

This organization provides transportation and assistance in all detail of purchase and shipment.

APPLY TO

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J. G. Kerrick, Sales Manager, Towanda, Pa.

Ohio State Grange



1926

Every Grange to Do an Outstanding Piece of

Community Work.

Every Grange to Make a Net Gain in

Membership.

OFFICE OF MASTER

KARRY A. CATON

COSHOCK, OHIO.

July 14, 1926.

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Plymouth St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

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I have also asked a number of painters who have used them as to their opinion, and they have, without exception, classed them as A-1.

Ohio will use more and more of the Ingersoll Paints.

Very cordially,

Harry Abaton
State Master.

FREE to Grange Members

The Ingersoll Paint Book—all about Paint and Painting for DURABILITY. Sample Cards showing 58 beautiful Colors. Wholesale Factory Prices and FREE DELIVERY Offer.

Address: PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, 235 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
The Authorized Grange Paint Factory

Our New Baltimore House offers quick service to every part of the territory shown on this map

OUR BALTIMORE HOUSE

Montgomery Ward & Co.
Baltimore, Md.
(Call and Write 1926)

Grandmother's Wedding Dress is an interesting relic of an era when quality was nearly always maintained. It was made in 1872 by Montgomery Ward & Co. and is now being sold at a low price through direct sale. It is a beautiful example of the quality of lower prices without sacrifice of quality. It has been consistently followed by Montgomery Ward & Co.

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In one year we outgrew our big, new Baltimore Home.

One-third more space is now being added—to care for the new customers won by Ward's Low Prices and prompt Service.

As you look through your Catalogue, do you ever stop to think why so many people buy from Ward's? That there is a proof of the lower prices and higher quality this Catalogue offers you.

We could not win and hold so many customers—this business could not have lived and grown for fifty-four years except on the basis

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Back of Ward's Catalogue there are seven Big Houses. Big as this Baltimore Plant is, it is not a branch house. It has back of it the large cash resources, the tremendous buying power of Ward's seven big houses located to serve conveniently every section of the country.

Buying all together, buying in the largest possible quantities, and paying cash, means buying at

lower-than-market prices. Over \$60,000,000 in cash was used in buying the merchandise shown in this Catalogue.

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Ward's low prices are genuine low prices. We offer no "price baits." We do not sacrifice wearing quality to make a price seem low. Ward's standard of quality is always maintained.

When you order from Baltimore your letter reaches us quicker, your goods reach you quicker. You are assured of quick service, satisfactory quality and guaranteed a cash saving.

So use your Catalogue. Start sending all your orders to Ward's—at Baltimore.

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BY JOHN H. PITMAN,
Assistant Professor of Astronomy at Swarthmore College

THE HEAVENS declare the glory of God and the firmament sheweth His handiwork. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge. There is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard," says the Psalmist.

This statement is just as true now as when it was first written, three thousand years ago.

In an observatory with a modest library one finds publications on astronomy in French, German, Dutch, Russian, Swedish, Italian, Latin, Chinese, and other languages.

But the wondrous firmament itself is a gem-studded scroll that is spread before the eyes of all.

Unhampered by the glare of artificial lights and the smoke from many factory chimneys, the men of the ages gone by gazed into the sky and beheld its wonders.

PICTURES IN THE SKY

Among the stars they drew enormous pictures of their Gods, Bears, Lions, the Bull, the Lynx, and the Hare; the Swan and the Eagle, the Serpent and the Scorpion, the Fish and the Whale, their heroes and their heroines.

These animals, gods and goddesses were placed in the sky by greater gods as rewards or punishment. With each group of stars was a legend explaining the reason or meaning.

It is a surprising fact that when explorers have gone into other lands they found these legends had preceded them. Who carried before the first white man arrived? Why did the Aztecs in Mexico and the Bushmen in Australia both pick out the Pleiades as the symbol of the "Festival of the Dead?" And these are only two of many peoples so to choose.

GROUPING THE CONSTELLATIONS

Who originated the constellations, and when and where? We can answer this in part only. Because of the animals omitted, we are led to infer that the group originated in Asia Minor. If in Egypt, we would have expected a Camel, Crocodile, or Hippopotamus. The oldest records existing, the Babylonian tablets, show that the Akkadians brought the well-known signs of the Zodiac into Babylon more than three thousand years before the Christian era, and these groups have remained almost unchanged for five thousand years.

For those who live in the country, what a wonderful opportunity is offered to become acquainted with the beauties and mysteries of the heavens. City dwellers scarcely realize that there are any heavenly bodies but the sun and the moon. Professional astronomers desire to locate their observatories away from the cities, so that they will not handicap their work.

As Saint Paul says, "There is one glory of the sun, another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars; for one star differeth from another star in glory." This is not the only place where Paul showed he knew something about astronomy. In his day and during the centuries which preceded and followed, astronomy was one of the chief studies. They had no great instruments. But they had good eyes, a clear sky, and a willingness to learn.

WHAT THE ANCIENTS LEARNED

What are some of the things they learned? "Let there be lights in the firmament of the heavens, to divide the day from the night and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days and years."

We find that they used the phases of the moon to mark their months and

weeks, the rising of the various stars to mark the beginning of seasons or of festival dates. They saw that these phenomena repeated themselves regularly. "Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season? Or canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons?"

They also saw that the stars always appeared in the same relationship to each other, as "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of the Pleiades or loose the bands of Orion?" And so we might go through the oldest reference book which you have and find many other hints as to their knowledge of astronomy.

While they had no great telescopes in those days, they did have some instruments, as the following quotation will show: "And he brought the shadow backwards ten degrees by which it had gone down the dial of Ahaz."

Did you ever see a sun dial? Do you know how it works? Does it keep the same kind of time as your watch? The book, chapter and verse referred to in the foregoing quotation are purposely omitted. It might be fun to look it up. Perhaps there are other references in that great Book of knowledge that would prove extremely interesting and educational. The quotations illustrate what may be learned without elaborate instruments, but with skies not flooded with artificial light or filled with the smoke of many mills.

SUGGESTION FOR LECTURERS

Perhaps, reader, you are the lecturer of your Grange and wish to introduce something new which will be interesting, instructive, and in which everyone can participate. Why not devote at least a portion of the lecturer's hour to a study of the heavens, now and then, when conditions are favorable?

You are not trying to make professional astronomers of your members. You do not have to be a skilled mechanic to enjoy a ride in an automobile. Many a pleasure trip in "the tin you love to touch" has been saved by a hairpin. Equipment in the way of sky maps or charts costs only a few cents. You can also borrow books and star atlases from the State Library at Harrisburg, simply by making your wants known to the chief of the extension division, Mr. Robert Bliss, who is himself an active member of the Grange.

Perhaps you might start your members by locating the Great Bear, sometimes called the Big Dipper, which is in the northern sky. But don't locate it with reference to a barn or a tree. You might go some other place, and the barn would not be in sight and the Dipper be just in the opposite direction from the landmark you established. Find the

four bright stars at the corners of the bowl. They almost form a rectangle. From one corner go three more bright stars, which form the handle. The handle is not straight, but is bent. The star at the bend of the handle is a double star, i.e., it is composed of two stars which most people can see with the naked eye.

THE CELESTIAL RIDER

The Arabs called this star the horse and its rider, using it as a test of eyesight. The brighter of the two stars forming this double is also double. What appears to our sight unaided by any instruments as a single star is in fact composed of four stars,—four suns like our own.

Now let us go to the side of the bowl away from the handle. If we draw a line from the star in the bottom corner of the bowl to the star at the top corner, and following the direction in which these two stars point, about five times the distance separating the two lower stars in the bowl, we find another bright star, which is called Polaris, or more commonly, the Pole Star. The two stars in the bottom of the bowl of the Big Dipper are called the "Pointers," because they point directly to the Pole Star.

The Pole Star is the end of the tail of the Little Bear. It is not exactly at the North Pole of the sky, but very near it. For centuries the Pole Star has given men their direction by night, and it has served as a guide to mariners on the briny deep.

Can you tell the time of night by the position of the "Pointers?" The American Indians could do that. Would you like to know how? If you can read the face of a clock, multiply by two and add, you can learn the rules in a few minutes.

VISIT AN OBSERVATORY

Perhaps you may want to take your Grange to an astronomical observatory, which would be an interesting trip. Most of the observatories are open to the public at stated times. Allegheny Observatory, of the University of Pittsburgh, is open weekly. Cards of admission are required, but they are free. They are used only to control the number of visitors on any one night, because of room.

The Flower Observatory, on the West Chester Pike, just outside of Philadelphia, is also open weekly. The Sproul Observatory, which is the gift of former Governor William C. Sproul to Swarthmore College, is open the second and fourth Tuesday night of each month during the college year. In addition to these, there are other observatories in the State which would welcome you and your friends.

As stated at the Grange Leadership Conference at Centre Hall, I shall be glad to receive inquiries from Grange members who are in search of books or information on the subject of astronomy. Address your letters to John H. Pitman, Swarthmore, Pa.

The heavens are before you much as

they looked to the ancient shepherds and wise men. The stars invite you to become acquainted with their history and splendor. Know something of the oldest science studied by man, and the one in which developments of the past few years have revolutionized our ideas of time, space and matter.

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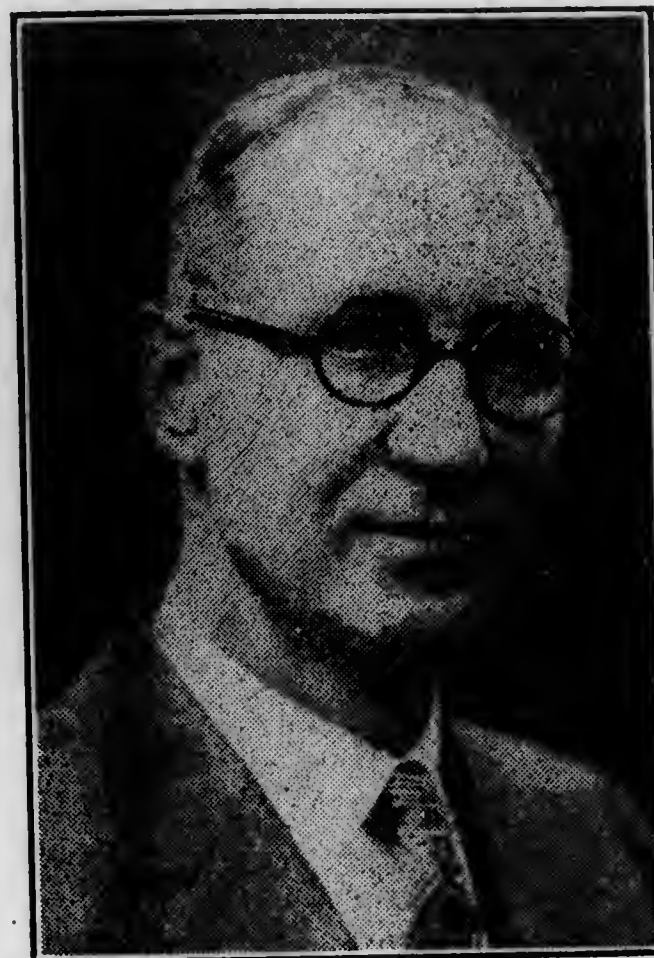


FIVE HORSES ABREAST PULLING WIDE HARROW ON FRANKLIN COUNTY FARM

HETZEL'S APPOINTMENT TO PENN STATE MEETS APPROVAL

The general opinion appears to be that in Dr. Ralph D. Hetzel, newly elected president of the Pennsylvania State College, the rural people of the state will find a man whose experience should make him very much to their liking. He is a man who knows country conditions and what is appreciated in the way of agricultural extension and research service "down on the farm."

It was the brilliant record of Dr. Hetzel as the organizer and director of the agricultural extension service at Oregon State College that drew him to the attention of trustees at the Univer-



DR. RALPH D. HETZEL

sity of New Hampshire, and made them take him as their president nine years ago. He had been trained at the University of Wisconsin as a lawyer, and first went to Oregon as an instructor in English.

Dr. Hetzel is the tenth man to occupy the president's chair at Penn State, and with the exception of Dr. Evan Pugh, the first president in 1859 as "The Farmers' High School," is the youngest president the college has ever had. He is 43 years of age. Like the late Dr. Edwin Erle Sparks, during whose administration the agricultural extension work was started, Dr. Hetzel is a product of a land grant university, the only other Penn State president to have that distinction.

The three institutions with which Dr. Hetzel has been associated in the past are all of the same type as Penn State, land grant, or state owned. His comparative youth and wide range of experience with this kind of college organization was particularly appealing to Penn State trustees in making their selection, a problem that has occupied their attention for more than a year, or since Dr. John M. Thomas resigned to become head of Rutgers University.

When Dr. Hetzel became president at the University of New Hampshire in 1917, there were but 450 students, and this fall there are over 1400, and the former State College became a university. From small uncertain support, there is now a definite and adequate annual fund for the work of the institution, and a definite building program has been established and is under way. Dr. Hetzel was a member of the Land Grant College Association committee that was in a measure responsible for the passage of the Farnell Bill for additional Federal support for agricultural experiment stations. Dr. Hetzel expects to assume his duties at Penn State next January.

A check-up shows 300,000 reindeer in Alaska. So no automobile agency can yet consider Santa Claus as a prospect. *Arkansas Gazette.*

PURCHASE OF CHRISTMAS SEALS HELPS WORTHY CAUSE

Three gay minstrels or troubadours in medieval garb are bringing the Christmas Seal message of health and happiness into the homes of Pennsylvanians this year. They are colorfully pictured on the Christmas Seal which is a powerful weapon in the fight against tuberculosis. These minstrels ask no fee except that willingly given by those who receive them, according as their song and mission may relax the heart and purse strings.

The Christmas Seal chairman for Pennsylvania is Colonel Henry W. Shoemaker, forester, historian and business man. Speaking of the Christmas Seal, Colonel Shoemaker said:

"It is evident that tuberculosis is still a serious menace despite the progress already made in reducing its ravages. This preventable disease takes the lives of 20 Pennsylvanians every day. The majority of these victims are taken in the ages of 20 to 45 years when they are most needed by their family and community. In addition every person who has tuberculosis in an active state is incapacitated for periods ranging from 6 months to 6 years."

"A vital element in this fight against the White Plague is the united effort of the local, state and national tuberculosis organizations. Their weapon in the educational effort and in the securing of funds is the Christmas Seal. We need the assistance of every person in this fight to lessen this unnecessary loss of fellow citizens and neighbors."

Besides the Christmas Seals there are sold also Health Bonds. These are for organizations or persons who want to help this work and cannot use many Seals. The Health Bonds sell in denominations of \$5.00, \$10.00, \$25.00, \$50.00 and \$100.00. Christmas Seals and Health Bonds are sold in Pennsylvania under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society and its affiliated organizations. There are about one hundred of these organizations throughout the



State. Each committee or district tuberculosis organization retains eighty or more per cent of the total funds realized in their territory from the sale of Christmas Seals and Health Bonds.

The Honorary Chairman of the Christmas Seal Committee for Pennsylvania is Governor Gifford Pinchot. The Vice-Chairman is Mrs. Mary Flinn Lawrence, of Pittsburgh, and the secretary is Miss Rachel Barnes, of Cambria county. Other members of the State Seal Committee include James S. Maurer, President of the State Federation of Labor; C. B. Helms, of the P.O.S. of A.; Mrs. E. E. Kiernan, of Somerset; John Brophy, of Clearfield; Philip H. Hovey, Master of the State Grange; and Vance C. McCormick, of Harrisburg.

REALIZED AMBITION

Lawyer: "When I was a boy my highest ambition was to be a pirate." Client: "You're in luck. It isn't every man who can realize the dreams of his youth."

FORTY-THREE PER CENT OF STATE'S DAIRY CATTLE TESTED

Up to October 1, about 43 per cent of the dairy cattle of Pennsylvania were under official supervision for tuberculosis, having been tested one or more times under either the individual or modified area accredited herd plans.

The large number of cattle that have been tested and condemned made a heavy drain upon the appropriation for indemnities, and in order not to exhaust completely the indemnity fund, it has been found necessary for the Bureau of Animal Industry to curtail the work of testing to the extent of not arranging for any more initial herd tests this year.

Until a further appropriation is obtained from the Legislature, the work will be confined to retesting herds and areas previously tested.

Approximately 2,000 herds, located in 57 counties are awaiting the first test under the individual accredited herd plan.

The appropriation made by the last Legislature for cattle indemnities, as approved by the Governor, amounted to over \$2,000,000. In order that the work may go forward without interruption, the next Legislature will be asked to appropriate a similar amount.

THANKSGIVING HYMN

(Air—"America.")

O thou, whose eye of love
Looks on us from above
Low at thy throne
We come to thee and pray
That, gleaming day by day,
Our grateful hearts alway
Thy hand may own.

Thine are the waving fields,
Thy hand the harvest yields;
And unto thee
To whom for rain and dew,
And skies of sunny blue,
Our love and praise are due,
We bend the knee.

And when beneath the trees
In fairer fields than these
Our glad feet roam,
There where the bright harps ring,
May we our gleanings bring,
And in thy presence sing
Our harvest home.

Let him that sows the serpent's teeth
Not hope to reap a joyous harvest. Every
crime haps, in the moment of its perpetration,
its own avenging angel.—Schiller.



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The Grange Birthday

THE NATIONAL GRANGE was organized in the office of its first Master, William Saunders, at Washington, D. C., on December 4, 1867. The anniversary of that date has come to be known as the Birthday of the Grange, and Granges everywhere are being encouraged to fittingly observe this anniversary each year.

Granges desiring to prepare a special program for this occasion will find a wealth of material in the October issue of the *National Grange Monthly*.

As a help in this direction there is published in this issue of GRANGE NEWS a concise story of the Seven Founders of the Order. These short biographical sketches are adapted from the Semi-Centennial History of the Grange, written by Dr. T. C. Atkinson, who is the recognized historian of the Grange. This book is for sale by the *National Grange Monthly*, Springfield, Mass., and sells for two dollars per copy.

Speaking of the Grange movement as a whole, while there were others associated with him in launching the organization, Oliver Hudson Kelley, a New Englander, who settled on a farm in Minnesota, conceived the idea and was foremost in the promotion and establishment of the Grange. He was at that time an attaché of the Bureau of Agriculture at Washington. Six other men who assisted "Father" Kelley in his big undertaking are classed as "Founders" of the Order. They were: William Saunders, J. R. Thompson, A. B. Grosh, W. M. Ireland, John Trimble, and Francis M. McDowell. To this list has been appropriately added the name of Miss Carrie Hall, of Boston, a niece of "Father" Kelley, to whom belongs the credit for first suggesting that women be admitted to the Order on terms of full equality with men.

The soundness of the suggestion of Miss Hall has been abundantly demonstrated, and there is good reason to believe that without the help and encouragement of woman, making the Grange in the best sense a family and community institution, it might long since have gone the way of so many other farm organizations. As Governor Robinson, of

Delaware, so fittingly said in his address at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition on National Grange Day:

"It seems to me that one good reason for the stability of the Grange is the fact that we admit women in our organization on a level with men. Agriculture is the biggest business, excepting none, in the world, and a successful farmer can only be so by the help of a good wife. The home cannot be carried on successfully without the care of a woman, and surely no farm can be a success without a home. So the farm woman is entitled to a great deal of credit for the success of agriculture. In the Grange we believe that woman must take her part as she does on the farm; and because, as I have said of the membership of women in the Grange, the organization has stood and been successful for so many years."

Worthy Master Taber also paid a graceful tribute to the wife of "Father" Kelley, when he referred in his address at the dedication of the Kelley Memorial at Washington to the important part she had played in the founding of the Order.

"It is indeed fitting," he said, "that this monument is erected not only to Oliver Hudson Kelley, but to Temperance Lane Kelley, his wife, and their four noble daughters. In most of the lives of great characters of the world, those whose sacrifice and achievement still live in history, we find in the shadow or in the background a mother or wife who has been the unseen hand guiding a life of usefulness. So it was in this case."

"Long trips, discouraging conditions, weeks and months away from home, were indeed hard on Brother Kelley. But it was the wife and daughters in the little Minnesota farm home who had to bear the burdens, labor and loneliness, and who felt the keen financial sacrifice. And in the darkest hour of Grange history, when it seemed that the spark of the organization had almost flickered and faded away; when finances were exhausted; when other workers were discouraged, Brother Kelley came home in despair, saying: 'The American farmer will not listen; he will not save himself.' How frequently that thought has been echoed by farm workers through the years! At this juncture, Temperance Lane Kelley, who had received a little legacy from an uncle in New York, gave every dollar of it to her husband, or we should say, laid it on the altar of the fraternity and said to him: 'Go forth and try again. Remember that a diligent man shall stand before kings.'"

The first Subordinate Grange was organized at Washington on January 8, 1868, being conducted as a school of instruction, with William M. Ireland as Master. This was known as Potomac Grange, No. 1. After a long period of dormancy, this Grange was reorganized a few years ago. It has a membership of about 150, and many people prominent in agricultural circles in Washington are affiliated with it. Its Master is A. M. Loomis, assistant to the Washington representative of the National Grange.

It is recorded that the first dispensation for a Grange was granted at Harrisburg, Pa., on April 4, 1868. Harrisburg was the first stop made by "Father" Kelley when he started on his tour of organization. But this organization was never fully completed. The first Subordinate Grange to which a charter was granted was organized at Fredonia, N. Y., April 16, 1868. This Grange is still in a thriving condition.

The first State Grange to be organized was that of Minnesota, which came into being on Washington's Birthday in 1869.

The period of greatest growth for the Grange was from 1873 to 1875. Over 25,000 separate Granges were organized. More than a million men and women were

initiated into the degrees. And then a reaction set in, as is the case with many new movements. The tide of early Grange development in Pennsylvania reached its crest in 1876, when the total membership in the state was approximately 30,000. By the time the slump had been checked, in 1880, Pennsylvania's membership had dwindled to about 11,000.

To-day the Grange is stronger and more firmly established than ever. It is the oldest general farm organization in the country. It is doing an invaluable work for the betterment of rural life in America and it has abundantly justified the faith and vision of the founders.

It is, therefore, fitting and proper that Granges everywhere should observe the Grange Birthday and pay tribute to the lives and memories of those who established the organization and guided its destinies in the days of its infancy.

Granges in this state will find Past Master W. F. Hill's History of the Grange Movement in Pennsylvania a valuable help in arranging their programs for the Grange Birthday. It may be secured by addressing the State Secretary and remitting fifty cents.

Motor Monopoly Halted

GOVERNOR PINCHOT rightly refused to approve the charter applications of Philadelphia and Reading and Pennsylvania Railroads to operate passenger and motor truck lines over the highways of the State. The Pennsylvania Company asked for a charter covering fifty-five counties, while the Reading asked for charter rights in twenty-four.

These charters had been recommended by the Public Service Commission, with the understanding that the granting of the same would merely permit the forming of the bus companies, and that before any busses would be permitted to operate, the companies would be obliged to obtain from the commission separate certificates of convenience for each line operated, proving the necessity of the service by competent testimony.

But this explanation did not satisfy the Governor. In refusing the charters, he made a statement which reads in part:

"After long and painstaking consideration, I decline to approve the charter applications of the Philadelphia and Reading and Pennsylvania Railroads to operate bus and truck lines for passengers, merchandise and freight over the highways of the State. I do so for the reason that these applications are the first steps toward securing such a monopoly of bus transportation over the highways of the Commonwealth as the P. R.

T. has already secured in Philadelphia. I refuse to be implicated in fastening such a monopoly on the people of Pennsylvania."

"These charters do not on their face disclose their real intention. They appear merely to grant the right to run busses and trucks over the highways in fifty-five counties to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and in twenty-four counties to the Reading Railroad, and stipulate that lines of busses and trucks cannot be run over any definite route or routes until the Public Service Commission has granted the right to operate in each individual case. In fact they are the opening wedge in handing the highways of Pennsylvania over to the railroads. The time to stop the intended control of our highways by the railroads is before it starts."

There was uneasiness in many quarters regarding the disposition of these charters, and the general public will approve of the action of Governor Pinchot. In the meantime, however, there is no doubt that the railroads which must maintain their roadbeds at their own expense, have been subjected to severe competition in recent years by motor lines that use the highways constructed at public expense, for which privilege, in many instances, the license fee charged by the State may scarcely be looked upon as an adequate return.

This is a problem that the Legislature will be called upon to deal with in the near future.

HISTORY

The faculty were arranging the order of examinations. It was agreed that the harder subjects should be placed first on the list. It was proposed that history should have the final place. The woman teacher of that subject protested:

"But it certainly is one of the easiest subjects," the head of the faculty declared.

"Not the way I teach it," the young woman said firmly. "Indeed, according to my method, it is a very difficult study, and most perplexing."

PRECISE LANGUAGE

Noah Webster, the maker of the dictionary, carried his exact knowledge as to the meaning of words into ordinary speech. A story told of him, which of course is not true, illustrates the point: Noah's wife entered the kitchen, to find him kissing the cook.

"Why, Noah," she exclaimed, "I am surprised!"

The lexicographer regarded his wife disapprovingly and rebuked her: "You are astonished — I am surprised."

Master's Letter to Granges

PERHAPS everybody has heard of the depredation of the European corn borer, yet very few in this part of the country have seen its work in the real infested districts. In portions of Ohio, Michigan, Ontario, New York and Pennsylvania the pest has a foothold that is causing grave concern to all corn growers.

In portions of Ontario the fields are completely ruined, and the acreage in some sections has fallen off ninety per cent in two years. It is making rapid progress in Eastern Michigan and portions of Ohio. In Pennsylvania and New York, the quarantine regulations have held the spread of the corn borer, and in some sections where it has made its advent, it has not become numerous enough to cause very great commercial damage.

At the recent expedition through Ohio, Michigan and Ontario by representatives of nearly all the corn states east of the Rocky Mountains the visitors were impressed with the great danger that threatens the entire corn industry of the United States. Among the party was R. W. Dunlap, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, who said that if the corn borer ever gets the foothold in the great corn belt of the United States that it now has in Canada, it would completely ruin the corn industry of our country.

Its deadly work is done inside the stalk and ear, and nothing ever found will kill or destroy the worm, without first killing the corn.

There are some effective means of destruction for this pest, and some or all should be tried by corn growers without delay, and the fight should continue as long as there is a moth or worm left in the land.

The surest method is to burn every stalk and cob that is not put in the silo, or has had some thorough shredding or cutting of some kind.

Deep fall plowing is another means of destroying the worm so that the moth cannot develop. Cutting ensilage corn close to the ground is another effective means of minimizing chances for the worm to survive.

Of course this advice is only intended for those farmers who have knowledge that the borer is in his corn. The problem is not to be lightly reckoned with, and unless it is met with strenuous resistance will eventually get control of the corn industry, and that would seriously affect stock-raising in all its phases, as well as the dairy and feed business.

To Patrons who have been anxiously waiting to hear good tidings from the Dormitory project, let me say that with approximately \$39,000 already paid in cash and with several hundred dollars pledged in addition, the status is much more gratifying than at any time since the project was launched. McKean county is putting on a drive for the entire quota, and with the present seemingly undiminished enthusiasm upon the part of the real workers of that splendid Grange county, there should be no trouble in raising their entire quota in short order.

In many other sections of the state a similar move is being made to meet the situation in that loyal Grange spirit that has made the organization what it is to-day, and the aggregate is mounting upward now as never before. One by one the Granges are registering the full payment of their quota of two dollars per member, and in most instances the Grange is in stronger condition than when they first began raising the fund.

Before this article will reach its readers, there will have taken place another Grange Day at the Sesqui-Centennial. The entire week of October 25th, will be Agricultural Week at the great exposition, and Tuesday will be Grange

Day there. This is the second time that a day has been set aside in honor of and for the Grange. When the greatest Exposition of all time will give two days to an agricultural organization, it reassures the members of the organization that they are worthy of consideration from the highest sources.

This day should be well attended by the membership, and it is further the duty of every loyal citizen to think in terms of real patriotism. This exhibition commonly known as the Sesqui-Centennial does not belong to the commissioners in Philadelphia, who were entrusted with the work of constructing the big show; but rather does it belong to people living in every state in the Union, for it is the 150th anniversary of the birth of our national independence. There is more there to be seen than the average person can well scrutinize in the time that usually is allotted to sight-seers, and no one need stay away because the exposition has failed to accomplish what the commissioners had hoped. The Sesqui-Centennial is a wonderful exhibition, and deserving of the best patronage. Patrons can enjoy a trip there by auto from almost any section of the state on a splendid hard surfaced road, and the outing need not be expensive.

The National Grange meets at Portland, Maine, Wednesday, November 10th, and will continue for nine days. Those who contemplate taking in this annual Grange event will find a welcome in Maine that is worth while, for New England Grange people know how to entertain, and just seem to enjoy doing their duty along that line.

The recent reports coming in from all corners of the state are most satisfactory in every respect, and we have nearly rounded out a very successful year in Grange activity.

Fraternally yours,

P. H. Dewey

BOOST FOR DORMITORY FROM OKLAHOMA LECTURER

Homer H. Holden, Lecturer of the Oklahoma State Grange, who is a regular reader of PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS, is interested in the progress of the campaign for funds for the girls' dormitory at State College. In a recent letter he says: "I enjoy reading PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS very much, and I feel that Pennsylvania patrons are to be congratulated on the splendid project they are undertaking in raising funds to provide a dormitory for girls at State College."

"It is a significant fact that during sixty years of Grange activity, the Grange has never begun a work that it did not carry to a successful conclusion. 'I have confidence in the patrons of the Keystone State, and feel sure that the work so nobly begun will be finished. The dormitory would be a monument to the Grange in Pennsylvania for years to come."

"Not only myself, but hundreds of other patrons throughout the nation are watching with pleasurable anticipation the progress of Pennsylvania in carrying through this fine project."

Too much of the uplift in this country is confined to noses.—*Erie Times*.

FEED AND FERTILIZER DEALERS PROSECUTED

Thirty-one dealers in feeding stuffs and fertilizer were recently prosecuted for violating the laws of the state which regulate the sale of these products, according to Dr. James W. Kellogg, director, Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Legal action was taken for the sale of sixteen non-registered brands of feeding stuffs, twelve brands of feeding stuffs which failed to meet guarantee, and three cases involving the sale of fertilizers deficient in plant food.

One of the feeding stuffs cases was a meat and bone scrap found to be deficient in protein and adulterated with cottonseed hulls and ground hoof meal. The use of metal fasteners was also the cause of two prosecutions, as all forms of metal fasteners used in attaching cards to sacks are prohibited.

ONE ON THE DOCTOR

Doctor: "You are a great deal better this morning, I see. You followed my directions, and that prescription did the business—what, you haven't taken any of it?"

Patient: "No; it says on the label, 'Keep the bottle tightly corked.'"

Preparing for Winter

ONE of the important duties on every farm before the advent of cold weather is to see that implements and machinery are properly housed and protected. On many farms the cost of this kind of equipment could be materially reduced by the exercise of proper care.

If there is no suitable shed on the farm, implements and machinery can usually be put under cover on the barn floor. The working parts should be carefully oiled and protected from rust. The fertilizer attachment of many a grain drill has been ruined by allowing fer-

tilizer to remain in the box all winter, corroding its parts and rendering it unfit for use. Other machines and implements have suffered more from being allowed to stand out of doors in all kinds of weather than from the wear and tear to which they were subjected while actually in use.

Machinery plays a more important part in the life of the farmer than ever before. In view of the scarcity of help, he cannot farm successfully without it. It is good business, therefore, to take proper care of this equipment and to keep the cost of repairs and replacements down as low as possible.

Township Officers and Automobile Insurance

We have had many inquiries recently from Township Officers and persons owning automobiles concerning coverage for the transportation of school children and teachers to and from school.

We are in a position to see that any one interested is given special rates for such coverage, if he will kindly direct a letter to the address given below.

In the Meantime Insure Your Pleasure Car or Truck

Think of it! If you have a pleasure car—any make—you can get Liability \$5,000/10,000 limits, and Property Damage \$1,000 limits, at \$18.00 per year. On a truck the cost for the same coverage would be \$25.00.

Order now on the blank below.

Fire and Theft rates given on request.

Only a Granger can enjoy these rates.

GRANGE MUTUAL CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY
925 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GENTLEMEN

I hereby request you to secure for me Liability and Property Damage Insurance on the following described automobile.

Name of Automobile and Year Model	KIND—State Whether Pleasure Car or Truck	Give Manufacturers or Engine No. or Both Take same from License Card

This order is given with the understanding that if the car insured is a pleasure car the premium will be \$18.00. If a truck or delivery car, the cost will be \$25.00.

NAME..... ADDRESS.....

MEMBER OF..... GRANGE NO.....

Washington Heads Procession in Grange Extension Activity

WASHINGTON, with twenty-four new Granges, led the country in extension work for the fiscal year ending September 30. Next in line was Idaho, with fifteen new Granges. Pennsylvania and Oregon were tied for third place, with nine Granges to the credit of each State named. The total number of Granges organized in the country during the fiscal year was 126. In addition, 33 Subordinate Granges were reorganized. Michigan led the list, with 11. Pennsylvania headed the list in the matter of Juvenile Granges, with 24, out of a total of 110 for the country as a whole. Ohio came next, with 22 Juvenile Granges organized. But the Buckeye State also reorganized four Juvenile Granges, while Pennsylvania reorganized but one. Following is the detailed statement of organization work done during the year, as issued by C. M. Freeman, Secretary of the National Grange:

ORGANIZED—SUBORDINATE			
California	7	New York	2
Colorado	7	Oklahoma	8
Delaware	2	Ohio	4
Idaho	15	Oregon	9
Illinois	1	Pennsylvania	9
Indiana	7	Rhode Island	1
Iowa	1	South Dakota	2
Kansas	4	Vermont	1
Maine	3	Washington	24
Maryland	1	West Virginia	1
Massachusetts	5	Wisconsin	1
Michigan	1	Wyoming	1
Nebraska	8		
New Hampshire	1	Total	126

ORGANIZED—POMONA			
Colorado	3	Oregon	2
Idaho	2	South Dakota	2
Indiana	1	Washington	1
Iowa	1		
Nebraska	1	Total	12
Oklahoma	1		

ORGANIZED—JUVENILE			
California	4	New York	14
Idaho	2	Ohio	22
Illinois	3	Oregon	8
Indiana	1	Pennsylvania	24
Iowa	1	Rhode Island	2
Kansas	1	South Dakota	1
Maine	3	Vermont	1
Massachusetts	1	Washington	9
Michigan	11		
Missouri	1	Total	110
New Jersey	1		

RE-ORGANIZED—SUBORDINATE			
Colorado	3	Nebraska	1
Idaho	1	Ohio	3
Kansas	1	Oregon	1
Maine	1	Pennsylvania	1
Maryland	1	Washington	3
Massachusetts	1	Wisconsin	3
Michigan	11		
Missouri	2	Total	33

RE-ORGANIZED POMONA		RE-ORGANIZED JUVENILE	
Washington	1	Maine	1
		New York	1
		Ohio	4
Total	1	Total	6

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No. 245 Regular Large 45 Volt "B," size 3 1/2 by 7 by 8 inches	\$2.45
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No. 128 Regular Large 22 1/2 Volt "B," size 4 1/2 by 7 by 8 inches	1.25
No. 43 Standard 4 1/2 Volt "C," size 1 1/2 by 3 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches	.43
No. 35 Regular 6-inch 1 1/2 Volt "A," size 1 1/2 by 3 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches	.35

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Pay for Batteries when delivered to you, or save the C. O. D. charges, about 20 cents, by enclosing money-order or check in your letter. Written Guarantee. Money refunded if not fully satisfied.

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and if injured he is paid compensation as long as he is unable to work, plus his Doctor and Hospital bills.

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JEFFERSON COUNTY POMONA

At the quarterly meeting of Jefferson County Pomona Grange, held in the hall of Henderson Grange, near Big Run, during the first week of October, Dallas L. Depp was chosen as Master for the ensuing two years. J. J. Alshouse was elected as Lecturer, and J. L. Shepler as Secretary.

Three sessions were largely attended, and Henderson Grange hall, one of the most commodious in the county, was filled to capacity.

Hon. Lee S. North, State Senator from the district, who is an active member of the Grange, gave an interesting talk on road problems and legislation affecting the farmer.

In the evening Dr. John Murray of Punxsutawney gave a lecture on the medicinal value of fruits and vegetables.

SEVEN BEDFORD GRANGES EXHIBIT AT COUNTY FAIR

Seven of the fourteen Granges of Bedford County made group exhibits at the county fair this year. Loysburg Grange won the first prize of \$25.00. Spring Valley Grange came in second, and received a prize of \$20.00. Bedford Grange was next and received a prize of \$15.00. Each of the other four Granges were awarded \$5.00 in cash.

The exhibits were very artistically arranged and they were all so good that the scoring was very close. The products of the farm and the garden, as well as the kitchen, together with needle work, were on display.

The Bedford County Fair Association gave the Grange the credit it deserves as a community organization, and the Granges played their part in commendable manner. Grange spirit is growing in the county.

W. F. BIDDLE.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES OBSERVED AT GRANGE MEET

At one the recent meetings of Liberty Grange, No. 1182, of McKean County the Grange as a whole participated in three wedding anniversaries of couples affiliated with the organization, namely, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. William Rice, and Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Holland. Three wonderful wedding cakes graced the repast.

The members of Liberty and Turtle Point Grange, a short time ago, joined in paying a fraternal visit to Fidelity Grange at Smethport.

Liberty is known as the "Mother" Grange of McKean County and has much of which to be proud.

TWO HUSTLING GRANGES

Kimberton Grange, No. 1304, of Chester County, and Valley Grange, No. 1360, of York County, both added substantial classes of new members to their rolls for the quarter ending September 30.

Kimberton Grange took in 48 new members, boosting its total membership to 273, while Valley Grange initiated 40, bringing its total to 231.

ROTARIANS AND GRANGERS FRATERNIZE IN CURWENSVILLE

Susquehanna Grange, No. 1145, of Clearfield County, entertained the Clearfield Rotary Club at its hall in Curwensville on the evening of October 7th, with State Master P. H. Dewey as one of the principal speakers.

A few weeks previously the members of the Grange were entertained by the Rotary Club, and the meeting of the 7th was intended to return the compliment.

W. E. Davis, Pomona Master, presided over the meeting.

HE WAS RESIGNED

Wife (enthusiastically): I saw the most gorgeous chiffonier to-day, dear. But, of course, I know we cannot afford—

Hubby (resignedly): When have they promised to deliver it?

TABER ADDRESSES BIG MEETING AT PUNXSUTAWNEY

The Punxsutawney Board of Trade organized a big farm products show and get-together meeting which was staged at that place on October 15th. Farmers and members of the Grange from Jefferson, Indiana, Clarion, Elk, and Clearfield Counties participated.

Many prizes were awarded for the best farm products displayed.

In the afternoon there was a meeting in the Jefferson Theater, with L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, as the chief speaker. He was introduced to the audience by Dallas Depp, Pomona Master of Jefferson County. His theme was the Three-Horse Team of Agriculture, namely, Cooperation, Education, and Religion, and his address was roundly punctuated with applause.

John M. McKee, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, was also a speaker at the meeting.

J. L. SHEPLER, Secretary, Jefferson County Pomona.

GRANGE PLAYS AND ENTERTAINMENTS can be selected wisely from our free catalog of Plays, Pageants, Operettas, Minstrel Material, Action Songs, Monologues and Recitations. The Eldridge Line is recommended by many Extension Agents. Quicker service than you expect.

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Members' Badges, Subordinate No. 4, Reversible, 45 cents each.
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No. 650 U. S. Wool Bunting Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted with Eagle and Mount, \$6.50
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staff mountings, working tools and all necessary equipment, including ROBES. Write for prices and full information.
FULLER REGALIA and COSTUME COMPANY
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(Oldest Grange House; Est. 1885)

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Everything for the Grange

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134 Seymour St., Syracuse, N. Y.

State Convention of Grange Opens at Lancaster, Dec. 14

(Concluded from page 1.)

identification certificate, without which the reduced rate cannot be obtained. Please enclose stamp for reply. One certificate is enough for a family traveling together.

The return portion of the ticket must be stamped by the ticket agent at Lancaster or it will have no value. No reduction can be secured on tickets costing less than \$1.00 for the round trip.

In case of a special rate, it is always well to be at the station at least thirty minutes before the train is due, so as to give the agent time to look up his rates and give instructions.

ANY MEMBER MAY ATTEND

Any fourth degree member is welcome to attend the state meeting and will have an opportunity to take the fifth and sixth degrees on Wednesday afternoon, December 15th. It should be remembered that the initiation fee in the sixth degree will be \$2.00 for both men and women. This is in accordance with an amendment

to the constitution of the National Grange, which was adopted this year. The fee for the fifth degree will be the same as heretofore, fifty cents for women and one dollar for men.

This will be the first session of the State Grange to be held in Lancaster in fifty-one years. A glance at the records shows that the Third Annual Session, which opened on December 14, 1875, was held in that city. D. B. Mauger, the first Master of the State Grange, was then serving.

Lancaster was for years the largest town in the interior of Pennsylvania. From 1799 to 1812 it was the state capital. The state erected no buildings at Lancaster, and the Legislature met in the courthouse of the county, which stood on the town square at the intersection of King and Queen Streets. It stood on the site now occupied by the soldiers' and sailors' monument. The old courthouse was torn down in 1853.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
Secretary, Executive Committee.

THE LECTURER'S CORNER

By JOHN H. LIGHT, State Lecturer

AT THE close of the business year we are accustomed to take an account of stock, balance accounts, charge off bad debts and make up a balance sheet to determine the status of our business. Likewise we have had something of a similar nature in recording the results of the Ohio-Pennsylvania Grange Contest.

Every Grange in the State has been called upon to report its activities in several lines, but especially to name any community project completed during the year.

If the contest between these two States has done nothing more than to emphasize the request of the National Master, early in the year that each Grange should complete a community project, it was worth while.

First, the contest has demonstrated to Granges the possibility of community service not heretofore thought of; it has directed our attention to the need of organized effort in every community; it has proven to many communities that the Grange is ever ready to serve, and

the varied projects show that much thought was required to plan and carry them out.

Second, the contest proves that every well organized plan produces correspondingly satisfactory results. The fault of many Granges lies in not having any definite plan in any line of work. And then we wonder why our membership is indifferent and irregular in attendance. The contest made it urgent that we set out to accomplish certain things and we have the result of that definite understanding.

Could not our Grange work, in all its ramifications, be made more effective and constructive by following a definite plan? Third, the contest has strengthened every participating Grange that entered into its spirit wholeheartedly. It has enthused and inspired the workers. We admit, however, that where the project was not prosecuted in a faithful manner, there could be no result. Every Grange that wishes to thrive must give substantial service to its members and to the community.

There is no more opportune time to take an inventory of our Grange work than the present. At the close of the year and on the threshold of the new, the resumé of our work should be an index to our standing and enable us to plan for better work during the coming year.

In another State, the Grange master has designated a certain day of the year as Grange Day, and he is asking every member to give a whole day's work to the Grange. By a day's work, he means a real day's work, just as though you were working for wages for someone else. He is requesting that every Subordinate and Pomona Grange discuss the matter, appoint committees to outline the work, to visit the members and get the cooperation of as many as possible to make Grange Day a red letter day in organization history in that State.

Our contest is concluded, the results recorded, and it remains for us to look ahead and plan some real constructive work for the year to come. A Grange Day might be helpful in this State. No organization, Grange or otherwise, can live and thrive unless there is activity, the introduction of new life and membership, better program work, more exact business methods, closer cooperation in buying and selling and more agreeable social relations should be on our 1927 schedule of work.

USE FOR OLD CLOTHING

Mrs. Goodheart: "I am soliciting for the poor. What do you do with your cast-off clothing?"

Mr. Hardup: "I hang them up carefully and go to bed. Then I put them on again in the morning."

True happiness never flows into a man, but always out of him.—Bishop Newman.

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Running Water in all rooms. Private Baths, Single or En Suite. Telephones in Every Room.
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Running Water
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Welcome Grangers

Our Plant and Office is located only one-half block from the Brunswick Hotel.

We will be very glad to show you where and how ESHELMAN'S FEEDS are made, and pleased to have a visit from any one interested in Feeds and Feeding Problems.

JOHN W. ESHELMAN & SONS

244 N. Queen Street
Lancaster Pennsylvania

Established 1842



HALL OF MCCLURE GRANGE, OF SNYDER COUNTY

The hall above shown was dedicated several weeks ago, with the members of Pomona Grange, No. 70, in attendance. McClure Grange was organized in 1922, with 78 charter members. It now numbers 230 members and is forging ahead in all departments of Grange activity.

The House We Live In.

Conducted by Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons

A THANKSGIVING PRAYER

By WINIFRED CHERRINGTON JONES
(Tune: "Home Sweet Home")

Help us to be thankful,
Our Father, we pray,
For all the blessings
Thou givest us each day.
Help us unto others
More kindness to show,
For Thou art most kind
To Thy children below.

FOR WHAT ARE WE THANKFUL?

Do you keep your file of GRANGE NEWS? If so get your copy of November, 1925, and again read the Thanksgiving story given last year. We sometimes forget to be thankful for our very "dearest" things while we chafe and worry for something else.

THANKSGIVING THOUGHTS

This is a busy age. Occupied with one concern after another rushing rapidly from one end of the earth to the other, the sons and daughters of men connive, plan and execute many wonderful things. But no matter what appears to be the most important consideration of the individual one thing we are all surely doing is building character.

"Souls are built as temples are. Day by day with the materials that the Heavenly Father gives us, we fashion our temples of character."

Little by little as we gain understanding and knowledge the Great Designer reveals the pattern to us. This revelation we cherish in our hearts and call our ideal; all our longings, all our strivings, center round that ideal, that bit of the Divine that dwells in us and "bids us not sit or stand but go."

Every heart knows its own pang of desire, of craving for perfection of life and character. But desire alone is not enough. When the way seems hard and difficulties crowd it we are apt to think that these problems are new to us; and that these hindrances never attacked any but us.

It is impossible to develop a high type of character if we are not willing to deny ourselves. There is only one power that can make us forget self and that is love. Love took up the harp of life and smote on all the chords with might, smote the chord of self that tremblingly passed out of sight.

Is there any season when "self" passes out of sight as at the Thanks-

giving season, when our temple of character may show at its best?

Forgetting the little self part we may have had and in lowly thankfulness let us bow before the Great Master who has given us full barns and store houses, recognizing His gift of a good soil, sunshine and rain; and His gift to man of knowledge and power to sow and care for and reap the crop.

How shall we keep Thanksgiving Day? With hearts that own God's love alway; With happy feast and fire-lit hearth, With love and peace, and friendly mirth; With generous gift, and tender speech, And hearts that to all hearts outreach.

With swifter hands for loving deeds, With clearer eyes for waiting needs, With ready steps for ministering, And gentler lips for comforting, With hands each gift of love that take And blithely use for love's dear sake.
—Mrs. Georgis M. Piollet.

WHEN MOTHER SCRUBS

When mother scrubs us Sunday morn,
There's lively times, you bet;
There's faces wry, with howl and cry
To keep out of the wet.
There's argument and weak excuse
And faces full forlorn
When mother scrubs and digs and rubs
Us every Sunday morn.

When mother scrubs us, there's a glow
Of white comes o'er the scene,
A shedding of the old and new,
Comes where the old has been;
A shrinkage in more ways than one,
A wish we'd ne'er been born,
When mother scrubs with all her powers
On every Sunday morn.

When mother scrubs us Sunday morn,
She gets all out of breath;
She pants and sweats and sighs and frets
And scrubs us most to death.
She scrubs our backs till they are sore,
Till skin and flesh are gone,
Then wonders why we'd rather die
Than wake on Sunday morn.

No wonder Billy Buzzey says
That I'm a thin-skinned jay;
I've got to be, 'cuz ma, you see,
Has scrubbed it all away.
Oh, won't we be a happy lot,
The wildest ever born,
When we're too big for ma to dig
And scrub on Sunday morn!

A GOOD GRANGE TEAM

There are too little words, worthy patrons, that make the finest kind of a team for good Grange work. The first is GET; for every would-be Patron must first ask: "What is there in the Grange for me?" And the good working Grange says, "We can offer you better business opportunities, for the Grange for 50 years has been co-operating in buying and selling together." It is a school for farm folks. It is a social organization. It is a strong moral force to promote the higher life of its members.

But that is not all. The Grange would soon become a stagnant pool that continually received even clear fresh spring water, but that gave nothing forth.

So the Grange offers an opportunity to GIVE. Give your hard earned experience to your brother farmers; your best home making methods to your worthy sister. Give your service toward making good wholesome social meetings for your children and young folks.

Give Grange service to help build a better community, state and nation.

And last, GET and GIVE a vision of high ideals. Open the windows of Hope toward a better and brighter future for farm men and women. GET and GIVE make a good team. Try them this year. Work them to their best capacity and see if you do not have the banner year in your Grange history.—Dora H. Stockman.

FUDGE

THIS RECIPE IS MADE BY A BOY

2 squares of chocolate.
½ cup cold milk.
2 cups granulated sugar.
½ cup molasses.
2 tablespoons butter.
1 teaspoon vanilla.
Grate the chocolate and mix all the different things leaving out the flavoring. Cook slowly about five minutes or until it will form a soft ball in cold water.
When done add vanilla and beat until it begins to granulate, when it should be poured quickly into a buttered pan. Mark in cakes when nearly cold.

DOUBTFUL CLASSIFICATION

Small Jimmie discussed with his chief cory the minister's sermon, which dealt with sheep and the goats.

"Me," he concluded, "I don't know which I am. Mother calls me her lamb, and father calls me a kid."

A good conscience is a continual Christmas.—Franklin.

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Complete Towel Set

Excellent quality and colors.
3 Towels, 6 Face Cloths, 1 Bath Room Rug.
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All patterns 13 cents each, postage prepaid.



5621—Sizes: 4, 6, 8, and 10 years.
5635—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
5609—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
5601—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
5633—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
5615—Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.
5649—Sizes: 8, 10, 12, and 14 years.
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5622—Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Address, giving number and size:

Pattern Department, Grange News, Chambersburg, Pa.

HOME ECONOMICS

Under Auspices of the State Grange Committee

STUDIES FOR THE MONTHS

November—Why I Am Thankful for the Grange.

Paper by a Sister, also by a Brother.

December—Our Merriest Holiday—Real Christmas Joys.

THE GRANGE HALL

Should it indicate to the public what farmers are like?

Does your hall do this for its members? Describe good features of other Grange Halls.

How can you improve yours?
Can a Home Economics Committee help here?—New Jersey's Lecturer's Handbook.

THANKSGIVING JOYS

Cartoons of pumpkins as yellow as gold, Onions in silvery strings, Shining red apples and clusters of grapes, Nuts and a host of good things, Chickens and turkeys, and fat little pigs— These are what Thanksgiving brings.

Work is forgotten and playtime begins; From office and schoolroom and hall, Fathers and mothers and uncles and aunts, Nieces and nephews and all Speed away home as they hear from afar The voice of old Thanksgiving call.

Now is the time to forget all your cares, Cast every trouble away, Think of your blessings, remember your joys, Don't be afraid to be gay! None are too old, and none are too young, To frolic on Thanksgiving day.
—Youth's Companion.

IMAGINARY THANKSGIVING DINNER

An imaginary Thanksgiving dinner prepared by the seventh and eighth grade girls of our Grammar School attracted special attention at the Parent-Teachers' meeting in November. The different dishes were either drawn by some member of the class or cut from magazines, then arranged and pasted on the tablecloth. It would be almost impossible to tell of all the ways in which the arranging of the table has enriched and motivated the work of these two classes of girls.

The main idea of the dinner was to teach the girls how to set a table, how to serve, and how to remove dishes from the table. The eighth grade girls were provided with five and one-half yards of muslin for their tablecloth, which they cut into two and one-half yard pieces, sewed together and finished with an inch hem embroidered in French knots. For their dishes they bought paper plates and stenciled the edge with a band of blue. The silverware, which consisted of knives and forks, dinner forks, salad forks, dessert forks, dessert spoons, coffee spoons, tablespoons, salt and pepper shakers, sugar bowl and cream pitcher, were drawn and cut out by one of the pupils. The menu consisted of roast turkey, baked ham, baked macaroni, salmon loaf, peas, mashed potatoes, salad, cranberries, fruits, salted nuts, coffee, pie, and cake.

The seventh grade collected the material for their table from pictures cut from the Ladies' Home Journal and other magazines. Their tablecloth, which consisted of the same material as the eighth grade's, was scalloped around the edge and a design was stenciled in each corner. For their plates white card-board stenciled with a flower design was used; their silverware was cut from catalogues and painted with silver paint; and

their napkins were made of crepe paper. Their menu was about the same as that of the eighth grade but the different dishes were served from one end of the table by a pupil.

The girls were very much interested in working out their project and gave several demonstrations with the pictured meal.—Dollie Hoffly, Pennsylvania, in Normal Instructor.

A REAL THANKSGIVING DINNER

(From the State Grange Cook Book.)
Soup—Corn (page 29) or Browned Potato (page 31). Baked Chicken (page 46) or Beef Loaf (page 35). Vegetable Short Cake (page 67). Scalloped Cabbage (page 64). Creamed Turnips (page 61). Baked Potatoes (page 66). Salad—Apple (page 80) or Fruit (page 78). Dessert—Pumpkin Pie (page 82) or Thanksgiving Pie (page 91). French Pickle (page 138) or Chow-Chow (page 143). Cranberry Jelly (page 140) or Fondant (page 159, flavored with mint).

LINES FOR A THANKSGIVING TABLEAU

By SUSAN FERRY KONKLE
This is Priscilla, so dainty and sweet. This is John Alden, and now they will meet.

These are the Puritans; bravely they go To church, these good people, thro' rain, shine or snow.

This is Miles Standish, brave, modest and hearty, Who faced many dangers to lead his good party.
And see these red Indians! Once they lived here And hunted the buffalo, bear, and wild deer.
They all stand before you, quite gravely to say, "We hope you'll be thankful on Thanksgiving Day."

COOK BOOK NOTES

Mrs. I. S. Crouse says, "We have had good sale for our cook books; send us 25 more. 'Schnitzenknepp,' page 43, has caused more discussion than any other one recipe." This is fine for Bradford.

Mrs. H. M. Blake in ordering another 100 books for their Pomona, Wayne County, says: "My own Grange has sold 75, with more ordered; at our next meeting we are to serve a covered dish supper using the cook book recipes."

Mr. Fred Jones, Westmoreland County, ordering another 150 books says, "Send Rostraver Grange, Mrs. W. E. Moninger, Secretary, 100; this grange has joined the 100 Book Club, by ordering in 100 lots for a subordinate."

A correction.—Last month we gave North Beaver Grange credit with selling the most books—it was Mahoning Valley. Best Sellers are always interesting—Congratulations to these and others who have made such splendid efforts.

Mahoning Valley, Lawrence Co., Mrs. Mae B. Houk, secretary, still holds first place for a grange selling the greatest number, with 450 books to their credit.

Claysville, Washington County, is second, with 370 books to their credit. They have 3 members who have each sold 100 books.

Fallowfield, Washington County, is 3d, with 346 books to their credit.

A new Club, known as the One Hundred Book Club, has been formed. Washington County has 9 members with two more almost ready to join. Requirements for membership, "the selling of 100 grange cook books."

Best individual sellers—Mrs. Minnie

Colvin holds first place with 301 books to her credit. Fallowfield Grange and Washington County are honored.

Mrs. David F. Kyle holds second place with 212 books to her credit. One of these went to Chile, South America.

Mr. Norman Hunt, Willard Grange, Lawrence County, knows where and how to sell cook books. He recently sold one, with the result that a little later 10 more were delivered to the same home. Do not hesitate to show your book to your town friends.

Mifflin Grange, Allegheny County, the smallest in the county can do big things; it has sold 75 cook books; Sadsbury, Chester County, with a membership of 49 has sold over 100 books. These are both working granges.

Deemston Grange, Washington County, wanted \$60 more to complete the amount they needed to win in the Ohio-Pennsylvania Contest. They turned to cook books, ordering 200; 40 of their members took 5 books each to sell and the task was complete. Pretty fine community spirit, and that is real grange spirit.

THANKSGIVING

By G. V. R. WOLF

To be recited by twelve children, each holding a card bearing a letter corresponding with the line recited, or by one child alone. In the latter case the cards are fastened to the molding of the blackboard, reverse side to audience, and letter turned while corresponding line is being spoken.

T is for Turkey, the best we can find, H is for Hearts, grateful, loving and kind;

A for the Apples so juicy and sweet, N for the Nuts that make dinner complete.

K for the Kitchen all spotless and neat, S for the Salads, both sour and sweet; G for the Ginger-cakes spicy and brown, I for the Icing, the richest in town.

V for the Vines where the purple grapes grow, I for the Ice-cream that children love so; N is for Night-fall with Thanksgiving fun, G for Good-bye said when Thanksgiving's done.

Here's the cookie cutter zoo.
Yes, there IS a set for you!

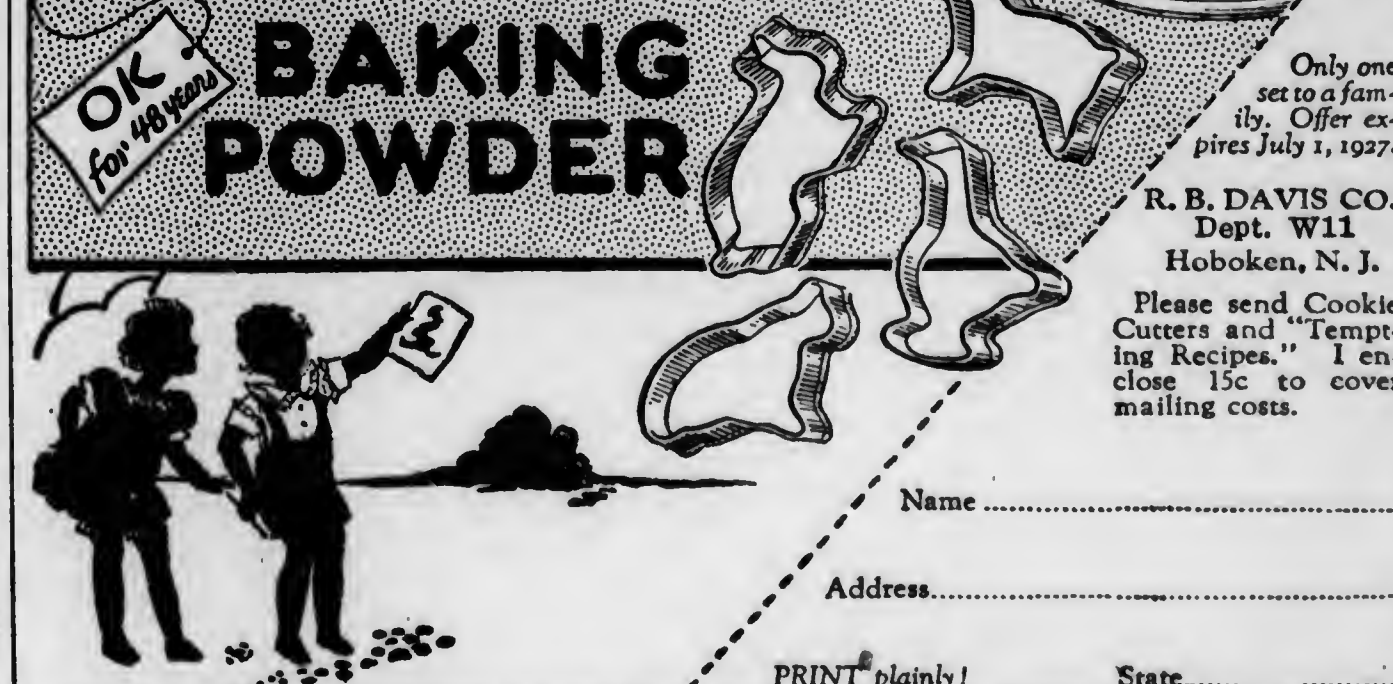
DELICIOUS home-made cookies, shaped like bunnies, cats, horses, geese—what child isn't happier when Mother brings in a heaping plateful?

Now here are the shiny, new cookie cutters, and we will send you a set for only the packing and postage cost, 15c. And with each set we will send free a Davis "Book of Tempting Recipes."

This is simply our plan to acquaint you with the treats so easily made of Davis Baking Powder. With Davis, your baking always comes out right—finer in texture and more easily digestible. And most important, it costs less and you use less than of any other high-grade baking powder. Bake it BEST with Davis.

Use the coupon below

Bake it BEST with
DAVIS
BAKING POWDER



Only one set to a family. Offer expires July 1, 1927.

R. B. DAVIS CO.
Dept. W11
Hoboken, N. J.

Please send Cookie Cutters and "Tempting Recipes," 1 enclose 15c to cover mailing costs.

Name

Address

State

PRINT plainly!

Contributions to the Girls' Dormitory at State College

DURING the month from September 20 to October 20, the sum of \$2,837.44 was added to the fund which the Granges of Pennsylvania are raising for the building of a dormitory for girls at State College. This brings the total cash in the fund to \$39,674.11.

Granges desiring to make contributions to the fund should send their remittances direct to Fred Brenckman, Secretary of the State Grange, Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa. Following is an itemized account of the contributions received during the month above mentioned:

County	Grange	Amount
Potter	North Bingham, No. 1194	\$36.00
Wayne	Preston, No. 990	23.40
Centre	Pomona Grange No. 51	200.00
Cambria	Valley, No. 1190	89.65
McKean	Russellville, No. 91	59.00
Chester	East Franklin, No. 1709	3.00
Greene	Valley, No. 1184	3.00
Montour	Oxford, No. 67	4.00
Chester	Newburg, No. 1772	18.00
Northampton	Tyrol Hall, No. 1513	23.00
Bucks	Tuscarora, No. 774	2.70
Junata	Maple Grove, No. 680	88.00
Clarion	North Sewickley, No. 1566	3.00
Beaver	Good Hope, No. 1354	.60
Columbia	Valley, No. 52	2.10
Columbia	Rohrsburg, No. 108	3.30
Columbia	Vernon, No. 917	3.00
Columbia	Benton, No. 88	3.00
Columbia	Catawissa, No. 212	.30
Columbia	Bloomfield, No. 322	.30
Columbia	Centre, No. 56	.30
Columbia	Salem, No. 291	.30
Luzerne	McKendree, No. 22	1.50
Beaver	Center, No. 1870	272.30
Northumberland	Northumberland, No. 218	39.50
Allegheny	New Texas, No. 1896	20.00
Allegheny	Milford, No. 773	10.70
Allegheny	North Bingham, No. 1328	67.28
Allegheny	Quemahoning, No. 1659	210.00
Allegheny	Valley, No. 1184	10.60
Somerset	Sparta, No. 110	11.10
Montour	Vernon, No. 842	263.00
Crawford	Fulton, No. 66	70.00
Wyoming	Eldred, No. 407	25.00
Lancaster	Gibson, No. 798	3.60
Warren	Mainfield, No. 1727	50.00
Susquehanna	Blue Ball, No. 1331	45.35
Cumberland	Orange, No. 128	10.00
Clearfield	Valley, No. 1190	79.63
Columbia	Scrubgrass, No. 1705	18.10
McKean	Deemston, No. 1372	25.00
Seneca	Dairy, No. 1308	3.00
Washington	North Orwell, No. 1280	3.60
Washington	Bart, No. 1854	34.15
Bradford	Manor, No. 1931	4.50
Lancaster	Warwick, No. 1754	100.00
Lancaster	Chilatra, No. 1815	50.00
Lancaster	West Franklin, No. 1469	7.00
Armstrong	Lyndell, No. 1179	1.80
Chester	Union City, No. 89	12.00
Crawford	Mt. Nebo, No. 1872	4.50
Allegheny	Community, No. 1767	23.00
Perry	Edinboro, No. 947	26.34
Potter	Harrison, No. 1203	26.40
Perry	Bucks Valley, No. 1745	2.40
Clearfield	Jordan, No. 758	50.00
Bedford	Beckla, No. 1664	100.00
Chester	Vincent, No. 1664	7.50
Butler	Cranberry, No. 908	2.50
Allegheny	Bull Creek, No. 1463	2.50
Chester	East Lynn, No. 1263	2.50
Crawford	Gresham, No. 1471	2.50
Delaware	Bethel, No. 851	2.50
Chester	Fernwood, No. 1329	2.50
Susquehanna	Union, No. 152	2.50
Susquehanna	Thompson, No. 868	2.50
Chester	Kennett, No. 19	2.50
Blair	Pomona Grange, No. 51	2.50
McKean	Turtle Point, No. 1236	2.50
Chester	Fremont, No. 1906	2.50
Wyoming	Union City, No. 89	2.50
McKean	Big Level, No. 1376	2.50
Lawrence	Pomona Grange No. 65 (collected by Mrs. D. F. Kyle)	2.50
Chester	Goshen, No. 121	2.50
Delaware	Brookhaven, No. 1173	2.50
Chester	Highland, No. 980	2.50
Erie	Springfield, No. 1257	2.50
Northampton	Seamsville, No. 1835	2.50
Clarion	Leatherwood, No. 625	2.50
Crawford	Hydetown, No. 1239	2.50

Cash contributions previously acknowledged \$2,837.44
Total cash in fund, October 20th \$39,674.11

SQUAB BOOK FREE
Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions. Write at once for free book showing how to do it. You will be surprised. **PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.**
155 H St., Melrose Highlands, Mass.

BABY CHICKS—Yearling Hens, Shipping Coops, Exhibition Coops. Get our prices. **EMPIRE HATCHERY.** Seward, N. Y.

Quality Pullets
We offer Ten Thousand three months' old Pullets from high quality farm raised stock. Leghorns @ \$1.25 each, R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas and Minorcas @ \$1.50 each. White Orpingtons and Light Brahmas @ \$2.00 each. Mature ready-to-lay Pullets at bargain prices. Baby Chicks, all breeds. Hatches every week, all year around, 10% discount on chicks ordered now for winter and spring delivery. All breeds Rabbits. Illustrated Catalog free.
Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm, Ridgewood, New Jersey

WORMS A CERTAIN AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR **ROUND OR TAPE WORMS** that is simple to give and positive in results. Be sure to use **NIC-O-BIRD Capsules** Enthusiastically recommended by State Colleges and leading authorities **PRIEST'S PHARMACY,** Toms River, New Jersey

STORY OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE GRANGE MOVEMENT (Concluded from page 4.)

the constitution, which led him to make the following observations in his "Mentor":

"From childhood many of my associates have been tillers of the soil. My dearest kindred and friends were and are farmers. Portions of each year of my boyhood were spent among them, sharing their labors. When I became a teacher, it was in the country schools. When I entered the ministry, my parishioners were principally farmers, farm laborers and their families. When failing health and increasing years required a milder climate, I accepted a clerkship in the Department of Agriculture, then lately organized in Washington. And when asked to aid in founding the Order for the benefit of the farming interest, both heart and head responded to the call."

Mr. Grosh was more advanced in years than the other Founders of the Grange. He died on March 27, 1884, in his eighty-first year.

The Order which was founded by the seven men whose connection therewith is sketched above, is the oldest general farm organization in the United States. It is now in its fifty-ninth year. There are to-day about 8,000 Subordinate Granges in the United States, and their total membership is over 800,000. Nearly 925 of these Granges are located in Pennsylvania, and this State had 87,000 members at the close of the last fiscal year. It will, therefore, be seen that fully one-tenth of the total membership of the Grange is located in Pennsylvania.

In many sections of the country the Grange is stronger to-day than ever before. It is interesting to observe, however, that while the Grange justified the hope of "Father" Kelley that the organization would help to allay the spirit of bitterness and sectionalism engendered by the Rebellion, the Grange gradually dwindled away in the Southern States. J. T. Jones, of Arkansas, was the third Master of the National Grange. So late as 1888, Israel Putnam Darden, of Mississippi, headed the National Grange. James William Wright, author of the Grange Declaration of Purposes, had been an officer in the Confederate Army. He was a native of Mississippi.

FALL EGG PRODUCTION

This is the season of the year when poultrymen and poultry women who are making the farm flock pay big dividends are planning for the fall and winter season. The laying house is put in order, carefully disinfected, and both the yearling hens and the pullet flock will be ready to go into winter quarters in full feather, in vigorous condition, and ready to start heavy production as October arrives.

As the days become shorter and the hens spend a good deal of their time on the roosts, the egg yield naturally falls off. The reason is that hens cannot eat enough in eight or ten hours of natural daylight to furnish their body needs and enable them to maintain a high egg yield. To counteract the natural short day, progressive poultry keepers are now equipping their laying houses with artificial lights, either carbide gas or electricity, the former being almost a perfect substitute for sunlight.

The use of lights to increase egg yield has been urged by the Department of Agriculture and the various agricultural colleges. Wherever a farm is equipped with artificial lighting, it should be extended to the poultry houses, as the slight expense of laying the extra pipe or wiring is more than offset by increased returns. The lights should be high enough to light up the perches, but the light should be reflected on the ground in a manner to cover the whole area uniformly. If the perches are in semi-darkness the birds will not leave them, and if only part of the floor is well lighted there will be crowding.

The best arrangement is to have the fixtures about six feet from the floor, and covered by reflectors that will distribute the light properly. The number of lights required depends of course on the size of the shed and the quality of light. The reflectors can be home-made, of corrugated iron or tin, with an aluminum-paint reflecting surface. The usual size is 16 inches in diameter by four inches high.

Lights may be turned on suddenly, but should be turned off gradually, as sudden darkness hinders the birds from regaining their perches. The lights may be used in the evening, late at night, or before dawn, or both evening and early morning.

APPOINTED TRUSTEE

P. H. Dewey, Master of the State Grange, was recently appointed as a member of the board of trustees of the Mansfield State Normal School. His commission has been forwarded to him by Dr. Francis Haas, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SAVE SEED FROM GOOD YIELDERS

Have you saved seed from the crops which yielded the best and highest quality products the past season? Do not lose a good variety when you have it within grasp. The best is none too good for any tiller of the soil.

Save Your Chicken Feed
CRESCENT SPARROW TRAP
Soon saves its cost—seed for one today. Price \$5. Our famous, 3 Bird House for \$5. Parcel post 22c extra. Send for Illustrated Folder "P."
CRESCENT CO., 3 Mill St., Toms River, N. J.

New Discovery Makes Hens Lay

New Tablets Crushed in Drinking Water Produce Amazing Results

You can quickly double or treble your winter egg yield, with a new scientific treatment, based on the well known fact that every hen generates hundreds of "embryo" eggs that ordinarily remain undeveloped.

This new discovery contains special vital elements in soluble tablet form, to turn these hungry "loafers" into profitable layers. Also special antiseptic ingredients to prevent winter cholera, typhoid and intestinal disorders. Entirely harmless. More than a tonic.

You can now "cash in" on fall and winter eggs by obtaining an extra large Farm Size package of this amazing new Imperial Egg Maker (antiseptic), season's supply for average flock, without delay or risking a cent. Send no money. Write today to Imperial Laboratories, 5775 Coca Cola Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and they will ship it at once for only one dollar, which you can hand the postman, on their assurance this trial will cost nothing if it does not quickly double or treble your daily egg yield. This offer is fully guaranteed, so write today.

BETTER FOOD MEANS MORE PROFIT TO YOU, MR. POULTRYMAN
Feed YEAST, COD LIVER OIL AND MILK COMBINATION
In your mash and get more and better eggs, have better poultry, less sickness, and more profit.
No matter what you are feeding, this combination will improve it. Give your fowls all the elements their system needs and get what is coming to you.
Use in the mash: 1 lb. to 100 lbs. of mash. It makes every mash a whole fowl.
1 lb. 50c.; 4 lb. \$1.75; 8 lb. \$3.00; 25 lb. \$8.00.
Prepaid up to the 5th Zone.
LEWIS B. BIGLER
5028 Hawthorne St., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.

Our Juvenile Granges

Among the Young Folks of the Order

The subject of a year's program for Juvenile Granges was discussed at Center Hall by Mrs. Lucy C. Shumway of Bradford County.

Reasons for having a Juvenile Grange:

1. Reasons from Juvenile handbook:
 - (a) Helps the subordinate.
 - (b) Trains the children for taking effective part in the larger Grange.
 - (c) Fits for community leadership.

2. My reasons:

- (a) Children like it.
- (b) We are not living up to Grange ideals when we leave the children to shift for themselves while we enjoy a Grange meeting.

3. We are losing a large per cent of our young people to-day because they are not taught to love and respect the Grange while they are children.

Reasons for not having a Juvenile Grange:

1. Only one legitimate reason—lack of children.
2. No matron—then why not a patron? (Every Grange need should be a call to duty.)
3. No meeting place. Get along with poor equipment for a time if necessary. Set the children to thinking and planning in a building program.

Five general rules for matrons:

1. Give the children something to do.
2. Have a definite aim—aim to accomplish some one definite thing each year; build your program for the year around it.
3. Don't forget to play a lot; money spent for games is well spent, but do not buy many.
4. Strive in every way to keep the subordinate Grange interested in the Juvenile Grange; and the Juvenile in the Subordinate.
5. Never lose sight of the fact that they are training future Grange leaders. Work with and not for them. It may be easier to get up a program than to help the Juvenile Lecturer get up one.

And as a last word, never give way to discouragement.

If I were a voice that would reach to all parts of the world My one message would be "Give the boys and girls a chance."

The general conditions of country life have always seemed less attractive to our young people who have grown up on farms than that of cities.

Every inducement possible seems to be placed before our boys and girls to draw them away from the farm; can we not make farm life just as attractive with worthwhile things?

I think the Grange is trying to do this by starting Juvenile Granges. At present we have 322 in 19 states, while the membership is over 6,000. Would it not be fine if every boy and girl in the country could be a member of a Juvenile Grange? Here you need your best talent for leadership, that there will be live, interesting programs, with something to do every meeting.

There are wonderful talents lying dormant in country folks, waiting to be drawn out; they will die if not given some exercise, some opportunity for use. The children have never failed us and never will. Let us make the closing months of 1926 the liveliest in Juvenile Grange work yet known and make our aim at each meeting not only a gay time but to try and lead them a step nearer an ideal manhood and womanhood, by getting them interested in Grange work.

HOME ECONOMICS IN SOMERSET CO.

Amid a beautiful setting of autumn coloring, Somerset County held its October meeting with Dividing Ridge Grange. Brother Wesley West, Master, with a good attendance considering the rush season, especially so here because of the extremely rainy season which has prevented harvesting oats and potatoes; with a bright day the potatoes rightly claimed first place.

The Boys' Potato Club was attracting keen attention; the business men of Somerset had given one bushel of seed to the boy who would plant, care for and give back one bushel this fall. The boys and Farm Bureau Agent had to be busy in the potato fields; members of this Pomona helped to foster this work.

Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons was present and spoke of the "Greatest Thing in the Grange."

A live program conducted by the Lecturer, Brother Seibert, was enjoyed; perhaps the liveliest discussion was around the question: "What Is the Greatest Need of the Country Woman?"

Other discussions were: "Farm Problems Peculiar to My Community?" "Grange Dues As an Investment." "Are the Present Game Laws Satisfactory to the Farmer? Evidently They Are to the Sportsman, What About the Farmer?" "How Can the Farm Pasture Land be Made to Carry a Heavier Load?"

This hostess grange solved the question of serving lunch where there is only one room and this must be used for the meeting. The weather and "cafeteria style" helped and their wise judgment in serving things suited to this style of service.

The Fifth Degree was conferred in the evening. Bro. J. B. W. Stuft is master of this Pomona; with Bro. Milton A. Baker secretary.

The evening before Pomona Dr. Lyons was the guest of Valley Grange. This is a live grange with a hall on the fine hard road passing through the southern part of the county, which they are making a community center. Dr. Lyons spoke on "What Home Economics Means in the Grange." The surprise feature for the evening was a visit from about 20 members of Hillcrest Grange, who rendered some fine music.

Charter members are interesting in this county, still loyal to details of grange work and that the hall be lighted and ready for the arrival of members. Will we continue to be as careful for the interests of the Order as were and are these charter members?

The American Library Association recently celebrated its 50th Anniversary by a convention held the first week in October at Atlantic City and Philadelphia. Governor Pinchot appointed Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons as one of the lay delegates from Penna.

Statement of the ownership, management, etc., PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS (monthly), Chambersburg, Pa., for October 1, 1926, required by the act of August 24, 1912.

Editor, P. H. Dewey, Gaines, Pa.
Managing Editor, Fred Brenckman, Harrisburg, Pa.
Business Manager, Morris Lloyd, Chambersburg, Pa.
Publishers, Pennsylvania State Grange, Chambersburg, Pa.

Owners:
William Alstron, Dallas, Pa.
A. H. Fullerton, Edinburg, Pa.
Harry H. Pratt, West Chester, Pa.
MORRIS LLOYD,
Business Manager.

Affirmed to and subscribed before me this 5th day of October, 1926.

M. G. McDowell,
Notary Public.
My commission expires April 9, 1927.

ATTRACT THE BIRDS

Birds often can be attracted to your lawn for winter feeding provided you commence early enough in the fall. Begin to feed regularly and even the birds which migrate each year will be tempted to remain around your place longer than usual.

He that hath friends must show himself friendly.—Proverbs.

Resolutions of Respect

Under this heading will be printed resolutions adopted by Granges, for which a charge of 2 cents per word will be charged, cash to accompany copy.

BROWN

WHEREAS, God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed by death from our midst our sister, Mrs. Sam Brown, member of Eldred Grange, No. 467; be it
Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the family, drape our Charter for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, be placed on the minutes of our Grange, and be published in GRANGE NEWS.
Resolved, That in token of her memory a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, be entered on the minutes, and be published in the GRANGE NEWS.
EMMA GEMMILL,
ELLA YOUNG,
ROSE EVES,
Committee.

VINCENT K. BAXTER

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, to remove from our midst Brother Vincent K. Baxter, a member of Jefferson County Pomona Grange, No. 20; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Baxter, we realize that we have lost one of our loyal and faithful workers, the community a good friend and neighbor, and his family a loving husband and father.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved wife and children our heartfelt sympathy and commend them to our dear Heavenly Father, who doeth all things well, as the one who alone has power under all our trials and sorrows to give us the peace that passeth all understanding.

Resolved, That in recognition of our loss and his faithful services, we shall keep his memory fresh in our hearts until the Divine Master shall bring us all in faith and love to His holier Grange above.

Resolved, That in token of our sorrow for

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per set (13)	\$3.50
Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per dozen	3.25
Manuals—5th Degree, per set of 9	2.75
Juvenile Grange Manuals, set of 13	2.75
Grange Seals	4.50
Digest	.45
Constitution and By-Laws	.10
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.10
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.70
Secretary's Record Book	.70
Treasurer's Account Book	.70
Blank Reports, Subordinate Granges to Pomona, per hundred	.60
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.85
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	3.25
Roll Book	.65
Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Notice of Arrearage, per hundred	.40
Notice of Suspension, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Order on Treasurer, per hundred	.40
Trade Cards, per hundred	.50
Demit Cards, each	.01
Withdrawal Cards, each	.01
Better Degree Work, by S. H. Holland	1.50
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.10
Book of Patriotic Plays, Tableaux and Recitations	.25
Humorous Recitations, Poetry and Prose	.25
Floor Work of Fifth Degree (Rankin)	.20
A Brief History of the Grange Movement in Pennsylvania, by W. F. Hill	.50

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,
FRED BRECKMAN, Secretary,
Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

Agricultural Briefs

Items of Timely Interest Picked Up in Pennsylvania and Elsewhere

**An association known as the East Penn Valley Vigilant Association was formed last month in and around Tipton, Berks County, to protect the farmers against the raids of chicken thieves.

**The Hanover Creamery was the first plant to rush milk to the cyclone sufferers of Florida. The milk was sent in a refrigerator car by special train. York County farmers supply milk to this creamery.

**In many parts of Chester County it appears that the bees were loading during the past season, and the honey crop will be short in that section.

**One hundred and fifteen farmers of Susquehanna County this year pooled between 28,000 and 30,000 pounds of wool. Some of the growers drove forty miles with their clip to take advantage of the profits brought to them by the pool. While the local price was 35 cents a pound, the poolers secured 42 cents a pound for their product.

**A fruit specialist of Pennsylvania State College says that during the present season no less than 1,900 different varieties of apples were submitted to him for identification.

**The common pit plan of storage may be used for the keeping of winter apples. The pit is easily constructed, costs little, and keeps the fruit in good condition.

**The queen of England is feasting on potatoes grown on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The variety in question is known as the "Golden Sweet." The tubers were carefully wrapped in paper before being shipped.

**Farmers and orchardists who have trouble with deer should get in touch with the nearest game protector and ask him to help them solve their problem. If that does not bring the desired results, it should be remembered that the owner of the premises has the right under the law to kill the deer destroying his property. A careful study of the game code is advised before making use of the gun.

**The Pennsylvania Railroad is perhaps the greatest consumer of fresh prime beef of any carrier in the world. It operates upwards of 150 dining cars, which at one time can seat 5,400 guests, and in which approximately 4,000,000 meals per annum are served to passengers. As only choice cuts are used, a herd of 4,000 cattle is slaughtered to supply the railroad's requirements each year.

ONE OF CARBON COUNTY'S MOST VENERABLE WOMEN

We hear much of grand old men, those who have lived useful and honorable lives, and who have attained to ripe old age, full of health and vigor, never complaining, and always cheerfully making the best of their lot. Such old men inspire reverence and affection, and those who come in contact with them are proud to do them honor.

There are grand old women, too, who are just as worthy of honor as the grand old men. They are distinguished by their serenity and tolerance, while the spirit they radiate is akin to a benediction.

Mrs. Caroline Stroup, whose daughter is the wife of W. H. Snyder, Master of the Pomona Grange of Carbon County, is such a woman.

Born near Jacksonville, Lehigh County, almost 87 years ago, Mrs. Stroup is surprisingly well preserved and active for a woman of such advanced years. There are scarcely any wrinkles upon her brow, and the secret of this may be gathered by conversing with her for even a few moments. She has a heart that is at peace with God and all the world, while she has always lived a normal, well-ordered life. Needless care and fretting

are entirely foreign to her disposition, and she gets as much enjoyment out of living as do most people who are only half her age. Her complexion is as delicate and rosy as that of the average schoolgirl.

She was twenty-five when she married Moses Stroup and came with him to Carbon County. Acquiring a tract of timber land, they converted it into a fine farm, upon which they lived together happily for fifty years, rearing a family of six children, of whom four survive. Mr. Stroup died nine years ago at the age of 81.

While Mrs. Stroup does not believe that the people of to-day have any better times than when she was a young woman,



MRS. CAROLINE STROUP

she enjoys modern conveniences, including the automobile. After a long ride in the Buick car of her son-in-law, she is apt to remark that she could ride another hundred miles without getting the least bit tired. She likes music and delights to hear a good speech. For sixty years she has been a member of St. John's Reformed Church at Towamencin, which was one of the first churches built by permanent settlers north of the Blue Mountains in the Lehigh Valley.

Mrs. Stroup enjoys attending meetings of the Pomona Grange, where she is always sure of a cordial welcome.

F. B.

AMERICAN CLOVER BEST IN McKean Farm Tests

Clover demonstrations in McKean county under the direction of the agricultural extension service favored domestic seed, H. B. Musser, farm crops extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, reports:

Seed from a half dozen states yielded about the same amounts of hay. Italian clover was practically a total failure, yielding only one-fifth as much hay as American seed. The French, Hungarian, and Chilean clovers averaged about three-fourths the yield of the domestic strains. The plots are on the DeKalb type of soil.

GOOD FEEDING PAYS

Feed dairy cows enough to get a paying flow of milk. Every cow needs a certain amount of feed to maintain her system. Feed above that amount goes for milk production. Get a profitable yield from each cow by proper feeding.

CHOOSE RIGHT STORAGE

Squashes, pumpkins, and sweet potatoes need a dry location but also need to have a temperature between 50 and 60 degrees. Shelves in the furnace cellar are good places to store these vegetables.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS PLANT MILLIONS OF TREES

By JOHN W. KELLER,

Chief, Bureau of Forest Extension.

The farmers of Pennsylvania planted more than five million forest trees during the spring of 1926. This is believed to be the largest number of trees set out by the farmers of any State in a single planting season. The trees were planted in every county and were distributed from the State Forest Tree Nurseries in lots of one hundred to fifty thousand.

Most of the trees were planted by farmers who plan to set out from two to ten thousand trees each year and do the work early in the spring before the rush of farm work begins. All of the trees were planted for future timber on land that would not support satisfactory agricultural crops, or could not be conveniently used for that purpose.

An excellent record has been established, but there are large areas of idle land on the Pennsylvania farms remaining to be planted. We are told that each farm in the State contains an average of eight acres of idle land. Steep slopes, eroded banks, gulleys, abandoned fields, worn-out pastures, unused corners that are cut off by roads, railroads and streams cannot profitably be used for the growing of agricultural crops.

An idle acre on the farm is like the boarder in the dairy herd or the hen that will not lay. Every acre of land should produce something of value. The profit from the best fields must no longer be used to pay taxes on these loafing hillsides. With no relief in sight from the present high prices of lumber, it is very evident that idle lands that are not good for a higher use should be planted with trees that will be permitted to grow for future timber.

Do you know that the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters will give away twenty million trees next spring to land owners who will plant them for future timber? These trees are from 3 to 6 inches in height, which is the right size for reforestation. They are not suited in size or shape for shade or ornamental planting and cannot be supplied for such uses.

White pine, pitch pine, red pine, Scotch pine, spruce and red oak, the best trees for planting in the State, are available for shipment and will be granted upon request as long as the supply lasts. The trees are furnished free of cost, but the applicant must pay for boxing and packing, which amounts to \$1.50 per thousand.

The trees should be spaced five to six feet apart, which will require from 1,200 to 1,700 per acre. Two men under average conditions will plant and acre in a ten-hour day.

After the trees are set out, they must be protected from grazing, trespass and fire, but very little additional attention is necessary. When the trees become established, they will grow rapidly and the formerly despised idle lands will develop into a beauty spot that you will delight in showing to your friends.

Young forest trees are valuable. They need not reach sawlog size to have a money value. Cases are reported when the sale value of a farm was increased fifteen per cent because it included an eight year old white pine plantation. The mortgages that have been lifted, the children that have been educated and the financial emergencies that have been successfully passed through sales from the farm woodlot point to the results that will be gotten from planting trees on idle acres.

It is the exception to find soil so poor or wet that some kind of forest trees will not thrive on it. Pitch pine and Scotch pine are well suited for planting on dry southern slopes or where the soil is thin and sterile. White pine, red pine, spruce and larch will do best on north slopes or on soil of medium fertility and moisture.

The growth of black walnut, tulip poplar and red oak will surprise you

when these trees are planted on bottom lands. It will require from fifty to sixty years for planted trees to reach sawlog size.

However, the trees will be planted close together and as they become larger some of them will be shaded out. These trees will be removed as thinnings when they are twenty to thirty years old and will furnish a small revenue. The increased value of a property because of a tree plantation will assure a very good return from the investment. If you live to cut the trees you plant you should get as high a yield as from many agricultural crops.

Forest tree plantations are now a reality in every part of the State. Almost fifty million trees have been planted on private lands and thirty-six million trees have been set out on State lands. These plantings are from one to twenty-five years old and the results will convince the most skeptical of the grand success of this work.

Forest trees will thrive on the idle lands on your farm if you give them a chance. What are you going to do with the idle acres? Why not restore production by planting trees? Write the Department of Forests and Waters at Harrisburg for further particulars.

STATE "AAGIES" LIKE

DAIRY HUSBANDRY BEST

Dairy husbandry and agricultural economics are the most popular courses among the students of the Pennsylvania State College agricultural school. Of the 595 in the school there are 84 students majoring in the former and 80 in the latter course. Thirty-four of the 195 freshmen have enrolled in farm forestry.

CARE OF SHEEP IMPORTANT

Successful flockmasters find that putting the ram and ewes in good condition before the mating season pays big dividends on the new lamb crop. Feed and exercise are the only secrets.

A NOVEMBER GOOD-NIGHT

Good-night, little shivering grasses!
'Tis idle to struggle and fight
With tempest and cruel frost fingers;
Lie down, little grasses, to-night!

The roses have gone from the garden,
And hidden their faces so fair;
The lilies have never uplifted
Since Frost found them bending in prayer.

The aster and dahlia fought bravely,
Till lee, with his glittering crest,
A diamond dagger laid over
The bosom of each velvety breast.

The leaves of the forest lie faded;
Dry stubble is left after grain;
Yet you, little grasses, still struggle,
Still hope for the soft summer rain.

Nay, nay, even now there is weaving
Above you the fleece of the snow;
The star-pattern tracks the white shuttle
Through the loom of the storm to and fro,

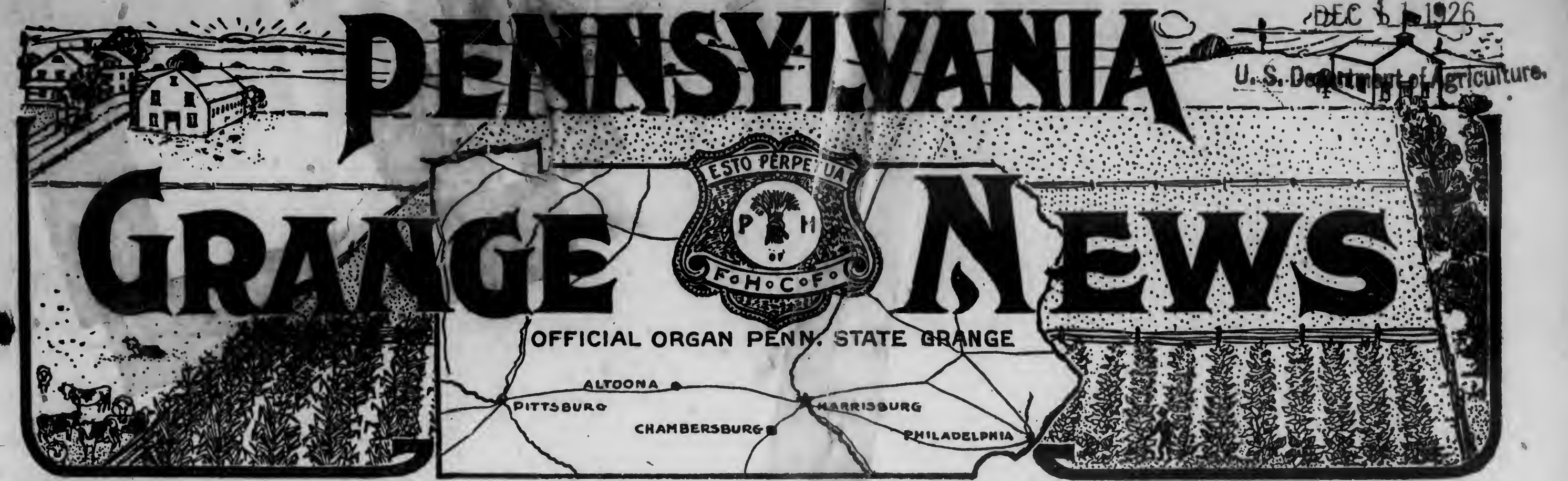
Until over the moor and the mountain
'Twill lie like a thrice-blessed stole,
And the beggary rays of November
Be made, in the day-dawning, whole.

Fear not for the springtime awaking;
'Tis sure as the path of a star;
The Watcher unsleeping is ready
The doorway of sleep to unbar.

In time for that stir in the forest,
For the ears of a mortal too fine,
When rootlets commence their spring-plowing,
And maple trees call up their wine.

Good-night, little shivering grasses!
Lie down 'neath the coverlet white,
And rest till the cuckoo is singing;
Good-night, little grasses, good-night!

—Ethel Lynn Beers.



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CHAMBERSBURG, PA., DECEMBER, 1926

No. 9

Sixtieth Session of National Grange Held at Portland, Me.

Official Reports Show Organization To Be in a Flourishing Condition. Nearly Eight Thousand Receive Seventh Degree

WITH delegates and visiting members of the Order from the Atlantic to the Pacific in attendance, the Sixtieth Annual Session of the National Grange was held under the most favorable auspices at Portland, Maine, from November 10 to 19.

New England, which is sometimes referred to as the Gibraltar of the Grange, turned out in force for the occasion, furnishing next to the largest Seventh Degree class in the history of the organization, numbering between 7,500 and 8,000 members. Among those upon whom the degree was conferred was W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, who is a member of the Grange in his home State of Kansas.

From the beginning of the session there was an earnest desire manifest among the officers and delegates to formulate a constructive policy for American agriculture and to put the full force of the organization back of a workable plan for the improvement of conditions on the farm.

One of the major items in the program for agricultural relief that was adopted contemplates the idea of a tariff debenture, intended to make the tariff effective on agricultural products of

which there is an exportable surplus, as was advocated in principle by David Lubin, founder of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, a quarter of a century ago. This plan was adopted by an almost unanimous vote after a debate lasting several hours.

The Grange also went on record as favoring the lease of Muscle Shoals for the manufacture of fertilizer, and recommending the designation of a national "Agricultural Day" to call attention to the importance of agriculture.

WORTHY MASTER TABER'S ADDRESS
In his annual address at the opening

of the convention, Worthy Master L. J. Taber expressed satisfaction concerning the condition of the Grange throughout the country.

"We celebrate our sixtieth anniversary under conditions unique," he said, "and more satisfactory than almost any other in our long history. We have organized 126 new Subordinate Granges; 110 Juveniles, with an unusual number of Pomona Granges and reorganizations added to the list. More important than the number of Granges is their wide distribution. Practically every Grange State in the nation has a new or reorganized Grange, indicating that thoroughly

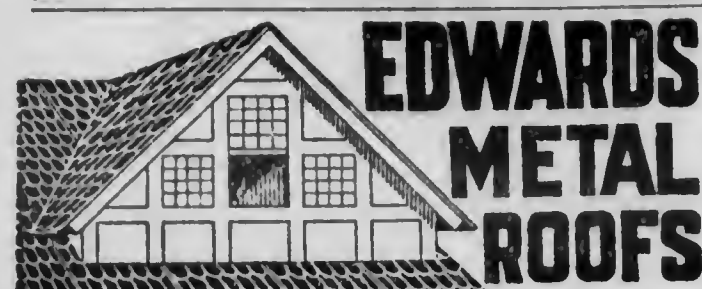
organized States like New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts and others, where the Order has been strong for a generation, can still add new organizations. The State of Washington leads, and Idaho is second in the number of new Granges. The large majority of our organizations are west of the Mississippi River, indicating that this is an attractive field for work.

FINANCIALLY SOUND

"With more than \$150,000 in the Grange treasury, we have evidence of financial soundness that is encouraging. The national secretary's report shows that practically the same amount was received for Grange dues as one year ago, and that there was approximately \$1,500 uncollected October first, which would seem to indicate a very healthful condition of the order and a gain in membership, despite unsatisfactory farm conditions. Practically every state master in his report, indicates growth in membership at the close of the year. An organization that can celebrate its sixtieth anniversary stronger in finances and stronger in membership than at any time in its history, justly deserves a strong place in the opinion of the nation,



PART OF CROWD WAITING TO GAIN ADMITTANCE TO PORTLAND THEATRE TO RECEIVE SEVENTH DEGREE. FIVE SEPARATE GROUPS LIKE THIS RECEIVED THE DEGREE ON THE SAME DAY.



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A Lamp that Burns 94% Air

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The inventor, R. E. Johnson, 642 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, is offering to send a lamp on 10 day's FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

and has before it years of usefulness and service.

"Eighty-one Grange halls to be used as community centers have been built, with a total replacement value of more than \$405,000. We now have 3,073 Grange halls in the nation with replacement and equipment value in excess of 20 million dollars. These halls are all community centers from which radiate influences for lasting good.

CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE

"The agricultural barometer reads just a little better than it has for a number of years. This is true despite the fact that we have had one of the most unsatisfactory years from the standpoint of farm work, in a generation.

"The serious slump in the price of cotton, fruits and other major items, has pushed downward the index value of the farmer's dollar, but the increased yields will probably give a crop with a total value equal to, or exceeding the previous year. The farmer has been able to reduce his production costs slightly, but farm commodities have fallen more rapidly than other commodities, leaving him but slightly improved in comparison with former years.

OUR RURAL POLICY

"It has been frequently stated that America needs a definite farm policy. At first it would seem that we have no policy relating to agriculture, but a broad analysis forces us to change our conclusions and recognize that since the days of George Washington, we have had a very definite rural policy. Immediately following the Revolution, grants of lands were given in payment for service in the Continental Army. The same was true after the War of 1812. Early the government inaugurated the policy of continual opening up new virgin lands in the west for settlement; or sold them at an extremely low price. Immediately following the Civil War, western lands were again made available for soldiers and for homesteading.

"Early in the present century this policy was continued through the reclamation and development policy of the government; irrigation and drainage, again brought under cultivation new lands. Thus for more than one hundred and twenty-five years the definite policy of this government has been one of agricultural expansion, constantly bringing into competition with farm lands already under cultivation, new and fertile areas.

"Our agricultural policy has not stopped with the expansion of area alone. Even during the Civil War agricultural education and agricultural experimentation received official sanction, and the government through a most laudable and valuable educational and extension program, sought to increase the productivity of the individual farmer. Knowledge and science increased production, and at the same time lessened the cost of production. This benefit accrued as much to the consumer as to the producer.

"This expansion policy has been definite and is in no part responsible for the present-day condition of agriculture. We need to 'about face' in our agricultural policy. No more new lands should be brought under cultivation until the present land area can be farmed at a profit. Reclamation and irrigation projects have their place but no new work along this line should be undertaken at present. We should develop a broader appreciation of a proper land utilization policy; one that would seek to return millions of acres of rough marginal farm land back to forestry; a policy that would consider the conservation and recreational value of our public domain, and bring us to realize that land can be profitably used in other ways besides in the production of food.

"The American farmer has given a wonderful example of efficiency, standing to-day as the world's greatest food producer. During the years the ratio of those on farms and in cities has been constantly changing. From a pre-em-

nently rural nation we have changed until the farmer now finds himself in the minority. Improved methods, improved machinery, rapid transportation, increasing knowledge of the educational and scientific problems surrounding his business, and improved live stock, and equipment, have left their impress on the life of the nation. We have seen the proportion of farmers continually decline; we have seen the nation's population steadily increase, and yet with it all, we have seen this constantly decreasing farm population, feeding a constantly increasing urban population, as no group of people have ever been fed in the history of the world; and at the same time, our exportable surplus has kept pace with the past.

"Present-day civilization is a challenge to agriculture to organize. A brief review of human history proves that every nation and every civilization has commenced as an agricultural story. It always tells the universal story that no nation or civilization has long endured when agriculture has been allowed to languish or to become decadent. The progress of mankind, the congestion of population in great urban centers, the improvement of transportation, the constant discoveries of science, inventive genius, and the constant enlarging of business units, have in every age and every clime placed an unorganized agriculture at increasing disadvantage; and again comes one of the causes of present-day difficulties.

"Great cities, great transportation systems, inventive genius and great combinations give us for example, a one hundred million dollar dairy organization located in the heart of the nation's population. A thermos bottle tank car can bring milk from west of the Appalachians to the New England milk shed, and can place local dairymen with high taxes, high labor cost and high priced equipment, at an unexpected disadvantage. Refrigeration, storage facilities, science and mechanical equipment can provide substitutes, can hold and change the very nature of farm products; so unless the farmer meets big business units with large units—unless organization meets organization, this disadvantage will continue.

"History also tells us that a balance between agriculture and industry, between urban and rural life, has been cardinal and essential in the welfare and happiness of nations in the past. It is doubly true to-day. One of the great tasks of the present is in maintaining this balance, in seeing that the policies of government, educational programs, development of business and transportation should all be based on the fact that agriculture will forever remain basic to the life and happiness of the Republic.

FARM RELIEF

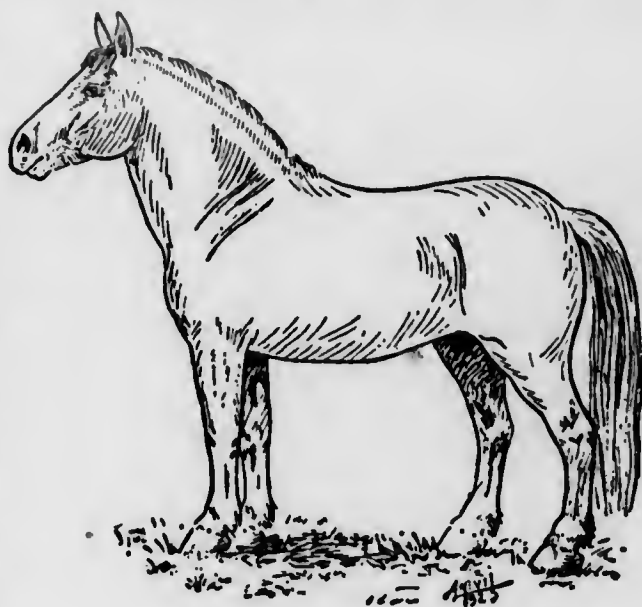
"Agricultural depression is a condition and not a theory. It will remain a burning question in American farm life until the causes which have created it are in part removed. We have seen labor enjoy five years of good wages; transportation, finance, manufacturing and all major commercial activities have had five satisfactory years. The past year has seen public utilities and railroad stocks and bonds sold at prices almost never before reached. The paper value as determined by Wall Street markets, has advanced multiplied millions on the items indicated.

"During this period, agriculture taken as a whole, has continued to languish. Farm population has decreased, in its relation to our total population. Mortgage indebtedness has increased; the number of farms sold at sheriff's sale has increased, and the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar during all this period has been fluctuating between 70 and 90 cents, as compared with the dollar of the rest of the nation's population. 'Farm Relief' will remain with us until the farmer's dollar is brought to par and until the present inequalities are removed.

(Continued on page 6.)



AZOTURIA PARALYSIS is one of the most fatal diseases that Horses and Mules are subject to; the attack manifested through exercise is generally very sudden. When



BEFORE THE ATTACK

the animal is taken from the barn he appears well and in high spirits; before going a hundred rods, he is suddenly overcome with the malady.



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This medicine is put up in boxes containing 1½ lbs., and a booklet inside describing the symptoms, care and treatment of the disease. This medicine will be shipped to any address in the U. S. A. for \$2.50 per box. Send to-day; don't wait until your horse is down and helpless—and a veterinary many miles away. A booklet describing in detail Azoturia Paralysis in Horses and Mules sent to any address for 25 cents.

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Protecting Useful Wild Life From Vermin on Chester County Estate

By DR. B. H. WARREN

Note: A short time before his death, which occurred at his home at West Chester, on October 10, Dr. B. H. Warren, the widely known ornithologist, who was long a member of the Grange, contributed to GRANGE NEWS the following article regarding the means employed to protect useful wild life from its enemies on one of Chester County's large estates.

M. R. P. M. SHARPLES, well-known inventor and manufacturer, who resides near the northern border of West Chester, Pa., lives on a beautiful estate of over 800 acres, which includes several farms. The property contains a considerable acreage of tillable land, forests, and dense patches of shrubbery. Artificial lakes, natural ponds and streams as well as marshes are in the enclosure, surrounded by wire fences and stone walls.

Some years ago, Mr. Sharples, after making extensive improvements at an outlay of several hundred thousand dollars, stocked his place with Virginia quail, or Bob-whites, ring-necked pheasants, also cotton-tail rabbits and grey squirrels. An abundance of trout, bass and catfish were planted in the waters.

RABBITS BECOMES TROUBLESOME

Numerous substantial wooden boxes of various designs were erected on suitable sites for the comfort of blue birds, wrens, woodpeckers, nuthatches, etc., which nest in cavities. Rabbits multiplied rapidly and soon, because of the increase, became troublesome. The grey squirrels for a short period increased, although persistently harassed by red squirrels and other natural enemies. The greys were fond of feasting upon corn and other cultivated field and garden crops, near their sylvan retreats and in a few instances these animals were charged with despoiling the nests of eggs and young of bird neighbors, yet the damage they did to vegetable crops or useful bird-life was not regarded as being worthy of serious consideration.

The introduced birds including some wild ducks given special attention, showed an increase in numbers for perhaps the first two years. Rabbits having become a nuisance, Mr. Sharples very generously allowed a number of hunters to visit his grounds, in open season, to shoot them. Many were killed, but some of the visitors, unmindful of the request of their kind-hearted host, took "pot" shots at Bob-whites, beautiful pheasants, confiding grey squirrels and unsuspicious water fowl. Acts of this kind naturally aroused resentment on the part of the owner and hunters were properly barred from the premises.

A survey of the area showed that game of different species and song birds had not increased, as it was believed they should, after both gentlemanly sportsmen and vandal hunters had been refused permission to hunt and trap.

ENEMIES OF FINNY TRIBE

The fish it was noticed began to decrease. Quite a few of the finny tribe were taken by human poachers, but other enemies, it was discovered, were taking a heavy toll from the waters. Investigation showed that chief among the fish-enemies were herons, fish hawks, kingfishers, raccoons, water snakes and a family of minks. The owner, several of his farmers and other caretakers, who reside on different sections of the estate annually raised a good many domestic fowls—especially chickens, ducks and guineas. These all were preyed upon by vermin hosts which showed partiality for little "peeps," ducklings and eggs; quite a number of the adult barnyard fowls served to satisfy the hunger of the winged- and four-footed robbers.

Mr. Evert M. Green, a friend and neighbor, who owns a house and several acres of ground near the palatial residence of Mr. Sharples, is an enthusiastic sportsman, possessing much knowledge of the life history of common birds and animals. As an amateur trapper, few equal Mr. Green in methods of trapping animals. One day when a good tracking snow covered the ground, Mr. Green made a tour of the estate and was surprised to see a great number of tracks of such animals as skunks, weasels, house cats, opossums, raccoons and a few minks. Crows and several kinds of game and poultry destroying hawks and owls harbored about the enclosure.

This information was conveyed to Mr. Sharples, who requested Mr. Green to endeavor to aid in destroying the excess vermin. This gentleman at once put out a line of traps and started to shoot crows, predatory hawks and owls. In a short time he caught a considerable number of skunks, opossums, a few muskrats and a couple of minks.

The trapping by Mr. Green was done as a pleasant diversion and with the object of aiding his neighbor to protect useful wild life. Mr. Green also dug out and caught in traps fifteen red foxes, old and young. These animals were all taken alive and presented to local fox-hunting clubs. Mr. Sharples after losing much poultry through activity of foxes, which also killed a lot of game birds and rabbits, decided that these red-coated robbers should not continue to harbor on his premises.

Over 300 crows were shot and a number of fierce bird-eating hawks and owls were dispatched. Some 40 or more vicious, cunning, stray house cats, which made their home in woods and thickets were disposed of.

The steel traps were not placed in holes, as is unfortunately done by many trappers in this section, but were set near bait away from underground burrows where skunks, etc., commonly harbor and into which cotton tail rabbits often retreat. This prevented the catching of rabbits, which is so frequently done where traps are placed in holes. When the traps as set by Mr. Green, were put in places with bait near and not very distant from the burrows frequented by skunks or other vermin, they soon were attracted by the lure when they emerged from the subterranean havens where they spent the daylight hours. Weasels did much to destroy poultry, rabbits and birds, both game and song.

WEASELS GROW BOLD

A family of weasels lived in the woods on the Sharples premises near the domicile of Mr. Green and in two successive nights in the early summer they killed 40 chickens in Mr. Green's poultry yard. Finally the old weasel and her litter of young, about three-fourths grown, became so bold that they would come to the poultry yard in the daylight and attack full grown fowls. Mr. Green spent one day with gun in hand watching chickens in the yard and shot six of the sanguinary marauders.

On different occasions weasels were noticed in the daytime pursuing or killing rabbits, sucking the life-blood from chickens and destroying birds or stealing eggs from birds' nests.

Skunks which travel about in the night were much in evidence. They persisted in making repeated visits to poultry yards where they killed chickens or pilfered eggs, which were sucked, from setting hens. They devoured some mice and other rodents, as well as the eggs and helpless nestlings of birds which nested on the ground in grass fields and meadows over which they hunted with the most deliberate thoroughness.

The skunks, also at times, varied their menu by catching and consuming crickets, beetles, grasshoppers and worms. These being often secured by turning over stones, etc., under which divers forms of animal life frequently seek shelter.

Opossums were unwelcome visitors as they preyed upon chickens, immature rabbits, likewise young birds, the eggs of domestic fowls and wild birds of both game and non-game species.

The pursuit of vermin was carried on in summer as well as in the winter season, under the direction of Mr. Green, with the result that numerous semi-wild house cats, weasels, crows, etc., were destroyed at a period when native birds had eggs and young.

SCREECH OWLS DESTROY BIRDS

Mr. William Moore, Superintendent of the Sharpless estate, says in substance that two or three commodious boxes placed on poles for the accommodation of purple martins, which live almost wholly upon harmful flying insect pests, have never been attracted to the boxes as breeders. The failure of these birds to build and rear broods there, is attributed by ornithologists, who have investigated, to the abundance of screech owls and European starlings, that persistently make war on birds which rear families in boxes and cavities in trunks and limbs of trees.

The owls come in the night to catch the old and young and the starlings visit the boxes with great regularity early in the morning and again late in the afternoon to steal eggs which are fed to their nestlings.

Patches of ground were sowed to buckwheat and other grains which are eaten by quails and pheasants. Useful small birds which had been driven from the man-made boxes through the continual onslaughts of blood-thirsty assassins, began to return and rear broods. These rational methods of conservation and the marked reduction of vermin, including rats and mice, have speedily changed conditions, with the result that Bob-whites, pheasants, rabbits, wild ducks and many kinds of song birds have increased noticeably.

LOCAL PRIZE WINNERS URGED TO COMPETE AT STATE FARM SHOW

All winners in the local farm products shows and county fairs held throughout Pennsylvania during the summer and fall are invited by Secretary of Agriculture, F. P. Willits, to exhibit their products at the State Farm Products Show, in Harrisburg, January 17 to 21. "Many of these local prize winners have already written to Manager H. E. Klugh, for premium lists and entry blanks," says Secretary Willits, "but we want all of them to know about the State Show and to take advantage of this opportunity to win statewide honors."

The demand for information on how the \$7,000 cash prizes will be distributed has been so great this year that reprints of portions of the general premium list have been made. A total of 2,000 copies of the apple, 2,000 of the dairy products, and 2,000 of the poultry, egg and pigeon premium lists have been printed. These are in addition to the 20,000 copies of the general premium list, a supply of which is still available for those interested in more than one class of exhibits.

The unusual interest in the State Show this year has made it possible for the plans to move forward several weeks ahead of last year. Parties interested in the commercial space have been urged to submit their reservations for space at the earliest possible date since the expansion necessary to take care of the exhibits together with the limited amount of floor space available has resulted in a "first come, first served" policy being inaugurated.

The programs for the 25 farm organization annual meetings to be held in connection with the show are now being assembled for printing in a booklet.

FIGHT AGAINST JAP BEETLE WILL CENTER IN PENNA.

The general headquarters for directing the fight against the Japanese beetle will be moved from Riverton, New Jersey, to a place in eastern Pennsylvania, probably near Philadelphia, according to C. H. Hadley, director, Bureau of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, who is busy making plans for the 1927 battle against this voracious insect. The change will be made during the present winter.

This general office is operated jointly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the States of New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania.

This move is being made in order to have the headquarters conveniently located with respect to the entire infested area, Mr. Hadley explains. A general study of the entire situation has been made by both State and Federal authorities and the conclusion has been reached, in view of the recent spread of the beetle westward, that Riverton is no longer the most convenient location for the major headquarters. The existing beetle laboratory and extensive research work will be continued at Riverton, however.

TO RELEASE MORE PARASITES

The establishment of the headquarters in Pennsylvania is just one phase of the intensive control activities now being planned. Another feature of the work will be the release of beetle parasites in greater quantity in the State than heretofore. Officials explained that the infestation must reach a certain point before parasites can become effective.

In order to facilitate the enforcement of the quarantine in the area of most recent infestation, an office has been established in Lancaster to handle Lancaster, Lebanon, Dauphin Counties and Berks County west of the Schuylkill river. All parties residing in these counties who desire information or the inspection and certification of quarantined articles are requested to get in touch with this office. The counties to the east are being handled by the Norris-town office.

THE QUARANTINE AREA

The quarantined area as enlarged on October 11 includes the following counties or portions thereof in southeastern Pennsylvania:

Counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Bucks, Northampton, Lehigh, Berks, Lebanon; townships of East Hanover, West Hanover, Lower Paxton, Susquehanna, South Hanover, Derry, Conewago, Londonderry, Lower Swatara, Swatara, and the City of Harrisburg in Dauphin County; Lancaster, Chester and Delaware Counties.

This quarantine restricts the movement of nursery and ornamental stock including all trees, shrubs, plants or plant roots, shipped with or without soil, nursery and greenhouse-grown or otherwise, such as ornamentals, fruit stock, shrubs, herbaceous and all other plants potted or unpotted, and sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure; all of these products may not be shipped out of the quarantined area except after inspection or certification by the inspectors.

THE PEACEMAKER

The father was telling at the table of a row between two men in which he had interfered. One had swung a shovel aloft, shouting, "I'll knock your brains out!"

"It was at this moment," the head of the family explained, "that I stepped between them."

Little Johnnie had been listening, round-eyed with excitement. Now he burst forth: "I guess, he couldn't knock any brains out of you, could he, pa?"

Why cannot the United States railroads, serving much more thickly populated communities, sell service as cheaply as the railroads of Canada?—*Prairie Farmer.*

What the Grange is Doing for Pennsylvania Farmers

(Note: the following account of the Grange and its work was given over the radio from Station WIP, Philadelphia, by P. H. Dewey, Master of the State Grange, in connection with the observance of Grange Day at the Sesqui-Centennial, on October 26.)

THE FIRST Subordinate Grange in Pennsylvania was organized Jan. 20, 1871, at Montgomery, Lycoming County, and was called Eagle Grange No. 1. This Grange is still flourishing, with a membership of 79. The first State Grange meeting was held at Reading, September 18, 1873. At that time there were 25 Granges in the state, and there were 22 delegates present to represent them.

There are now nearly one thousand Granges in the state, representing a membership of approximately 87,000, holding about 22,320 meetings a year, together with 57 Pomona or County Granges, holding 228 meetings per annum, besides 70 Juvenile Granges, holding 1,680 meetings a year.

The State Grange maintains a standing Home Economics Committee of rep-

resentative women from widely separated parts of the state, and they are dealing with the problems that touch the various phases of the rural home.

all that these various clubs and organizations are furnishing to the urban communities.

From a fraternal standpoint the Grange is unique, inasmuch as it takes in the father and mother; brother and sister; husband and wife; son and daughter; therefore we have all the intelligence and talent of the community to carry on the varied activities of the organization.

The fraternal spirit among Grange people is intense, and this spirit is not confined alone to the communities, for through the Pomona Grange the whole county becomes almost as one great family; then the state Grange through its annual meeting brings together the Masters and their wives who are the duly constituted delegates by reason of their office. This brings together agricultural people from every county in the state, so that the effect upon the members who take advantage of the possibilities of fraternal intercourse, is far-reaching in deed.



GRANGE EXHIBIT AT SESQUI-CENTENNIAL.

One of the attractive features in connection with Grange Day at the Sesqui-Centennial, on October 26, was the exhibit above pictured, which was prepared by the Granges of Delaware and Chester Counties. An appropriate program was carried out in the Assembly Room of the Pennsylvania Building, with worthy Master P. H. Dewey presiding. Short addresses were made by John A. McSparran, Mrs. Jennie Rodgers, Hon. F. P. Willis, John H. Light, Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, E. B. Dorsett, and R. F. Kester.

representative women from widely separated parts of the state, and they are dealing with the problems that touch the various phases of the rural home.

The State Grange also maintains a Legislative Committee the duty of which is to study legislative matters, promote the interests of agriculture and the cause of good government.

The Grange halls are used as community centers, and all kinds of meetings are held there from time to time as the needs of the community demand or justify.

The Grange is a fraternal, social, business and educational organization, and the programs are varied and balanced so as to appeal to young and old, to those who are light-hearted, and to those who are more sedate.

Home talent plays are always in order, and all clean wholesome entertainments are encouraged. Rural folk must furnish a large part of their own entertainment. In most towns and cities there are Kiwanis clubs, Lions' clubs, Rotary clubs, and other clubs and societies too numerous to mention, while the Grange is furnishing to rural life as near as possible

From a social standpoint the Grange has no superior. The Grange socials, bazaars, fairs, plays, entertainments, picnics, suppers, dinners, etc., furnish the most wholesome, elevating, entertaining and delightful means of friendly intercourse. The effect upon the membership can readily be imagined when we realize that these meetings have been taking place for more than fifty years and are as well patronized today as ever.

From an educational standpoint, it should be said that in every meeting there is a period set aside for literary and educational work. The hundreds of thousands of recitations, readings, speeches, and songs that are rendered and enjoyed, with an opportunity for each member to participate, cannot but elevate the thoughts and refine the tastes of all who attend.

The education of Grange members need not end when they leave off attending school, for their education will expand as long as their attendance keeps up.

From a business standpoint, the Grange has encouraged cooperation as much as possible. The organization has

caused more flowers to bloom, more fields to wave in the breeze, and more fruit to ripen than any other organization.

It has also helped to make the farmer himself the modern type of business man that he is. It has encouraged him to beautify his home and surroundings and to make use of modern improvements. The Grange has taught him to get the most out of life and to play the part of a good citizen.

As a community center, the Grange has been a conspicuous success. Its doors are open and it has attractions to offer to the young, the middle aged and the old of both sexes.

The Grange is a first rate organization which is performing a real service. It has lived through the experimental stage and has demonstrated its soundness and usefulness.

Agriculture and rural life in Pennsylvania owe much to the Grange. One of our mottoes is, "We'll find a path or make one."

Health and good humor are to the human body like sunshine to vegetation.

Get That Christmas Gift

On Your Visit to Lancaster

Largest leather goods store in Pennsylvania. Unequaled selection of large and small leather goods.

PRICE--QUALITY--QUANTITY

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BECAUSE back of these Bonds are the massed first farm mortgages on more than 400,000 farms, worth double the amount of the loans. Because the prompt payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by all the twelve Federal Land Banks with combined capital and reserves of more than \$65,000,000.

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Interest 4 1/4%—Completely Tax-Exempt

Denominations: \$40, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000

These Bonds are always available at any Federal Land Bank

When you need a loan, see the Secretary-Treasurer of your local National Farm Loan Association or write the nearest Federal Land Bank.

Send for FREE copy of Federal Farm Loan Cir. No. 16, "Financing the Farmer"

to any Federal Land Bank or to

Charles E. Lobdell, Fiscal Agent

Federal Land Banks, Washington, D.C.

Is Mars Inhabited?

BY JOHN H. PITMAN

Assistant Professor of Astronomy at Swarthmore College

A FEW days ago, a newspaper dispatch from Flagstaff, Arizona, stated that Doctor Coblenz, of the Bureau of Standards, and Professor Lapland, of Lowell Observatory, found the temperature of Mars to be about 70 degrees Fahrenheit at the warmest portion of the planet.

This again raised the question which has been debated for many years, and which has been the subject of more than one good fiction story, "Is Mars inhabited?"

How does the scientist approach the question? What has he learned? What are the facts, and what is speculation?

For the past two months, you have seen a bright red "star" rising in the east about sunset. It is now fairly well up at dark. This is the planet Mars, a body about half the size of the earth, which goes around the sun, receives its light and heat from the sun, and has seasons like our earth.

Without a telescope we can discover the length of its year, 687 of our days, by observing its position among the fixed stars.

Let us turn a telescope towards Mars and see what is revealed. When the earth is between Mars and the sun we see a circular disc. We are looking at a ball slightly flattened at two poles. If we observe for several hours, we see that this ball is slowly turning around an axis just as the earth turns once a day. By continuing our observations over a long interval of time, we discover that the day of the Martians, if there be such people, is twenty-four hours, thirty-seven minutes and twenty-two and seven-tenths seconds of our time. We tell this by observing the markings on the planet.

Imagine yourself a great distance from the earth, so far away that you could see half the earth at one time. If you watched through twenty-four hours you would see North and South America, the Pacific Ocean, Asia and Australia, Europe and Africa, and the Atlantic Ocean pass before you. The land areas would be darker than the oceans because the water makes a better mirror than a plowed field. If you chose the right position to make the observations you would also see the cap of snow and ice around the north pole and another around the south pole. If you continued throughout the year you would observe that as the north polar cap grew larger, the south polar cap would grow smaller. You would see the color of the land areas change with the seasons, you would discover the length of the day and the length of the year.

Let us look through the telescope again. We now recognize the polar cap. The south polar cap is turned toward us more at the present position of the earth and Mars. We can see areas of different colors, some dark, a bluish green, some orange. By continuing the observations over a long period of time we see that dark areas in the south grow more green in appearance as that polar cap decreases in size. On nights when observing conditions are at their best we can see many finer details.

Fifty years ago Schiaparelli, an Italian astronomer, announced the discovery of a network of fine lines on the surface

of Mars. These he called "canali" or channels. This was translated canals, and at once people compared them with the Erie canal and similar waterways. Further observations by Schiaparelli, Lowell and others, led to mapping a considerable network of these canals which were all straight as if laid out by competent engineers. Other astronomers with as good or better instruments, have been unable to verify these markings. True, they have seen some fine markings but not the elaborate system that has formed the basis for most speculation. Some of the more conspicuous canals have been photographed.

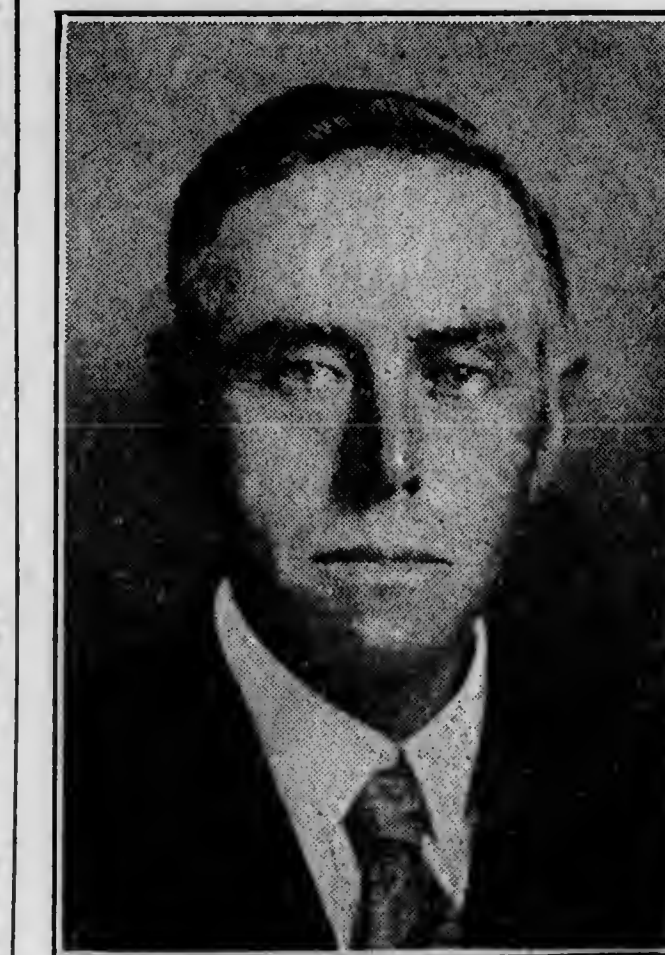
The old Greek philosophers said the basis of life was earth (land), water, fire, (heat and light) and air. The dark areas are probably land. The polar caps may supply the water. There are few clouds observed, so water vapor is scarce. Mars receives half as much light from the sun as we do, which should be sufficient. The work of Coblenz and Lapland at Flagstaff and Pettit, and Nicholson at Mt. Wilson, shows that the temperature varies over the planet. It is coldest at the poles, cooler on the sunrise side than on the sunset, and hottest in the equatorial region, conditions just as we find them on the earth. The latest results referred to at the beginning of this article, would give a noonday temperature at the Martian equator of seventy degrees.

The work of the Lick and Lowell observers two years ago, shows that there is an atmosphere around Mars, but not nearly as dense as our air. Thus we have the essentials of life. The changing colors of the darker areas with the seasons would indicate that there is vegetation on Mars. The orange areas are possibly deserts.

Is Mars inhabited by intelligent beings? That is another question, a horse of a different color. The whole basis of argument in this case is the existence of a net of fine canals laid out with mathematical exactness; a set of observations which has not been accepted by astronomers in general. It is a good thing to speculate, but we should bear in mind where the facts end and the speculation begins.

FIGHT FOR FEATHERED FRIENDS

Fifty thousand boys and girls have been enrolled as junior members of Audubon societies, and \$80,000 has been raised by American bird lovers, to fight for their feathered friends through these organizations.

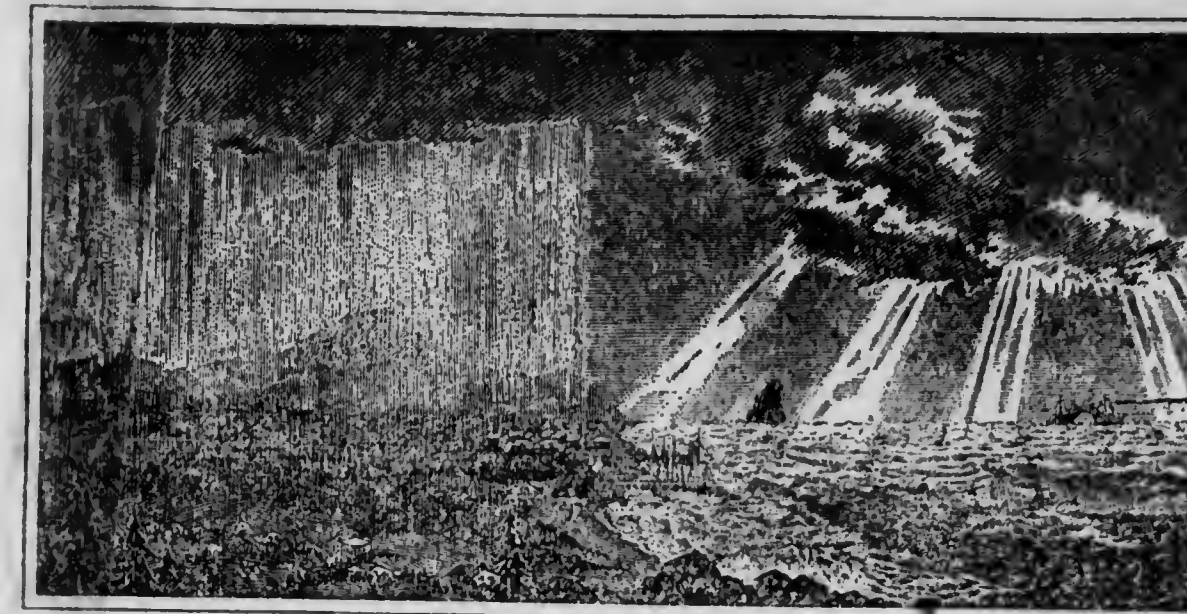


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171 acres, Lancaster County, Pa. All tractor land. Fine livestock or dairy farm (75 to 85 per quart for milk at the farm). 12-room stone house; would cost \$10,000 to build—other buildings. 75 acres bluegrass pasture with running water. 3/4 of a mile to State road. Only 50 miles to Philadelphia; close to railroad, school and churches. Price \$7,600—\$1,500 cash, balance long term mortgage, interest 5 1/2%. Have 15 other farms located in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. These farms have been taken over at mortgage sale. They are offered to well-deserving farmers on easy terms. Now is the time to become a land owner. Write for details and further description.

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Rain and Telephone Calls

THE annual rain fall in the United States would weigh over three and one-half trillions of tons.

This vast weight is drawn up to the clouds by the unseen but effective power of the sun; representing energy equivalent to three hundred billion horse-power.

The annual telephone conversations total over twenty-five billion a year. As silently as sunlight, electricity, mastered by the human mind, carries the voices of the nation.

There must be the manpower of 300,000 individuals to build, maintain and operate the telephone system.

There must be the money-power of over seven hundred million dollars a year to pay for operating the plant, in addition to three billion dollars invested in the plant.

The rain sustains life; the telephone furnishes swift communication for the nation, and they are alike in requiring a vast amount of unseen energy.

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IN ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL YEAR THE BELL SYSTEM LOOKS FORWARD TO CONTINUED PROGRESS IN TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION

Bradford County, Pa. for Registered Holsteins

Over 200 Holstein-Friesian Breeders

A near-by supply of healthy, productive dairy cattle, purebreds or grades.

ALL AGES—BOTH SEXES

This organization provides transportation and assistance in all detail of purchase and shipment.

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FARMEQUIP HAMMER FEED MILL

The Grinder With the Hinged Hammers

Big capacity with Fordson. Save entire crop. Grinds soft corn, all feeds, corn stalks, snap corn, hay, all kinds grain, oats into flour. Low price direct to user. Write for catalog.

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YOU ARE WANTED—Men and Women, 18 up. Get U. S. Government Life Jobs. \$35.00 to \$250.00 Month. Steady work. Short hours. Paid Summer vacation. Full or experience unnecessary. Common education sufficient. We coach you without leaving home. Thirty-two page book with full particulars FREE. Write immediately. **FRANKLIN INSTITUTE**, Dept. E63, Rochester, New York.

SIXTIETH SESSION OF NATIONAL GRANGE HELD AT PORTLAND, ME. (Continued from page 2.)

"There is no one subject attracting more attention or securing more publicity in congress and out, than that of 'Farm Relief.' The most serious error that has been made in the written and spoken discussions of this problem, is that the majority seems to feel that equality for agriculture, as it is frequently termed, constitutes some definite piece of specific legislation. This is a grievous error. Relief for agriculture, in its present unsatisfactory condition, will come not as a result of any one piece of legislative statute but as a result of a program for the betterment of rural life. Little of this program can be accomplished by legislation, which is at best but an enabling act; but it must be worked out largely by the farmers themselves through their own organizations and in cooperation with educational, experimental and business agencies of the nation. For example, corn borer control is just as vital to the Corn Belt as any legislation now under discussion. The same is true relative to other sections of the nation. It must be definitely understood that no program for the betterment of rural life can be sectional. It must comprehend American agriculture as a whole, realizing that the farmer in New England who milks cows, the farmer in the Imperial Valley who raises lettuce, the farmer in the far West with raisins or prunes, is just as much a part of American agriculture as the cotton grower, the wheat producer or the Corn Belt citizen. All legislation if it brings the desired result, will be concerned with the welfare of each of these sections. All must recognize that in a democracy majorities must rule, so in determining an agricultural policy, the greatest good to the greatest number must be the guiding star; yet we dare not do serious violence to any section or group.

"Failure to secure legislative relief has resulted from two causes. 1. Many proposals have seemed sectional and have not met with general approval. 2. The advocates of most measures have been partisan, feeling that theirs was the only possible proposition, and have been unwilling to approach the matter from a national viewpoint or to accept a compromise program.

"As indicated before, it is absolutely impossible in America with our capacity, our productive efficiency and our acres not yet under maximum production, to attempt to stimulate price, unduly, without some controlling agency to prevent over production. It cannot be emphasized too often that the American farmer, by over-stimulated production, can drive the profit out of any line of agricultural activity.

"This session should not follow the course taken at Sacramento, which left the matter entirely in the hands of the Executive Committee. At present it would seem that proposals for relief legislation will finally be classified under one of three main groups, all of which have their advocates and their advantages. Applied in a national way, however, disadvantages and difficulties are apparent.

"Generally speaking, the main provisions of the three plans are as follows: 1. A strong National Board financed by the equalization fee idea which would compel producers of a commodity to contribute to the losses in selling abroad or in diverting farm products from the regular channels of trade, in order to sustain the American price.

"2. An export bounty idea or tariff bedentive idea to seek to make the tariff effective on agricultural production of which there is an exportable surplus. This theory was advocated by David Lubin, in a different form, twenty-five years ago, and was earnestly discussed in a number of sessions of the National Grange.

"3. A National Marketing Board to have power to contract with cooperative or other agencies for the handling or

diverting of surpluses and for the development of cooperative marketing agencies.

"Should this or a future session of congress pass some such legislation as above outlined, and should it work satisfactorily, it would prove but a step toward the things needed for rural life. We would suggest the following program as a workable ideal toward which agriculture should strive:

"1. Equality for agriculture and making the tariff effective for the farmer.

"2. Agencies to handle regional and seasonal surpluses.

"3. The continued development of cooperative marketing, and enlargement of farmer-owned marketing units.

"4. No more land to be brought into competition with the land now under cultivation, until needed.

"5. Reduction or equalization of taxation in state, county and local subdivisions, and increased governmental efficiency.

"6. Readjustment of the freight rate structure to relieve agricultural inequalities. Continued highway development.

"7. Broaden the service of the federal farm loan system. Make the intermediate credit facilities more easily available, and provide long time amortized loans, upon proper security, for permanent improvements for commodity cooperatives.

"8. Development of deep water ways either through the St. Lawrence or an All-American route. Develop the Mississippi and internal waterways to bring the inland empire to the sea, and enlarge western opportunities for manufacturing and commerce.

"9. A conservation, forestry and water power program protecting all the people.

"10. Liberal appropriation for corn borer control and checking other insect pests which threaten agriculture. Larger appropriations for eradication of tuberculosis in live stock.

"The Grange legislative program should include not only agriculture but such related subjects as postal readjustment, merchant marine and similar problems. Experience indicates that this should not be expanded to include too many subjects, and then only those of vital importance to agriculture and upon which there is substantial agreement among our membership. A few things accomplished will be better than much attempted.

AGRICULTURAL DAY

"It is axiomatic that agriculture is basic and that mankind must ever draw sustenance from the breast of Mother Earth, yet our modern conditions, our congested population, rapid transportation, and the long distance from which the nation receives its food supply, have created a condition wherein a large part of our citizenship is losing its knowledge and appreciation of the service rendered by the farmer. It was proposed by the National Grange last year—and it received the support of practically every other farm organization and the agricultural press,—that one day be set aside to be known as Agricultural or Farm Day. This not to be a holiday, but simply a day set apart by proclamation of the President and Governors of the various states, urging schools, clubs, and civic organizations to pause, and with proper program consider anew the relation of the farmer's toil to our civilization and progress.

CORN BORER CONTROL

"The European corn borer is to-day one of the dangers threatening American agriculture and national prosperity. Corn and corn products, meat and meat products reach every section of the nation and are vital factors in our national life and well being. This threat is not against the Corn Belt alone, or against corn, because this insect pest damages many other farm crops, but the dislocation of the agriculture of the Corn Belt will mean dislocation and economic loss to the agriculture of the entire nation.

"The Grange should advocate energetic

and drastic action. We should favor the creation of a 'corn borer war zone' and spare no efforts in administration, equipment or appropriation, to seek to hold the corn borer in check, and if possible create a Hindenburg Line beyond which 'they shall not pass.' This will require liberal federal appropriation; it will require enabling legislation by many states. In addition, all corn belt states should make liberal appropriations for this purpose.

MUSCLE SHOALS

"For many years Muscle Shoals has been much discussed in and out of Congress, but we find ourselves no nearer solution than years ago. Muscle Shoals on which the government has spent \$140,000,000 is now a very juicy plum with wonderful financial possibilities. The Grange has opposed any disposition of this property that is not in harmony with the Water Power Act. The last two sessions have favored the leasing of the property under satisfactory conditions. A careful analysis of the propositions now pending, would seem to indicate that they do not offer sufficient return to the government; they do not offer sufficient guarantee that they will manufacture fertilizer, and they do not provide for the participation of the government in the profits to be derived, above a reasonable figure.

"This session of the National Grange should speak in no uncertain terms for the protection of agriculture and the carrying out of the solemn pledge of Congress in the early appropriation for this project—that it was to be used for fertilizer purposes, and held in reserve for nitrate purposes in time of war.

"Power interests are fearful that government operation would demonstrate the possibilities of very cheap current. Fertilizer interests are fearful that the manufacture of nitrates and their by-products would dislocate their industry.

IMMIGRATION

"The Grange favored restricted immigration because we were concerned in maintaining our American standards and wanted to stop the flood of aliens and allow no more to enter than could be properly assimilated. Our immigration restrictions were needed at the time and have been very valuable. We should not seek general revision or letting down of the bars, but the quota might be safely increased and preference should be given to Northern Europeans, and those who would make contribution to agriculture and our national life.

"We should advocate a policy of selection in their home countries rather than at Ellis Island. We have no desire to permit an influx of immigration that would affect our wage or living standards, but it cannot be denied that every added immigrant makes another consumer for the surplus from our farms. The farmer is interested in fair immigration legislation.

TAXATION

"One of the most important questions confronting agriculture and the nation is the lightning and equalization of tax burdens, and the providing of more efficient and economical government. Emerging from the frightful extravagance and incompetency that are necessarily the accompaniment of great war activities, the federal government, through a budgeting system, has been able to increase its efficiency and continually reduce federal taxation, and, at the same time, to reduce the bonded indebtedness of the government. It is unfortunate, however, that state and local indebtedness has been increasing faster than there has been a reduction in the national debt.

"The problem of the present and future is not the problem of federal taxation alone, but also of local taxation; and our responsibility is to attack the problem courageously; first,—to see that all forms of property bear their proportionate share of the cost of government; second,—by federal and

state legislation, to see that there are no tax havens or refuges where tax dodgers may escape their share of the cost of government.

"No man in America should be per-



STUFFY barns, no exercise, no pasture, heavy feeding! No wonder your cows don't fill the milk pail—just when added quarts would mean most. Their vitality goes down because of the sudden shift from summer to winter feeding conditions.

They need help. Kow-Kare gives it—simply, naturally, surely. Kow-Kare is a concentrated tonic that acts directly on the digestion and assimilation. It prevents feed loss by turning more of the ration into quarts of milk.

Kow-Kare really costs nothing to use. Its slight cost more than comes back in added milk. A single can of Kow-Kare will ration a cow one to two months—just follow simple directions on the can. Its disease-prevention saves hundreds of dollars yearly in an average dairy.

FREE BOOK on Cow Diseases

Our valuable book, "The Home Cow Doctor" tells all about the disorders that sap dairy profits. Tells also the part Kow-Kare plays in bringing back to vigorous health cows afflicted with Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc. Send for a copy of the book today.

Feed dealers, general stores, druggists have Kow-Kare—\$1.25 and 65c sizes (six large cans, \$6.25). Full directions on the can. Mail orders sent postpaid if your dealer is not supplied.

Dairy Asso. Co., Inc., Lyndonville, Vt.
Makers of Kow-Kare, Bag Balm, Grange Garret Remedy, American Hope Tonic, etc.

KOW-KARE
Famous Conditioner
of Milch Cows



mitted to enjoy his government free from tax. We must understand this principle and make it a cardinal Grange creed, that our taxation shall be based upon 'ability to pay,' and 'benefits received.' This program should include a continuation of the present federal income and inheritance taxes, and there should be no immediate reduction, owing to the urgent need of internal improvement—highways and waterways—the protection of the health and property of the public—and the retirement of the public debt, to which any surplus should be applied.

"The general property tax must always bear a major share of the cost of local government, but privilege, benefit, luxury and waste should bear an increasingly greater portion of expanding governmental costs. The gasoline tax, for example, has been one of the most equitable taxing methods ever devised for highway construction and maintenance.

"State Granges should lead the way in a taxation and governmental efficiency program. There are frightful wastes in our state governments. There is overlapping among state, county and municipal governments. Our schemes of county and local governments are antiquated, lop-sided and inefficient. Some time county and local government must be placed on a more business-like basis, with some approach to the manager plan, and a definite placing of responsibility.

LAW AND LIBERTY

"We have had creeping upon America, a disregard for law, partially as an aftergrowth of the World War, partially as a result of our wealth and ease, and also partially because we have been flooded with books, magazines and newspaper articles, produced by men and women, who, although they are brilliant writers, are cynical, pessimistic and who give undue emphasis to sex appeal; who deride the finer virtues and spiritual qualities in life.

"Some seek to blame the crime wave upon youth and the jazz age. Others seek to blame it upon the lack of parental discipline and home authority. Others will blame it on false ideals of education and life. Some place the blame on the public press that extols and magnifies the act of the criminal and condones his

violence. Some blame it upon the restlessness resulting from the movie, the longing for recreation and entertainment. Too many are looking for a thrill or 'kick,' instead of a chance to work and serve. Others feel that we are living too fast; that inventive genius and scientific investigation are opening up new fields of activity more rapidly than mankind can develop the capacity to understand and appreciate the blessings that are his.

"This growing disregard for law and the requirements of our Constitution, is true in many lines of activity, but especially true in regard to the Eighteenth Amendment. It is useless to enter into any discussion of the right or wrong of this amendment or statutes for its enforcement. It is the Constitution and it is the law. Obey the Constitution and obey the law, or seek in the American way to change it. Nullification and violation of Constitutional amendments are akin to treason. When it is so considered, a new day will dawn for law observance.

FARMERS STILL DRY

"There has been no change in the sentiment of farmers relative to prohibition. We have tested this sentiment in every state in the Union but five, and without exception have found unanimous endorsement of a drastic program for law enforcement. It cannot be too often emphasized that the boot-legger and dope peddler are enemies of society. Any man or woman who patronizes them, is a co-partner in their guilt. These groups operate under cover; they carry a gun, and history from the Atlantic to the Pacific proves that they shoot upon the first opportunity. They are potential murderers and their patrons can but have blood upon their own hands. This may be strong language, but disregard for law and its consequences to the health, life and property of the individual, are so great that we must seek to arouse the nation to a realization that the law violator, whether high or low, rich or poor, whether an outcast operating under darkness, or whether a man of prominence in the nation—is an enemy of our government and consciously or unconsciously is endangering our lives, our happiness and the Republic we love. Obedience to law is liberty."

"Agricultural production, if it is to be profitable to the farmer," said Mr. Jardine, "must be reasonably adjusted to market demand. Farmers should market their major crops through their organizations, insuring the placing of crops on the market at the right time and insuring that the sellers, the farmers themselves, shall have equal power with the buyers in dealing with the market. The farmers in the past have sold on the buyer's market. It is their right to have equal power with the buyer."

Secretary Jardine paid tribute to the Grange as having been largely responsible for the present cooperative marketing movement.

COOLIDGE SENDS GREETINGS

President Coolidge extended his cordial greetings to the National Grange in a message to Worthy Master Taber, which was received on the opening day of the convention.

"Your organization has had a long and useful existence," the message said. "Among its good works has been the stressing of the value of the home and a more complete rural life. The improvement along these lines during recent years has been notable. We are all interested in seeing the present high standards maintained."

The English Farmers Union sent from London "felicitations on the sixtieth Grange convention from the farmers of England and Wales."

OHIO GETS NEXT MEETING

There was lively competition for the honor of entertaining the next annual session of the National Grange.

A. M. Loomis, Master of Potomac Grange No. 1, extended the invitation of the city of Washington, while Harry Caton, Master of the Ohio State Grange, pressed the claims of that State for the next meeting. Ohio won on the second ballot by a close margin, and it is likely that the 1927 session will be held in Cleveland or Columbus.

Leslie R. Smith, of Massachusetts, was reelected as a member of the Executive Committee by an almost unanimous vote. Secretary of Agriculture W. M. Jardine addressed the Grange at an open session on the day he attended to receive the Seventh Degree.

"Agricultural production, if it is to be profitable to the farmer," said Mr. Jardine, "must be reasonably adjusted to market demand. Farmers should market their major crops through their organizations, insuring the placing of crops on the market at the right time and insuring that the sellers, the farmers themselves, shall have equal power with the buyers in dealing with the market. The farmers in the past have sold on the buyer's market. It is their right to have equal power with the buyer."

Secretary Jardine paid tribute to the Grange as having been largely responsible for the present cooperative marketing movement.

The Maine State Grange, under the leadership of Worthy Master John M. Abbott, proved a very efficient and hospitable host. One of the pleasant entertainment features provided for the officers and delegates attending the meeting was a trip by motor bus to Old Orchard, about twenty miles from Portland, which boasts "the finest beach in the world." A special "shore dinner" was provided at a beach hotel, which was reopened for the occasion.

"VISCOLIZED" MILK TERMED FRAUD BY STATE DEPARTMENT

A method recently devised and adopted by certain milk distributors for making the fat content of milk appear to be twice as large as it actually is, by means of "viscolizing," is a fraud and will be dealt with accordingly, state officials declare.

A statement, just issued by Dr. James W. Kellogg, director and chief chemist, Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, outlines the position of the State officials, as follows:

"The sale of so-called viscolized milk, as recently adopted by certain distributors, is declared by the officials of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture to be unlawful and a fraud on the consumers of milk.

"The process of viscolizing is essentially the same as that of homogenizing, which is employed to increase the volume of fatty substances, such as milk fats, by the use of high pressure, which has the effect of increasing the volume or space occupied by the fats subjected to this treatment. When applied to the fats in milk it extends the cream line to about five inches, so that the so-called viscolized milk has the appearance of containing about twice as much cream or butterfat as it actually does. The amount of fat in the cream is not increased at all and only deceives the consumer into the belief that the milk so treated is much richer in cream than ordinarily sold.

"The milk itself is not viscolized but only the cream or fat portion of it, which has been previously separated and subjected to this treatment and which is again mixed with the skimmed milk. The product is in fact viscolized cream and skimmed milk mixed together after having been processed. This practice is reprehensible and in violation of the code of ethics of the trade and 'a fraud upon the consuming public.'

"The Milk Law distinctly prohibits the sale of 'milk which has had the butterfat or any portion thereof removed therefrom.' The General Food Law defines adulteration as an unlawful sale of any food product if it be so mixed 'whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser; or if by any means, it is made to appear better or of greater value than it is.'

"According to the accepted definition, 'milk is the whole, fresh, clean, lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milk of one or more healthy cows.' Therefore, milk which has been subjected to a process of separating and viscolizing the cream and remixed with the skimmed milk cannot be claimed as coming within this accepted definition and the so-called practice of viscolizing and selling milk with a falsely extended cream line is considered as being in violation of the requirements of the law and prompt action will be taken by the Department against the unlawful sales of viscolized milk.

"The position taken by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in reference to the sale of so-called viscolized milk, is approved by Dr. Charles H. Miner, Secretary of Health, Pennsylvania Department of Health."

Man is an animal that makes bargains; no other animal does this. One dog does not change a bone with another.—Adam Smith.

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We have special rates for all Grangers

Representatives will be at the Annual Meeting of the State Grange at Lancaster during the week of December 6th.

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Think of it! If you have a pleasure car—any make—you can get Liability \$5,000/10,000 limits, and Property Damage \$1,000 limits, at \$18.00 per year. On a truck the cost for the same coverage would be \$25.00.

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I hereby request you to secure for me Liability and Property Damage Insurance on the following described automobile.

Name of Automobile and Year Model	KIND—State Whether Pleasure Car or Truck	Give Manufacturers or Engine No. or Both Take same from License Card

This order is given with the understanding that if the car insured is a pleasure car the premium will be \$18.00. If a truck or delivery car, the cost will be \$25.00.

NAME..... ADDRESS.....

MEMBER OF..... GRANGE NO.....

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The Farm Woodlot

ACCORDING to figures that have been carefully compiled, the farm woodlands of Pennsylvania comprise an area of four million acres. This is more than one-eighth of the land area of the State and includes the best land that is used for timber production.

In view of the fact that Pennsylvania farmers annually use \$35,000,000 worth of wood and utilizes one-third of the saw timber consumed in the State, the importance of giving proper care to the farm woodlot is quite manifest.

The State Department of Forests and Waters recently issued a bulletin entitled "Making Farm Woodlands Pay" that is deserving of careful study on the part of owners of farm woodlots.

"Farm woodlands of Pennsylvania," says this publication, "are capable of producing \$40,000,000 worth of wood each year. They are now furnishing only \$12,000,000 worth annually. The farmer should have the difference, which amounts to \$138.00 annually for each of the 202,000 farms in the State. No farmer can be prosperous when the taxes and upkeep on his unproductive lands eat up the profits he makes from his best fields. Farm woodlands should not only supply all the wood needs of the farm, but if properly managed they will furnish wood for sale."

The first care of the owner of a woodlot, of course, should be to protect it from fire. Even light burnings kill small trees and scar large ones. They destroy humus and forest litter which provide a natural seedbed, a soil that absorbs rainfall readily, and a cover that conserves it.

Pasturing woodlands is poor policy. Cattle, sheep, horses and hogs will eat, break and root up small trees. The ill effects of pasturing may not be noticeable immediately. Nevertheless they are bound to come and the only way to prevent loss is to prohibit pasturing of all kinds. If a farmer must have shade for his livestock, it is recommended that a portion of the woodlot be fenced off for that purpose.

Grass in woodlots is held to indicate that the trees are not growing close enough. When the tops of trees touch

each other as they do in a well regulated woodlot, the sun cannot reach the ground and the grass cannot grow.

Open areas in the woodlot should be closed by planting if there are no natural growing seedlings on the ground. Trees for planting will be supplied by the Department of Forests and Waters at the cost of boxing and packing.

From 1,500 to 3,000 small trees should be growing on an acre. When the trees attain a height of from 25 to 30 feet, thinnings are necessary to permit the most rapid growth. The trees that are the least valuable for timber should be marked and removed. No openings should be made between the tree tops that will not grow together in several years.

Trimming the lower limbs is held to be unnecessary in the woodlot. When trees are growing close together the lower limbs are shaded and will die eventually.

Dying and suppressed trees that are large enough to be utilized should be removed. Unsound, crooked and broken trees decrease in value each year. They should be cut and utilized. If these trees are left in the woods they become a fire menace and a breeding place for destructive insects and fungi.

The Department of Forests and Waters makes the following recommendations for the cutting of timber, with a view to leaving the tract in the best condition to grow another crop of trees:

First.—Mark or otherwise designate all trees that are to be removed. Permit no other trees to be cut.

Second.—Use the saw instead of the axe for cutting trees and limbs more than 4 inches in diameter. This will prevent waste.

Third.—Utilize sound dead trees and all tops and limbs to the smallest diameter that can be marketed. This is usually 3 inches.

Fourth.—Fell trees in open places and with the largest limbs up or down, so they will not sweep down the young growth.

Fifth.—Cut as little young growth as possible in making room for felling, lopping and skidding.

Sixth.—Cut stumps low—not higher

than the diameter of the tree at the point of cutting.

Seventh.—Cut no sound trees less than 10 inches at breast height except for special uses, and then only under such provisions that will insure another crop of trees.

Eighth.—Burning of hardwood slash, or mixed evergreens and hardwoods, is not recommended. Lop the brush to a minimum diameter of 2 inches and scatter

it so that it will lie close to the ground and rot quickly.

Ninth.—Fell all unmerchantable dead trees so they will rot quickly and reduce the fire hazard.

Tenth.—Cut hardwoods wherever possible after the leaves have fallen, so that the young growth remaining will be protected.

Eleventh.—Leave no trees lodged in the process of felling.

The Coming Legislature

WITH a new administration coming into power, unusual interest attaches to the coming session of the Legislature, which will meet for organization early in January.

The State tax commission headed by Franklin Spencer Edmonds, which has been making a study of taxation and assessments during the past few years, is expected to make its final report early in the session, and this will bring the whole question prominently before the Legislature.

There is general agreement that Pennsylvania's system of taxation is much in need of an overhauling, and there will be a strong demand from the agricultural interests that taxes be equalized and the burdens of government more evenly distributed. The general property tax in this State has for many years been out of all proportion to the taxes levied on other forms of property.

That there will be many proposals for changes in the election laws may be taken for granted. This subject occupied most of the time of the special session of the Legislature called by Governor Pinchot last winter, but practically nothing was accomplished, chiefly because the atmosphere of the special session was too highly surcharged with the spirit of partisanship to make constructive work possible.

It is not unlikely that an attempt will be made to repeal the direct primary law, but any move in this direction will be sure to meet with strong opposition. If the people are to govern themselves, they must have the instrumentalities to make it possible.

That certain abuses have developed under the primary system and that defects have been disclosed is manifest to all. But it does not necessarily follow that these abuses cannot be curbed, or that the defects cannot be minimized or remedied.

In any event, there is scarcely an argument that can be brought against the primary system that cannot be used with equal force against holding general elections. Yet no American would have the hardihood to contend that we should

abolish elections, simply because they are not always conducted in a spirit of fairness and honesty.

One of the foremost duties of the Legislature with reference to agriculture will be to make another substantial appropriation for the payment of cattle indemnities in stamping out tuberculosis. At the last regular session, Governor Pinchot approved in the sum of more than \$2,000,000 the appropriation passed by the Legislature for this work. At that time, only about 15 per cent of our dairy cattle had received even the first test.

Good progress has been made during the past two years, and the number of cattle tested now is about 43 per cent of the total. Unless this work is followed up, much of the money that has been spent will not bring a satisfactory return.

The demand for milk from tuberculin tested herds is spreading all the time, and the only way in which this demand can be met is by making adequate appropriations for the payment of cattle indemnities.

Four years ago there was a strong sentiment among farmers and others for the establishment of a State fair. Governor Sprout approved an appropriation of \$15,000 and appointed a commission to investigate the question and select a site.

Owing to lack of revenue, this project has been allowed to languish. But there is likely to be a revival of sentiment in favor of the establishment of the fair which will probably be crystallized during the week of the State Farm Show.

The people of the rural districts are also manifesting a livelier interest in State College than ever before. The feeling is general that the college is entitled to a larger measure of financial recognition on the part of the State than it has received in the past. Since State College is a ward of the State, there is no good reason why it should not be adequately provided for.

These are a few of the questions in which the people of the rural districts will take particular interest in connection with the work of the Legislature.

Meeting of State Grange

THE Fifty-fourth Annual Meeting of the State Grange will be held at Lancaster from December 14th to 16th. Full instructions have been mailed to all Granges. The Hotel Brunswick will be headquarters, and the business sessions will be held in this hotel. Delegates and visitors to the convention should register upon arrival. Special rates have been granted by the railroads. Any member of the Order may secure a mileage certificate, entitling him or her to the reduced rate, by addressing the State Grange, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dewey Reports at Portland on State Grange Activities

PHILIP H. DEWEY, Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, made the following report at the Sixtieth Annual Session of the National Grange, at Portland, Maine, concerning Grange activities in the Keystone State during the past year:

"In presenting this my second annual report, to this eminent body, let me bring fraternal greetings from the Keystone State. Notwithstanding the cold backward spring, the arid summer, and the extremely wet autumn, which has been universal in our state, bringing about a situation probably more disastrous in crop damage and money loss than any similar period in a quarter of a century, the farmers of Pennsylvania are cheerful and hopeful. The Grange has held its own in every way, and has made marked strides in many fields of endeavor.

"With the establishment of 9 new Subordinate Granges and 24 Juvenile Granges, the dedication of 10 substantial new halls; the increase of nearly a quarter million dollars in cooperative buying through the Keystone Grange Exchange; the steady growth of our liability and casualty insurance, as well as our fire insurance, which alone has reached the enormous amount of \$116,000,000, in force at the present time, makes us feel that the Grange is running true to its chartered course in every one of the economic undertakings for which the Grange is noted.

VARIED ACTIVITIES NOTED

"From a social standpoint there is no slackening of the time-honored social gatherings, such as fairs, bazaars, suppers, community undertakings, home talent plays, picnics etc., while the fraternal spirit seems to just naturally grow upon all loyal Grange people, so that group meetings, and hand shakes, and friendly greetings are treated as important as the business sessions of a Grange.

"From a legislative standpoint our State Grange has been second to none in championing the cause of home rule. There has been a tendency on the part of would be reformers to establish laws to do away with the election of all the township officers, and have them appointed by some one higher up on the ladder of political fame. The Grange has steadfastly fought against any infringement upon the rights of the citizen to vote for his choice at primaries and elections, believing that the inherent

right bequeathed to us by the founders of our republic, of the power and privilege of the ballot is a most precious gift, and should be cherished above all other material privileges.

"The Pennsylvania State Grange has gone on record at every opportunity to register its protest against any tinkering with the system of time, believing that standard time should prevail throughout the land, and that individuals should regulate their activities according to that time, instead of regulating time to suit the whims of small groups or localities.

"Many of our Pomona Granges have gone on record as steadfastly endorsing the Volstead Act, and the efforts of State and Federal authorities to enforce the law, and combat the illicit distiller and bootlegger.

CIVIC DUTIES EMPHASIZED

"Through our official organ, the GRANGE NEWS, and in our meetings everywhere we have persistently advocated a clean ballot, and a higher sense of civic duty, realizing that most of public ills could easily be remedied at the polls by making proper use of the ballot.

"The universal optimism of the Pennsylvania farmer during the last few months, when persistent rain caused many a farmer to stop in the middle of his haying, to try to rescue fallen grain from driving storms, only to have both hay and grain destroyed, is the farmer's greatest asset. Thousands of farmers have dug their potatoes in mud and rain or snow, and apparently without a murmur. Were it not for this indomitable courage and cheerful attitude, the Grange of our state could not make the splendid and satisfying report that it is now possible to make.

DORMITORY FUND GROWS

"The Girls' Dormitory proposition that we have been fostering for the past three years is now developing into a state wide and enthusiastic Grange proposition. We have approximately \$40,000 in cash raised, and funds are pouring in from every section of the state. When this building is completed we will have a real dedication ceremony, and trust that it will be the greatest day in Grange history in our state.

"Our Home Economics Committee composed of representative women from various sections of the state has published one of the finest cook books that has ever been compiled. It is on sale

for the purpose of raising funds for the Dormitory. This book has had a phenomenal sale. The first two editions were sold out in short order, and the third is nearly exhausted. The wholesale price of this book is 45 cents to Patrons who will retail them at 75 each, the 30 cents profit to be credited to the Grange or Patron, and paid into the Dormitory Fund.

"A similar undertaking has been launched by one of our Grange Sisters, who has composed a song entitled 'The Beautiful Hills,' and is selling the same to help swell the Dormitory fund. If there are any members of the order outside the boundary line of our state that feel an intense desire to help so worthy a cause, there is no good reason for declining their generosity.

THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

"We have had in our metropolis, the city of Philadelphia, since June, the Sesqui-Centennial, in full operation. This has been a wonderful exposition and would have been a great credit to the Nation, had there been a real and genuine national spirit behind the undertaking.

"Apparently this project was looked upon by most people as something devised for and by a few commissioners in the city of Philadelphia, when it should have been looked upon as the culmination of a nation-wide spirit of thanksgiving, of national pride, of national appreciation, for a full century and a half of national independence. This was our exposition; this was our holiday; this has been a great undertaking and deserved the unstinted backing of every citizen of these United States.

"Upon two different days during the life of this great industrial, educational and agricultural exposition, the Grange has held the center of the stage. The first was National Grange Day, September 14th, when Governor Robinson of Delaware, Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, and National Master Tabor, as well as the masters of several states gave expression to the wonderful and

splendid achievements of the Grange during the fifty-nine years of unequalled prosperity of the greatest farm organization on earth.

"The other occasion was October 26th, Grange Day at the Pennsylvania State Farms Products Show. At that time representatives from every section of the state made pilgrimages to the Sesqui to take part in this rally day at the great exposition.

GRANGE LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

"Our Lecturers' Conference was one of the outstanding efforts of the year. Upon this occasion we had the very great pleasure of having with us, in addition to our own state talent, Hon. John C. Ketcham, of Michigan; Hon. S. L. Strivings, Master of New York State Grange; Hon. Charles C. Gardner, High Priest of Demeter, and Sister Dora Stockman, Lecturer of the Michigan State Grange.

"We have been greatly favored with visits from Brother Black, of Maryland, Brother Agans of New Jersey, Brother Howard of Massachusetts; Brother Chapman of Rhode Island; Brother Robinson of Delaware and our worthy Master Brother Tabor on several occasions. "We feel very grateful for all these helpful visits, and are glad to reciprocate in every possible manner.

"Having spent a week in missionary work in the great Grange state of Maine during the month of June, and a similar period in the great Grange state of Massachusetts during the month of August, I feel competent to testify to the unsurpassed devotion of the New England people to our great organization. "In bringing this humble message from the industrial, mining, and agricultural state of Pennsylvania, let me remind you that we have also that same unfailing, loyal spirit among the true and tried Patrons of Husbandry of our great Commonwealth."

On the diffusion of education among the people rests the preservation and perpetuation of our institutions.—Webster.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK

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EUROPEAN PLAN FIREPROOF
\$2.00 to \$5.00. 300 ROOMS, ALL WITH MODERN CONVENIENCES
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Single with Running Water	\$2.00
Double with Running Water	\$3.00
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Double with Bath (Twin Beds)	\$5.00 and \$6.00

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Advance Reservations Suggested.



HOTEL BRUNSWICK, GRANGE HEADQUARTERS AT LANCASTER.

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

Contributions to the Girls' Dormitory at State College

DURING the month from October 20 to November 20, the sum of \$1,435.21 was added to the fund which the Granges of the State are raising for the building of a dormitory for girls at State College. This brings the total cash in the fund to \$41,109.32.

Arrangements are being made to display a map at the annual meeting of the State Grange showing the Granges that have paid their quota to the fund. The dormitory committee is also planning to have a march of Pomona Masters, with each Master displaying a banner indicating the total amount paid into the fund by the Granges of his county or district.

Granges desiring to make contributions to the fund should send their remittances direct to the Secretary of the State Grange, Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa. Following is an itemized account of the contributions received during the month above mentioned:

County	Grange	Amount
Susquehanna	Rush, No. 1167	\$7.50
Westmoreland	Mendon, No. 855	2.40
Westmoreland	Rostraver, No. 919	60.00
Centre	Victor, No. 159	10.80
Erie	Mrs. Clara Dewey & Mrs. Moore, song fund	36.20
Venango	Cherrytree, No. 284	15.00
Tioga	Fairview, No. 817	1.80
Venango	Canal, No. 1348	15.00
Montgomery	Cold Point, No. 606	3.90
Centre	Washington, No. 157	134.05
Greene	Hoover's Run, No. 482	8.70
Crawford	Steuben, No. 858	50.00
Mifflin	Decatur, No. 1920	3.90
Bedford	Eureka, No. 607	3.60
Butler	Jackson, No. 1468	43.00
Montgomery	Wissahickon, No. 760	6.00
Chester	New London, No. 1326	63.00
Crawford	Harmony, No. 1112	94.76
Erie	Springfield, No. 1257	151.33
Tioga	Middleburg, No. 705	25.00
Luzerne	Exeter, No. 668	25.00
York	Lower Chanceford, No. 1845	6.00
Fayette	German, No. 785	12.50
Allegheny	Sharon, No. 904	25.00
Montgomery	Sanatoga, No. 25	50.00
Crawford	Linesville, No. 694	45.00
Somerset	Conemaugh, No. 1718	3.60
Juniata	Lack, No. 1094	5.00
Chester	Chester Valley, No. 1496	15.00
Washington	Franklin, No. 1602	9.27
Potter	Central, No. 1216	8.00
Wayne	Beech Grove, No. 1089	37.10
Clearfield	Goshen, No. 623	3.60
Potter	Costello, No. 1310	51.10
Westmoreland	Good Intent, No. 862	10.80
McKean	Mountain, No. 1307	2.45
Crawford	Rundels, No. 871	100.00
Jefferson	Clover Juvenile, No. 40	4.50
Washington	Jefferson, No. 314	39.40
Centre	Centre Hall Collection	7.60
Erie	Union City, No. 89	6.25
Erie	Union City Twentieth Century Club	5.00
Chester	Marshallton, No. 1394	100.00
Delaware	Brookhaven, No. 1173	7.50
Tioga	Wellsboro, No. 1009	5.00
Lycorning	Pine Run, No. 250	100.00
Westmoreland	Valley No. 1411	3.60
Tioga	Tioga Valley, No. 918	5.00
Perry	Oliver, No. 1069	6.00

Cash contributions previously acknowledged	\$1,435.21
	39,674.11
Total cash in fund, November 20	\$41,109.32

GRANGE REORGANIZED

Friedensburg Grange, No. 1291, of Schuylkill County, was reorganized on November 8th by John H. Light, Lecturer of the State Grange.

The reorganization list contains sixty names. Many of the most progressive farmers of the locality joined in the movement, and the outlook for a live, working Grange is bright.

The officers of the Grange are: Master, Guy S. Reed; Lecturer, A. L. Faust; Secretary, C. M. Luckenbill.

The hatred we bear our enemies injures their happiness less than our own.

DAYLIGHT-SAVING DEFEATED

That the residents of cities are frequently opposed to daylight-saving time was evidenced at the November election in Syracuse, N. Y., where a referendum vote was taken on the subject.

The total figures for the city were: For daylight-saving time, 17,195; against, 31,358. The referendum was taken as a result of a controversy lasting several years.

Labor and trouble one can always get through alone, but it takes two to be glad.

LANCASTER COUNTY GRANGE CONDUCTS SUCCESSFUL FAIR

Our eighth annual Farmers' Day at Ephrata was held from October 14th to October 16th, and has passed into the annals of the town's history as one of the biggest events of the kind ever staged in the northern part of Lancaster County.

The dear Lord must have looked with special favor upon us, as the weather conditions could not have been more ideal. Beautiful mellow autumn sunshine, with hardly a breeze rippling, to ruffle the yellow and red leaves, cornshocks, pumpkins and other decorations of the various booths, smiled down upon us throughout the days, and clear starry skies prevailed at night.

Our exhibits were larger and better than ever, and were displayed with a great deal of taste in the various show-rooms along the main street.

The poultry show was conceded to be extra fine, and the cattle show and steer and cow sale were very large. We opened a day sooner than other years, and by four o'clock Thursday everything was judged, and the stands were open for business.

We had rather a hard fight to keep gambling out this year, as some of the townspeople on the committee were in favor of allowing a certain association to come in with their little games, as they called them! But the Grange spirit prevailed and gambling was shut out, and we can once more record an absolutely successful fair.

Our Grange stand did an immense business and served thousands of people. The first evening we sold oyster-soup, sandwiches, coffee and ice cream. The second day we served vegetable soup, etc., and on Saturday, the main day, we dispensed our famous chicken-corn soup, the delectable Lancaster County delicacy, and we served over a hundred gallons of chicken-corn soup that day and an unbelievable amount of sandwiches, coffee and ice cream.

So Ephrata Grange, No. 1815, is congratulating itself on making this community project one grand success.

Mrs. L. RUPPIN.

BOOST FOR THE DORMITORY

Washington Grange, No. 157, of Centre County, recently paid into the fund for the girls' dormitory at State College the sum of \$134.05.

This money was raised in giving a play, which was first staged at the annual encampment and fair and Centre Hall, where it took first prize.

Among other places the play was given at State College, with the help of Penn State Grange.

The membership of Washington Grange is only twenty.

The fullest and best ears of corn hang lowest to the ground.

Past Masters' Jewels

This illustration is one-third actual size of Jewel. Name and number of Grange on bar. Prices include name of Past Master, with date engraved on back of Jewel.

No. 7125. Fine Gold Plate	\$5.50
No. 7127. Rolled Gold Plate	6.50
No. 7128. Rolled Gold Plate, extra quality	8.00
No. 7129. Gold Filled, superior quality	10.00
No. 7130. Solid Gold	20.00

This illustration is one-half actual size of Jewel. Prices include name, number and location of Grange engraved on front, name of Past Master with date, engraved on back.

No. 7154. Fine Gold Plate	\$4.00
No. 7155. Rolled Gold Plate	4.50
No. 7156. Rolled Gold Plate, extra quality	5.00
No. 7157. Gold Filled, superior quality	7.00
No. 7158. Solid Gold	12.50

Write for complete price list of Past Masters' Jewels.

THE HARDING UNIFORM & REGALIA CO.

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staff mountings, working tools and all necessary equipment, including ROBES. Write for prices and full information.

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Members' Badges, Subordinate No. 4, Reversible, 45 cents each. Pomona Badges, No. 14, Reversible 55 cents each.

No. 650 U. S. Wool Bunting Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted with Eagle and Stand, \$6.50. Printed Silk Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted as above, \$10.00. Printed Silk Flag 4x6 ft., Mounted as above, \$15.00.

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\$5.00 to \$20.00

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THE WILLIS N. BUGBEE CO., Dept. C, Syracuse, N. Y.

THE LECTURER'S CORNER

By JOHN H. LIGHT, State Lecturer

ROGER W. BABSON, one of America's best known economists, says that we are living a fool's paradise and that our dreams will soon collapse. He gives three main reasons.

First, the condition of Europe. Practically every nation in Europe is bordering on bankruptcy, is carrying heavy armaments, and is buying more from America than she is exporting to America, besides borrowing large sums from America. Continually mounting debt can result only in bankruptcy and then America will find that her sales to Europe are losses.

Second, instalment buying. We find that all America is buying luxuries at figures which we cannot pay for, and are continually mortgaging the future at a rate which is higher than the future can meet. Instead of building up reserves for the future, America is building up a load of personal indebtedness, which is too great even for days of prosperity, and when the rainy days come, they will be accompanied by unprecedented foreclosures and bankruptcy.

He gives as his third reason that we are overbuilt in practically every line of production. In the case of manufacturing plants this means a loss from idle factories, a loss of interest, insurance and profit. The business world sees this. It shows up plainly on its balance sheets and the unfavorable results are easily measured in dollars and cents.

But what of agriculture? What of the American farmer? He either lost his European markets five years ago or else he supplied them at figures set by cheap labor in every part of the world. These cheap figures determine domestic prices, until he has been compelled to go into debt in order to live. His mortgage indebtedness has increased from \$3,500,000,000 to \$17,500,000,000. Debts has been forced upon him because conditions compelled him to live off of his capital investment.

The same overproduction which is now preying upon industry applies with still greater force to agriculture, because agriculture cannot cut down this surplus over night, and this surplus production has broken the market and driven agriculture into bankruptcy.

The same people who are decrying the overbuilding of industrial plants are loudly calling for greater agricultural expansion. For years the government has spent millions of dollars annually to increase production. Would the steel industry, the shoe industry, the woolen goods industry, the automobile industry, or any other large and producing industry stand for the government to spend millions of dollars in an endeavor to increase production in any one of the industries mentioned? Yet when agriculture complains of too much production the business men are horrified and the com-

plaint is termed as an effort to starve the nation into granting agriculture's demands. Wise remarks are made to the effect that we have no surplus production, but an under-consumption.

If we have fifty million more bushels of potatoes than America is accustomed to using, we have a surplus production. You can call it by any name you want but you are not going to get the mass of people to eat the extra fifty million bushels of potatoes. It is true that we could increase the consumption of apples, fruits, eggs, meat, and dairy products and a few other lines by more economical methods of distribution but practically every line which is increased would reduce the consumption of some other agricultural line because the people of America are not lacking in food, and are not going to increase what they eat on account of any difference in our marketing conditions.

They may change the variety of what they eat, bringing more dollars to the farms, but these possibilities are limited. On the other hand, more than one-third of America is rural and is on the verge of bankruptcy. If the farm problem could be solved so that these men and women could make a reasonable return on their investment and their labor, the market for manufactured goods would be increased enormously.

There would be a market for better clothing, better furniture, better farm machinery, more radios, more telephones, more electrical equipment more automobiles, more tires. Then American interests would not need to fear over-production. They would not need to seek their markets in Europe, and expand the ever increasing lines of European credit. We would not have to foster instalment buying, for American prosperity would be general. The farm problem is the root of our whole industrial problem.

MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE MAKES RAPID SPREAD

The Mexican bean beetle for the first time since its appearance into Pennsylvania did a very considerable damage to beans in the southwestern corner of the State, according to observations made during the past summer by entomologists of the Bureau of Plant Industry. State Department of Agriculture. Many of the small, home gardens in the older part of the infestation suffered a complete loss of the bean crop. In other gardens damage was so heavy as to greatly reduce the yield.

The insect made rather extensive jumps during the past year, and is now found over the southwestern quarter of the State. Some slight infestations are known outside of this area. The beetle was first discovered in the State in 1924 in Greene and Washington Counties. It seems quite sure that this insect will continue its spread to all parts of the State where beans are grown.

In States farther west interesting relation is noted between the damage caused by this beetle, and the general character of the region. In the hilly districts the insect does a great amount of damage, while in the more flat, open districts the damage is but slight. Just why such a distribution as this should

occur is not well understood, but probably the same cause which governs the distribution of plants in a region, also governs the distribution of insects.

Observations made this past season show that the bean beetle has two complete generations in the southwestern corner of the State. The second generation was found to feed on late beans entirely. There was no evidence of damage to crops like soy beans. In one garden where the infestation was unusually high, and where the beans had been entirely killed by the beetle a few corn plants showed marks of beetle feeding.

The insect spends the winter as in the beetle stage, hibernating in sheltered places, and leaves such places with the appearance of the young bean plants in the spring. Fortunately, this insect is quite easily controlled by a spray or dust. Care must be exercised in the selection of the spray material since bean foliage will not stand arsenate of lead which produces serious burning. The best material to use is either magnesium arsenate, or calcium arsenate. The arsenicals are applied as dusts, or sprays, and they must be present throughout the growing season to give complete protection.

The egg stage of the Mexican bean beetle is very much like that of the Colorado potato beetle. The grub, or larva which hatch from these eggs are soft-shelled like the Colorado potato beetle, but are heavily armored with black-forked spines.

"The feeding of the Mexican bean beetle in both the grub and adult stage is characteristic producing a lacelike effect on the leaves due to the eating out of the softer portion of the leaves, and the leaving of the ribs. Leaves thus eaten soon turn brown and drop off, and a heavily infested bean patch soon takes on a brown color.

KEEP BEES WELL FED

A vigorous queen, plenty of young bees, and an ample supply of good food are the three essentials upon which success in wintering bees depends, says Charles N. Greene, Chief Apiary Inspector, Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture. Mr. Greene has been a bee enthusiast since childhood and for the past ten years has been employed by the State as an official apiary inspector. It is too late to require and to rear young bees but he explains that the colonies that do not have good queens with young bees may be united with colonies that have good queens even though a little deficient in honey.

Stores may be replenished by supplying frames of sealed honey or by feeding thick invert sugar syrup for the bees to store in their combs. About fifteen pounds of honey will be needed by the bees during the winter but a much larger quantity will be required during the months of March, April and May when the bees cannot often gather enough pollen and nectar from early flowers for rapid brood rearing. At the beginning of winter each colony should have at least forty-five pounds of honey for winter food and brood rearing in the spring. All colonies having less than that should be fed until they have that amount or the equivalent of seven full frames of sealed honey.

The task of making the syrup will be facilitated if the sugar is stirred into hot water, but do not try to boil the syrup. It burns easily over a fire and when burned or even scorched is spoiled for winter stores. Feed and treat the bees well for they will show their appreciation next summer.

FOUR GROUPS TO SHOW EGGS AT HARRISBURG

That the egg exhibits at the eleventh annual State Farm Products Show in Harrisburg, January 17 to 21, 1927, will be bigger and better than in previous years, is the prediction of J. C. Taylor,

poultry extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, who is in charge of this part of the State-wide exposition.

He announces that boys and girls between 16 and 20 years of age; residents of towns, villages, and cities; farmers with less than 500 birds; and commercial poultrymen, including farmers and hatcherymen with flocks of more than 500 birds, will have classes for their entries. Brown and white eggs may be shown, the first two groups exhibiting only single dozen displays and the last two having both one-dozen display classes.

Winners in the various classes will compete for sweepstakes, Taylor says, and a beautiful silver loving cup will be awarded each sweepstake winner.

RESPONSES TO DUTY

The following contributions to the publication fund of GRANGE NEWS were received during the past month:

Rohrsburg Grange, No. 108	\$3.00
Richmond Grange, No. 135	5.00
Peach Bottom Grange, No. 1711	5.00



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LONG'S PURE HONEY

Direct from producer and a patron: price 5-lb. pail either buckwheat or clover, \$1.10 postpaid to third zone. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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Self Feeder for Feed Mills

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The House We Live In.

Conducted by Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons

THE PRACTICAL CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

Every Christmas for twenty-five years several hundred people in foreign lands have had a more joyful holiday because of the simple deed of one American of whom they never heard. Silas Chapman of Hartford would ask at the post office how many letters and packages, addressed by immigrants to relatives and friends overseas, were held up because there was not enough postage on them. Each year he paid twenty dollars or so, the extra stamps were put on, and the Christmas mail went merrily on its way. No one knew about it except the postmaster, and he was pledged not to tell. But Chapman died the other day and his little secret is out.

Give the Christmas spirit a chance and it will suggest a dozen practical ways in which even the humblest can, by spend-

carried with them to that humble spot the memory and the thrill of the glory and the song, for "the rest of the world cared not at all for the little Christ in the oxen's stall."

We marvel that such a thing could be, that Bethlehem could miss the wonderful meaning of it all, and yet, to-day, how often God sends His sign to us in vain! Our hearts echo the song of peace on earth which angels sang to a struggling world and yet we quarrel among ourselves! Bethlehem was looking for a king. We are looking for peace among the nations and forget, even as they, that the Kingdom of Heaven lies within ourselves. If we cannot live at peace with those around us, if our own lives hold quarreling and bitter words, then the sign of the Christ Child has passed us by and we sleep as did Bethlehem that first Christmas morning long ago.

The Story of the First Christmas

And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed.

(And this taxing was first made when Cyrenius was governor of Syria.) And all went to be taxed, every one into his own city.

And Joseph also went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth, into Judea, unto the city of David, which is called Bethlehem; (because he was of the house and lineage of David.)

To be taxed with Mary his espoused wife, being great with child. And so it was, that, while they were there, the days were accomplished that she should be delivered.

And she brought forth her first-born son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn.

And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field; keeping watch over their flock by night.

And lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them: and they were sore afraid.

And the angel said unto them, Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people.

For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.

And this shall be a sign unto you; Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger.

And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying,

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.

And it came to pass, as the angels were gone away from them into heaven, the shepherds said one to another, Let us now go even unto Bethlehem, and see this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord hath made known unto us.

And they came with haste, and found Mary, and Joseph, and the babe lying in a manger.

ST. LUKE II.

ing little, buy for others a wealth of happiness.

THE CHRIST CHILD

There was great joy to come to the world that day, but the people of Bethlehem never knew it. After the radiance of the glory of the Lord had passed, after the song of the multitude of the heavenly host had died away in echoes among the Judean hills, there was left but one simple sign, the tiniest, humblest sign in all the world—a babe, wrapped in swaddling clothes and lying in a manger. Only a few shepherds on the hill, only three strangers from out the East,

CHRISTMAS JOYS

What is Christmas going to mean to us this year? How much more is it going to mean than ever it did before? How are we going to share its peace and joy, its beauty and wonder, its new faith and vision with others? Some of the ways will be those that can be told about, and that will make a happier and holier day for large numbers of people. But perhaps even more blessed will be the multitude of Christmas deeds that will never be known—the tender smile, the hand-clasp, the little gift of thoughtful love, the sympathetic word, the understanding look, the silence that comprehends.

STAGE CURTAINS

NO COST TO GRANGERS

There is a difference in curtains. Before deciding on a drop curtain write for a hand-painted sample of our combination ad. and scenic curtain. It is important to see what you are getting before you decide.

BILLHERM SCENIC STUDIO, North Canton, Ohio.

Like the shepherds let us hear the message of the angels and go and find Him; like the wise men let us follow His star bringing our gifts to share with others. Let us make room for Him in our hearts, that "He may dwell in us and we in Him," and sharing His life we shall find, both for ourselves and others, a blessed Christmas.

LUCKY FRIDAY

Friday has long been considered a day of ill-omen, but as far as American history is concerned, it has been an eventful day on many occasions.

Columbus set out on his epochal voyage on Friday.

Ten weeks later he discovered America, on Friday.

The oldest town in the United States, St. Augustine, was founded on Friday.

The Pilgrims anchored the Mayflower at Plymouth on Friday, and they signed the Mayflower Compact, the forerunner

of our present Constitution, on Friday. George Washington was born on Friday.

The American forces seized and fortified Bunker Hill on Friday.

Saratoga was surrendered to the Americans on Friday.

The motion that the 13 united colonies were and of right ought to be free and independent was made in Congress on Friday.

America and Friday ought to be on pretty good terms in the light of this array of events.

All Wool Yarn for Sale

from manufacturer at bargain. Samples FREE.
H. A. BARTLETT, HARMONY, MAINE

BOYS & EARN Xmas Money

Write for 50 Sets St. Nicholas Christmas Seals. Sell for 10c a set. When sold send us \$3.00 and keep \$2.00. No work—Just Fun. ST. NICHOLAS SEAL CO., Dept. 268 PG, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OUR FASHION AND PATTERN DEPARTMENT

All patterns 13 cents each, postage prepaid.



5657—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
5643—Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
5637—Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years.
5640—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
5653—Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.
5678—Sizes: 6 months, 1 year, 2 and 3 years.
5642—Sizes: Small, Medium, Large and Extra Large.
5683—One Size, 18 inches long.
5646—Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

Address, giving number and size:
Pattern Department, Grange News, Chambersburg, Pa.

HOME ECONOMICS

Under Auspices of the State Grange Committee

STUDIES FOR THE MONTHS
December—Our Merriest Holiday—Real Christmas Joys.
January—My New Year's Resolution.

A CHRISTMAS TELEPHONE

I wish I had a telephone
With golden wires unfurl'd,
And long enough and strong enough
To reach around the world—
I'd ring up everybody
Along the line and say,
"A very Merry Christmas
To you this Christmas Day."

It is good to be children sometimes, and never better than at Christmas, when its mighty Founder was a child Himself.
—Charles Dickens.

CHRISTMAS GIFT EXCHANGE

Any Grange can have the jolliest evening, just full of the keenest Christmas spirit by an exchange of gifts. This must be planned for ahead of the Christmas meeting.

The plan is as follows: Every member brings a gift of value agreed upon, 10 or 15 cents, at the previous meeting. The gifts are received by a committee, same as the girl doll until after the arms are made, then instead of leaving some for a skirt, divide all that is left into two parts for the trousers.

Slips with numbers are distributed, the names are called and the gifts thus exchanged. Having the gifts on a tree adds to the pleasure and to the Christmas atmosphere of the occasion. If a tree of some kind is not available a large clothes basket, brightly trimmed, will hold them and adds interest if two young folks act Santa Claus.

Always provide an extra gift or two. Some extra member hearing of anticipated festivities might conclude to begin attending again, and you will surely want to remember each one.

INEXPENSIVE PRESENTS

Now that Christmas time has come around again every one is searching for ways to make dainty, inexpensive presents.

Some very dainty presents can be made from ribbon. Slip a shirred ribbon about three inches wide, doubled, over a coat hanger. Fill it with cotton sprinkled with sachet powder.

Or the wooden coat hanger can be painted; or a set made following the same color and design of coat hanger, skirt hanger and shoe tree.

Very acceptable and useful is the coat or dress hanger with a crocheted cover, they are very pretty with the bright pink, blue or yellow matching the trimmings of the room; then, too, the garment does not slip off.

Take a ribbon about five or six inches wide. Measure the width around a talcum powder can. Sew up the ribbon and slip it over the can. Put a small hem around the top and run a draw string through it. In this way the cover may be taken from one can and put on another. It adds greatly to the appearance of the dressing table.

One very useful gift for any one is made by using a package of straight pins and some ribbon. Turn the package of pins in such a manner that the heads of two rows of pins are at the top. Make a covering by using about four inches of five-inch ribbon. Hem both ends and sew up both sides. Slip the package of pins in the envelope so made, leaving the heads of the pins at the opening. With narrow ribbon make a rosette on both sides. Attach a plain band by which to hang it underneath the rosettes.

Nine handkerchiefs can be made from one yard of linen. The dainty white

handkerchiefs with the colored thread borders are made by pulling a thread at the edge of the material and tying a fine embroidery thread to it. Pull the thread at the other end of the material gently without jerking, or the thread will break. The hem can either be rolled and whipped and cross stitched in the colored thread, or hemstitched in white.

Nice little book marks can be made in the style of French good luck dolls. Wind yarn over a two-inch cardboard. Tie it at the top with a narrow twenty-inch ribbon. Slip the yarn off the cardboard and about one-fourth inch down wrap some threads around and tie it. This makes the head. Take about three threads on each side and tie about one-half inch below the neck. Cut off the ends about one-eighth inch below where they are tied. These will be the arms. For the girl doll, leave about eight strands for the skirt. Wrap threads around underneath arms for the waist. Cut off the skirt about one-half inch from the bottom. Divide the strands that are left into two parts for the legs, and tie about one-eighth inch from the ends. For the boy doll, carry the ribbon from the head of the other doll, and make the same as the girl doll until after the arms are made, then instead of leaving some for a skirt, divide all that is left into two parts for the trousers.

Very good results are obtained and a cupboard in the kitchen made more attractive by painting plain tin boxes. A conventional design can be painted on in different colors.

A large cocoa box with the word "TEA" and a picture of a conventional teapot on it would make a very good receptacle for tea.

The box a mop comes in would make a good bon-bon box. It would make a specially delightful gift if it were filled with home-made candies and nuts. The large boxes fruit cake comes in would make a good box for bread or cookies.

COOK BOOK NOTES

May this be the happiest Christmas to every owner of a cook book.

And may you plan your Christmas dinner from the book. You can, all but how to cook the turkey.

Do you have your book? Two folks have sold and resold until they send word they have no book. Mrs. J. Hastings Whiteside, Chester County, sold to a neighbor not a granger. She liked her book and showed it to a cousin; she wanted one and it was sold; this occurred five times until her family told her she would miss having one herself.

Rostraver Grange, Westmoreland County, Mrs. Momery, Secretary, joins the 300 books sold club.

Another to join is Lanesville, Crawford County, Mrs. Dan Chamberlain, Secretary, 300 books sold.

A COVERED DISH SUPPER

Cherry Ridge Grange, Ray L. Gross, Secretary Wayne County, served a covered dish supper recently using recipes from the cook book—try their menu or plan one to suit your Grange—Sandwiches—two kinds, Macaroni salad, Nut bread, Several kinds of cake, Pumpkin pie, Coffee.

This made ample refreshments for all. All are reporting good success with the recipes.

At the November meeting of Pomona of Chester and Delaware Counties fifty

cook books were disposed of. Folks who had not had an opportunity to get one before, and more needed in some Granges.

We are hoping to have the representative of the publishers of the cook book at the State Meeting at Lancaster as our guest. You will all want to meet him.

POULTRY SHIPPERS BEWARE!

A warning is issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for all shippers of poultry to be extremely careful about the reliability of the commission merchants to whom shipments are made during the holiday season. Unscrupulous firms are especially active during the holiday season and frequently mislead farmers by promising high prices.

Following the holiday marketing season two years ago and last year, numerous complaints reached the Department regarding the activities of several Philadelphia commission firms. These firms secured the patronage of inexperienced shippers by making misleading predictions of high returns. In several cases no settlement was made, and nu-

merous other farmers received less money than they would have secured if they had patronized their usual market.

One case was reported last year where a shipper, who did not receive a settlement, secured a judgment through an attorney but even then was unable to collect in spite of the judgment.

Department officials state that this warning must not be taken as a general criticism of the trade. The State Department of Agriculture has the cooperation of the reliable dealers and every effort is being made to protect poultry shippers against a recurrence of past years' experience with irresponsible dealers.

Farmers who have difficulty selecting commission men or have been dissatisfied with the firms which have handled their business in the past are urged to get in touch with their county agents and local bankers, or to make inquiry to the Bureau of Markets at Harrisburg. It is always best and most profitable to establish the reliability of a commission man who is handling the farmer's business for the first time, before any shipment is made to him.



Treat the children often
With this funny cookie zoo,
There's a set of cookie cutters
Saved 'specially for you!

Simply send the coupon with 15c (coin or stamps) to pay the packing and mailing costs. With each set we will send free the new Davis "Book of Tempting Recipes."

And then you'll know some of the treats so easily made with Davis Baking Powder. Davis insures perfect baking... feathery light biscuits, golden brown waffles, tempting cakes. It is pure and sure—and, most important, it costs less and you use less than of any other high-grade baking powder.

This "get-acquainted" offer expires July 1, 1927. Send for your set today; only one set can be allowed to a family. PRINT plainly on coupon below.

Bake it BEST with

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BAKING POWDER

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Hoboken, N. J.

Please send Cookie Cutters and Cook Book. I enclose 15c (coin or stamps) to cover mailing costs.

Name.....

Address.....

State.....



THE FERTILIZING VALUE OF POULTRY MANURE

What is the fertilizing value of poultry manure? and how may this by-product be handled to best advantage? are questions frequently asked. Poultry manure is a most valuable fertilizer for garden and farm crops, says J. W. Ames, chemist at Ohio Experiment Station, but like other farm manures it does not have a constant composition, the fertilizing elements varying with the character of feed consumed and the manner in which the manure is handled.

Analyses show that a ton of fresh hen manure with a water content of about 65 per cent contains 25 pounds of nitrogen, 20 pounds phosphoric acid, and 10 pounds potash. When air dried it will contain about 40 pounds nitrogen, 40 pounds phosphoric acid, and 20 pounds potash per ton.

Poultry manure is a much more concentrated carrier of nitrogen and phosphoric acid than ordinary farm manure, which usually analyzes around 10 pounds nitrogen, 5 pounds phosphoric acid, and 10 pounds potash per ton.

The most satisfactory and economical method of treatment is to add

Leghorns owned by P. W. Gleason, *Oseola*, when they averaged 20.4 eggs each. Irving T. Hunt's 55 White Leghorns at *Wyoming* laid 17 eggs each for the second best record in the division.

Topping the flocks of 100 or more hens and pullets were the 155 White Leghorns owned by John H. Rolan, *Newville*. Their average was 18.9 eggs per bird. Close to them with 18.8 eggs each were the 401 White Leghorns on the farm of G. E. Tanger, *York Springs*.

LENIENCY FOR KINFOLKS

The late Champ Clark, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, once told a story about a man named Henry Lincoln, whom he believed to be an uncle of the great President.

The old man and his wife lived alone in a Kentucky mountain cabin. One night a prodigious squawking in the hen coop betrayed the presence of a marauder.

"Wake up, Henry," called the good woman, "an' git your gun. Someone's a-stealin' the hens."

Henry refused to be stirred. "No, mother," he replied, "I won't git the gun. I might hit some of the kin."

Small Jimmie discussed with his chief cory the minister's sermon which had dealt with the sheep and the goats. "Me," he concluded, "I don't know which I am. Mother calls me her lamb, and father calls me kid."

A New England court decides that there must be at least one egg in a custard. May we have some similar decisions on oyster stew, clam chowder and chicken pie.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

NEWARK ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every breeder selected and banded by expert; trained and authorized by Ohio State University. Quality guaranteed by this inspection. Order direct. One hundred per cent live delivery guaranteed.

Varieties	Price on:	25	50	100	500	1,000
White & Buff Leghorns		\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$22.50	\$120
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds		4.25	8.00	15.00	22.50	140
White & Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes		4.50	8.50	16.00	27.50	150
Buff Orpingtons		4.75	9.50	18.00	29.50	170

Assorted, heavy breeds, 12c; light breeds, 10c. Big catalog free. Shows pictures of our birds from prize winning stock. Write today. NEWARK ACCREDITED HATCHERY, E. W. Kemnitz, Prop., 80 Prospect St., Newark, Ohio.

Double Your Hog Profits
with a
Leola Hog Feeder

Hog raisers say that they get fatter hogs in less time with less feed by using a Leola Self Feeder. You can do the same.

The "Leola" is built for long life and soon pays for itself.

Write for facts to-day.

H. M. STAUFFER & SON Box V **LEOLA, PA.**

Quality Pullets

We offer Ten Thousand three months' old Pullets from high quality, farm raised stock. Leghorns @ \$1.25 each, R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas and Minorcas @ \$1.50 each. White Orpingtons and Light Brahmas @ \$2.00 each. Mature ready-to-lay Pullets at bargain prices. Baby Chicks, all breeds. Hatches every week, all year around. 10% discount on chicks ordered now for winter and spring delivery. All breeds Rabbits. Illustrated Catalog free.

Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm, Ridgewood, New Jersey

—MAKE EVERY HEN PAY YOU A PROFIT—
5 MONTHS ONLY
25c

EVERYBODY'S POULTRY MAGAZINE

That every poultry raiser at once for free 40-page book beautifully printed in colors telling how to do it. You will be surprised. **PLUMMER ROCK SQUAB CO.** 158 N. St., Melrose Highlands, Mass.

BABY CHICKS—Yearling Hens, Shipping Coops, Exhibition Coops. Get our prices. EMPIRE HATCHERY, Seward, N. Y.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS—Big discount now given on all orders received this month for Spring delivery. Purebred stock. Husky Chicks. Twelve varieties. Send for price list. Custom hatching.

SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 330 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1804.

BETTER FOOD MEANS MORE PROFIT TO YOU, MR. POULTRYMAN

Feed YEAST, COD LIVER OIL AND MILK COMBINATION

In your mash and get more and better eggs, have better poultry, less sickness, and more profit.

No matter what you are feeding, this combination will improve it. Give your fowls all the elements their system needs and get what is coming to you.

Use in the mash: 1 lb. to 100 lbs. of mash. It makes every mash a whole food.

1 lb., 50c. 4 lb., \$1.75; 8 lb., \$3.00; 25 lb., \$8.00.

Prepaid up to the 5th Zone.

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Save Your Chicken Feed

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Soon saves its cost—send for one today. Price \$5

Our famous 3 Bird Houses for \$5. Parcel post 22c extra. Send for Illustrated Folder "P."

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WORMS A CERTAIN AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR ROUND OR TAPE WORMS

that is simple to give and positive in results. Be sure to use **NIC-O-BIRD Capsules**

Enthusiastically recommended by State Colleges and leading authorities

PRIEST'S PHARMACY, Toms River, New Jersey



FEEDING TIME ON A CRAWFORD COUNTY CHICKEN FARM

about 50 pounds of acid phosphate and 30 or 40 pounds of sawdust or dry loam soil to each 100 pounds of the poultry droppings. The acid phosphate will check the loss of nitrogen and supply the needed balance of phosphorus. The soil or sawdust will prevent stickiness and keep the manure in good mechanical condition if the mixture is kept in the dry.

The effectiveness of the mixture for potatoes and garden crops will be increased by adding about 10 pounds of potash per ton when it is applied in the spring. For these crops 1 or 2 tons of the treated manure may be worked into the soil or a larger amount of the untreated droppings turned under.

WHITE LEGHORNS LEAD BEST LAYERS OF STATE

Two flocks tied for the pullet leadership in egg laying ability during September, the monthly report of the Pennsylvania State College poultry extension service, shows. J. W. McMaster, *Atlantic*, has 207 White Leghorns and Charles Teras, *Girard*, owns 331 White Leghorns which averaged 19.7 eggs each for the first place in flocks of 1000 or more from pullets. The second best flock was composed of 103 White Leghorns owned by H. J. Kauffman, *Drums*, which averaged 19 eggs.

Among the flocks of 50 or more hens, the best record was made by 130 White

TIMELY BULLETINS FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

The following free bulletins, especially timely during the fall months are available by addressing a request to the State Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg:

- Bulletin 340—Brown Rot of Fruits.
- Bulletin 393—Problems in Marketing Pennsylvania Wheat.
- Bulletin 396—The Pennsylvania Vegetable Forcing Industry.
- 2-11380—CASSEY.
- Bulletin 398—Scale Insects Injurious in Pennsylvania.
- Bulletin 413—Greenhouse Fumigation.
- Bulletin 416—Pennsylvania Weeds.
- Bulletin 423—Crop and Livestock Report, 1925.
- Bulletin 428—Pennsylvania as a Market for Potatoes.

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.—*Benjamin Franklin*.

The Kennedy Utility Saw

RAIL BEARING

8" Saw, \$45.00
With 1/4" H. P. Motor \$55.00
Without Motor \$40.00

Cuts Any Angle
Table 12 in to 45° Angle.

RALPH KENNEDY
111 N. 7th St., Phila.

Our Juvenile Granges

Among the Young Folks of the Order

The patterns of the flags of the world's nations vary widely, but in every field the Star of Bethlehem shines.

THE COMING OF SANTA

BY MARY MURRY

I'm awful 'fraid that Santa Claus
Won't come with reindeer sleigh,
He'll want to be quite stylish,
As all folks are to-day.

He's prob'ly got an auto,
And if it shouldn't go,
How would we all get presents?
That's what I'd like to know.

But then, oh worse, and worse!
If he's got an airship, oh!
And it should fall, (as many do)
Where would the presents go?

But I guess Santa is so kind,
And loves his reindeer sleigh,
That really I don't think he could
Come any other way.

It was a dark, silent night. No stars

dow. And then—she stumbled. The precious dime flew from her tiny hand. She jumped to her feet and looked this way and that. Her heart sank. The tears ran down her cheeks. She glanced up and saw the candle. She saw its path of light out over the frozen ground, and there, shining bright and silvery, was the dime. She rushed to pick it up and then turned to the candle. "I love you, candle, for you found my dime for me!"

With that, the heart of the candle stopped aching and was filled with joy. He knew that in no grand street would his light have brought so much happiness. "For sure," he said, "I am a tallow candle but my light is bright, and has brought happiness to one on Christmas eve."—*Elizabeth R. Elkins.*

SANTA CLAUS

BY HELEN L. SMITH

(Tune: "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean.")
Oh, Santa Claus lives in the Northland;
A jolly old fellow is he;
At Christmas he comes down the chimney
With presents for you and for me.



WEST SALEM JUVENILE GRANGE, OF MERCER COUNTY.

winked in the sky. Along the gloomy streets, people hurried with many packages, big and little. Holly hung in the windows of the little shops, and if you listened you could imagine you heard the stamping of the reindeer of Santa Claus, as they waited impatiently to be off on the journey to Children-land. Down on one of the dreariest, dirtiest streets, stood a wee house, almost lost between two huge tenements. The little house was festive, for it was the night before Christmas and love was in that house. The mother-dear had made the windows shine and the little girl had used some of her precious pennies to buy a candle, a cheap tallow candle.

Now, it's of this little candle that I am going to tell you. It was a straight brave candle. It stood up defiantly and gave its best light to the dark, mean street. But the heart of the candle was breaking. "Oh—" thought he, "Why wasn't I made a paraffin candle? Why didn't someone buy me who could put me in a wide window on a grand street?" But, somehow, though these thoughts were eating into his tallow breast, his yellow eye shone brightly out to the world.

The little girl went humming out of the house into the street. Her clothes were shabby, her shoes were thin, but her little soul was filled with joy for, in her hand, she clutched a precious dime to buy a Christmas gift for mother-dear. The candle blinked at her, and the little girl thought how lovely her home looked with the brave little candle in the win-

Chorus—
Santa! Santa!
Jolly old fellow is he!
Santa! Santa!
At Christmas he's coming to me!

He drives through the night with his reindeer;
His bells on the air jingle clear;
And little ones turn on their pillows
And whisper, "Is Santa Claus here?"
—*Chorus.*

To fill with his gifts all the stockings
He hurries with might and with main;
And long ere the light of the morning
He's off to the Northland again.
—*Chorus.*

If little Jack Horner would come out of his corner and share his Christmas pie with some one else, he would enjoy his plum all the better, and somebody else might tell how good a boy was he.

EXPECTED HIS QUESTION

The lawyer for the defense in the damage suit asked the witness, who had seen the plaintiff struck by the automobile, how far the victim was thrown by the impact.

"Fifteen feet, six and three-quarter inches," was the instant response.

"You seem to be very exact in your figures," exclaimed the lawyer sarcastically, "How does that happen?"

"I guessed some fool lawyer would ask me, so I measured the distance," answered the witness.

COLOR STUDY

When disagreeing with a man
How easily 'tis said,
"This man should surely be interned."
He's Red, you know, he's Red."

And when he stands the ridicule,
And dares to do the right,
How easy 'tis to sneer and say,
"His liver—it is White!"

How well 't would be if we could show
Our colors plain and true;
Then you'd not think that I was Green
When just a trifle Blue.

The man whose liver you maligned,
You'd find with guilty smart,
Had not a liver that was White—
The White was in his heart.

Ah! let us look for colors fair
In every other fellow;
And let us very careful be
That ours is never Yellow.
—*Alice Rodger Collins.*

Resolutions of Respect

Under this heading will be printed resolutions adopted by Granges, for which a charge of 2 cents per word will be charged, cash to accompany copy.

KNISELEY

WHEREAS, Spring Valley Grange has sustained a loss in the going home of our brother, Joseph Kniseley; therefore, be it Resolved, That we extend to the sorrowing family our sincere fraternal sympathy in these resolutions and that our charter be draped for thirty days in his memory.

VERNON HOOVER,
REBECCA BERKHEIMER,
KATHLEEN HAMMAKER.

BROWN, BRIGHTMAN, WRIGHT, LAMB

WHEREAS, The Great Master of the Universe has called from our midst the following members: Alex Brown, Mrs. Hala Brightman (a charter member), Eugene Wright and Mrs. Seraph Lamb.
Resolved, That we, the members of East Branch Grange, No. 1262, extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved families; and be

it further Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, a copy be sent the families and be published in *Titusville Herald* and in *GRANGE NEWS*.

MARY B. OVIATT,
ESSIE S. PIERCE,
F. D. LAY,
Committee.

GUSTAFSON

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master of the Universe to take from our midst Brother C. J. A. Gustafson, a loyal member of Mountain Grange, No. 1307; be it Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the family, that our charter be draped, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved ones, that they be spread upon the minutes of the Grange and that a copy be sent to the *GRANGE NEWS* for publication.

A. T. LARSON,
MRS. ALBERT SWANSON,
ARTHUR E. SWANSON,
Committee.

ATTICKS

WHEREAS, We, as an organization, are within a year called upon to note the departure of the second officer of our grange, and
WHEREAS, We wish to record our appreciation of and fidelity to the memory of such loyal service, we herewith offer the following resolutions:

First, In the death of Geo. B. Atticks, Valley Grange, No. 1360, has lost a most regular attendant and an energetic officer;
Second, As a permanent record to his memory we desire these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this body; and
Third, That a copy of the same be printed in *GRANGE NEWS*; and
Fourth, That our Charter be draped for thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be tendered to the family of the deceased.

JOHN F. HAYS,
JOHN SHIFFLER,
MRS. WILLIAM BILLET,
Committee.

AGOSTO

WHEREAS, God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed by death from our midst our brother, Dominick Agosto, member of Cross Roads Grange, No. 1124; be it Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the family, drape our Charter for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, be placed on the minutes of our Grange, and be published in *GRANGE NEWS*.

C. J. BEARER,
WALTER HOLTZ,
FRANCIS YONKOSKY,
Committee.

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per set (13)	\$3.50
Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per dozen	3.25
Manuals—5th Degree, per set of 9	2.75
Juvenile Grange Manuals, set of 13	2.75
Grange Seals	4.50
Digest	.45
Constitution and By-Laws	.10
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.10
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.70
Secretary's Record Book	.70
Treasurer's Account Book	.70
Blank Reports, Subordinate Granges to Pomona, per hundred	.60
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.85
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	3.25
Roll Book	.65
Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Notice of Arrears, per hundred	.40
Notice of Suspension, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Order on Treasurer, per hundred	.50
Trade Cards, per hundred	.50
Demit Cards, each	.01
Withdrawal Cards, each	.01
Better Degree Work, by S. H. Holland	1.50
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.10
Book of Patriotic Plays, Tableaux and Recitations	.25
Humorous Recitations, Poetry and Prose	.25
Floor Work of Fifth Degree (Rankin)	.20
A Brief History of the Grange Movement in Pennsylvania, by W. F. Hill	.50

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts. Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

FRED. BRECKMAN, Secretary,
Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

Tariff-Pampered Aluminum Trust Levies Enormous Toll on People

THE ALUMINUM Company of America began business in 1888 with a paid-in capital variously estimated at from \$100,000 to \$200,000. After paying dividends it had accumulated up to July 31st, 1921, a capital stock then valued at \$18,729,600 and a surplus of \$92,153,861 making its net worth \$110,882,461.

In 1922 its President said that its earnings for the ten years ending December 31, 1920, had averaged "In excess of \$10,000,000 per annum."

The profits for the first nine months of 1925 were in excess of \$13,000,000. The Company habitually makes its sale price equal to the European price plus ocean freight plus the tariff,—with-in a fraction.

In 1924, the common stock consisted of 200,000 shares of \$100 par value each.

July 27th, 1925, (with profits mounting at the rate of \$13,000,000 in nine months as above) the common shares were "split" and the holder of each share was given in exchange seven shares of 6% preferred stock and six shares of common stock of a book value of \$8.33 which has a market value today, July 31, 1926, of \$70.00 per share. This makes the market value of capital stock, common and preferred, \$255,000,000.

About half of the preferred stock was issued and its remainder covered by cer-

tificates convertible into preferred in 1927.

Very many companies with high tariff rates are now concealing their profits by stock splitting of this sort.

The book value of the common stock when issued in July 1925, was \$8.33 per share. The present market value of \$70.00 per share shows the value Wall Street places upon its earning power under the present tariff.

The Tariff: The rate on crude is 5¢ per pound. On sheets, coils, bars etc., 9¢ per pound, which equals about 40%. Table utensils 11¢ per pound plus 55% which equals about 72%.

Wages are about 17½% of the factory selling price. This wage however, is the average wage on crude products like ingots and sheets as well as table utensils. The Census Bureau is not permitted to disclose confidential information and therefore cannot segregate the wages because this company is a monopoly or trust and any information more definite than the general figure would disclose the confidential figures of this company which the Federal Trade Commission says is owned almost exclusively by Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the treasury, and his brother. The Federal statutes forbid the disclosure of "confidential information" by the Census Bureau.

H. E. MILES,
Chairman, Fair Tariff League.



HALL OF LIBERTY GRANGE, No. 1780, LAWRENCE COUNTY

A Tribute to the Cow

By MALCOLM R. PATTERSON,
Former Governor of Tennessee

BLIND Homer sang of Trojan wars and heroes, Virgil of men and arms, Horace of love and Falernian wine, Dante of the Infernal regions and Milton of Paradise; but if I had the genius of all these old masters combined, a harp with a thousand strings and the world for an audience, I would sing with all my heart and soul of the cow, proclaim her virtues—and perpetuate her name to the remotest generations.

If I were a sculptor and had the power to chisel my thoughts in marble, I would search the quarries of the earth for the purest, whitest stone, and somewhere, in the enchanted land, where the skies are bluest, the waters purest and the birds sing sweetest far into the soft and mellow moonlight nights, I would begin a work of love and duty.

DISPENSER OF BLESSINGS

I would bid the cold marble speak for me, as I plied the chisel to its sides until the rough, hard surface took the shape I wished, and at last a cow stood

revealed, wide and kind-eyed, in a posture of patient waiting to give the rich contents of her swelling udder, and bless the receivers with joy and health and strength.

I would make a base on which this spirit of my dreams would stand, and around its rim I would carve the figures of dear little babes, their hands expectant faces raised towards their best friend in all the animal world, the friend that never fails them; the one that puts the firm, pink flesh upon their tender frames, the one that brings dimples and smiles like the touch of angel wings, when the sweet, life-giving milk trickles in a velvet sugar stream down their tiny throats, until the bottle falls away, and sleep comes to caress and hold them still in its protecting arms.

The cow is an uncrowned queen without a scepter, and her kingdom is all the land between the seas. Her motto is service, and she always gives more than she receives. When the children are well, she makes them better, and they

grow and flourish with her constant benefactions. When they are sick and wasted, she raises them up and starts them right again. Her milk is the one perfect food for young and old. It holds every element to sustain and strengthen life. The cow works for all humanity without a complaint, and was never known to strike for higher wages. All she wants in exchange for the myriad blessings that she confers is enough to eat and a place to lie down at night. The cow is a lady among all the fourfooted creatures, a lady that doesn't need the fine clothes, or powder or a lip stick to set off her infinite charms.

A THOROUGH DEMOCRAT

She is a thorough democrat in her habits and opinions. She gives to men and women and children of all races and creeds, is kind to all, and favors none above the rest. She is dainty, too, in her tastes. She would rather die before she would feed on flesh. Her feed is the clover, the grain and succulent things of the vegetable world, the grass with which God carpets the earth in living green as it springs from the heart of nature.

The cow is domestic. She loves home. She knows the place where she lives, and is faithful to it.

If she must wander away for feed, when the shadows begin to lengthen in the evening, she will be standing at the gate asking for admission and the chance to yield her rich burden which she has stored in daylight hours. The cow is the poor man's chief reliance, his tried and trusted friend. She is true to him and does not seek strange society or run after the rich, as some of her two-legged sisters do. That is not her ambition. She has higher and different conceptions of life.

HELPS ALL HUMANITY

Her concern is to help all humanity, and the man who lives in a cabin with seven tow-headed children to bring him joy, and poverty, is as much the recipient of her bounty as the rich man with three automobiles, two dogs and four servants, without one child to disturb his sleep or bring a smile of joy to his starving soul. I believe that a cow loves a poor man best, for he needs her most.

If all the cows in the world should die or dry up to-morrow, it would bring untold calamity upon mankind. We could get along better without railroads, the banks or the cotton crop, for without the cow the race would sicken, decay and finally perish. May we honor and praise her as she deserves. I hope that as we advance in knowledge, when we cease to be cruel and selfish, we will quit murdering and eating cows that have given us strength and comfort and saved our babies' lives. When this happy day comes, I should like to see a large fund collected to build an "Old Cows' Home," surrounded by luscious pastures and running water where these old and tried friends could pass their remaining days and die in peace.

In the fullness of age and the thought of duty well done, as they bow their knees in reverence for the last time, and settle down for the last repose, may they pass easily and naturally into a better and fairer land, where the grass is forever green, and neither flies nor tiger men can molest them or make them afraid.

MONOTONY

The son of the house addressed his mother wistfully:

"I'm going to have a little sister some day, ain't I?"

"Why, dear, do you want one?" asked his mother.

The child nodded seriously. "Yes, mama, I do. It gets kin' o' lonesome teasin' the cat."

We tire of the pleasures we take, but never of those that we give.

Agricultural Briefs

Items of Timely Interest Picked Up in Pennsylvania and Elsewhere

**On a farm in Clarion County, the grower of potatoes found that he had 126.6 more bushels to the acre on the sprayed tubers than those not sprayed.

**The largest show of eggs ever seen in this country is anticipated for the exhibition in Harrisburg during the week of January 17th to 21st.

**While good apples in several sections of the State sold this Fall as low as 25¢ per bushel, the fancy fruiterers in Philadelphia sold "Rome Beauties" at as high a price as two apples for 25¢.

**A Barred Plymouth Rock hen at State College completed her first year of production with a total of 279 eggs.

**With one exception, the watermelon crop in the United States this year was the heaviest on record, its value exceeding \$12,000,000.

**The cabbage crop harvested on the prison farm near Norristown was in excess of 15,000 heads, from which enough kraut will be made to feed the 200 prisoners.

**Owing to excessive rains, the buckwheat crop of Butler County will not reach more than half the usual yield.

**Boys of the Benyon Vocational School near Bloomsburg, were allowed half-day recess during potato "raising" time, so as to save the crop from damage by rain and frost.

**A farmer of Mifflin County exhibited a pumpkin weighing forty-three pounds, this being held as the record size vegetable of its kind in the county.

**Five Granges of Berks County will hold an agricultural products show in Kutztown soon after the State Grange meeting, selecting December 17th and 18th.

**A Columbia County farmer is in a position to boast of growing 64½ bushels of potatoes to the acre, said to be the world's record.

**Report says that dogs have done much damage around Shippensburg, Cumberland County, in the way of killing sheep, the state having paid considerably more than \$1,000 in reimbursing losers.

**A farmer of near Weatherby owns a cat which mothered twelve chickens which had been abandoned by the hen and gave the "chicks" careful attention until they reached maturity.

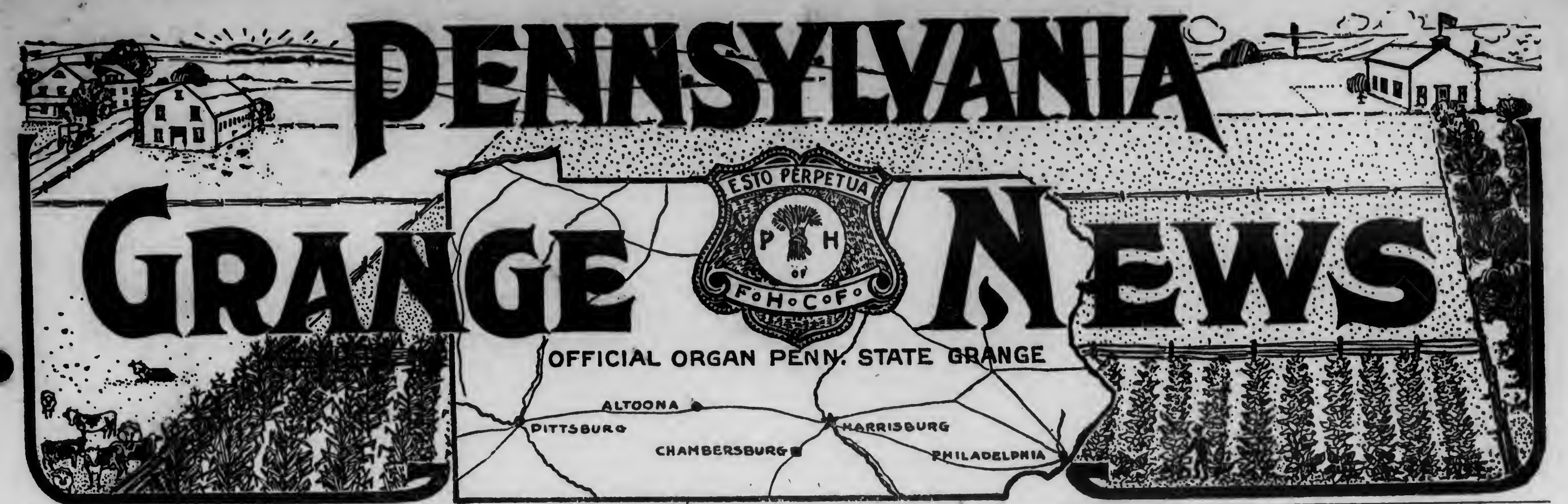
**Potatoes can be grown in nearly every State in the Union, yet Idaho ships its potatoes into 33 different states, while Maine's potatoes go into 29 states, Virginia's to 28, Michigan's to 26, and Florida's to 25 states.

**The grape crop in and around North East was so immense that at some of the gas-filling stations between Fredonia and Sheridan, purchasers of five gallons of gasoline were presented with baskets of grapes.

**At the "beauty pageant" held in Towanda, on November 12th, the contestants wore no clothes, and as they were nothing more than cows, no offense was taken. "Miss Towanda" had all the points to make her the queen.

**At the public sale of turkeys, held annually at Hatfield, Montgomery County, prices ranged from 41¢ to 47½¢, according to grade—a few cents higher than the prices brought at the corresponding time last year.

**Butter importations into the United States are less than they were a year ago, 3,978,568 lbs. the first six months compared with about 5,000,000 during the same period of 1925.



VOL. XXIII

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., JANUARY, 1927

No. 10

P. H. Dewey Re-elected Master of Pennsylvania State Grange

Convention Is Characterized by Activity in Many Lines. Lancaster Extended Royal Welcome To Pennsylvania's State Delegates

By JOHN H. LIGHT

NOTED for its activity and interest in problems pertaining to the promotion of good government and the advancement of agriculture, the Fifty-fourth Session of the Pennsylvania State Grange was held in the Brunswick Hotel, Lancaster, Pa., December 14th to 16th inclusive.

The city of Lancaster, situated in the richest agricultural County of the World proved to be an ideal place to hold an agricultural meeting. Nothing was left undone by Pomona Grange No. 71, the patrons of Lancaster and the Hotels of the City of Lancaster to provide for the comfort and convenience of the delegates and their friends. Interest centered in the election of officers, and Hon. P. H. Dewey was re-elected Master for the two-year term. Brother Fred Brenckman, Secretary for the past ten years goes to Washington, D. C., to succeed Dr. T. C. Atkeson as representative of the National Grange and was not a candidate for re-election. John H. Light of Lebanon County was elected secretary, while Howard Eisaman of Erie County becomes lecturer.

Following is the complete list of officers chosen at the meeting.

OFFICERS CHOSEN

Master Philip H. Dewey, Tioga County; Overseer, J. A. Boak, Lawrence County; Lecturer, Howard Eisaman, Erie County; Steward, J. B. W. Stuft, Somerset County; Assistant Steward, H. B. Philips, Clarion County; Chaplain, Charles I. Steffey, Venango County; Treasurer, Frank P. Willis, Delaware County; Secretary, John H. Light, Lebanon County; Gatekeeper, M. A. Spleen, Elk County; Ceres, Mrs. W. P. Caldwell, Allegheny County; Flora, Mrs. Chas. C. Rankin, Chester County; Pomona, Mrs. George Gault, Crawford County; Lady Assistant Steward, Miss Jennie Cole, Northampton County; Executive Committee, A. H. Fullerton, Lawrence County; Finance Committee, W. S. Ross, Lackawanna County; Director Keystone Grange Exchange, Clayton Smith, Bedford County.

The important policies declared by the Grange with reference to agriculture and public questions are embodied in the report of the Legislative Committee which will be found in another column of GRANGE NEWS.

Briefly the Grange stated its position as follows:

Concurring with the action of the National Grange regarding Muscle Shoals. Favoring an adequate Truth-in-Fabrics Law.

Opposed to any centralization of Federal Farm Loan control. Favors Federal Appropriations for eradication of insect pests and Bovine Tuberculosis.

Favors continued affiliation with National Board of Farm Organizations. Favors observance of Law and is opposed to state referendums.

Favors Manufacturers' Tax. Favors Special Tax on Auto and Freight Bus Lines using Public Highways.

Opposes centralized control of assessing and collecting taxes.

Opposed to abolishing Direct Primaries. Favors a State Fair.

Favors the Pending Bond Issue for Reforestation and for State College.

Opposes Bond Issues by State for State Armories.

Soldiers' Bonus, Highways, State Buildings and a Memorial Bridge.

The report of the Secretary, Fred Brenckman, showed that there are now 911 subordinate Granges in the State with a total membership of 83,400. Nine new Granges were organized during the year, while 1 was reorganized. Twenty-four Juvenile Granges were added to the list during the year.

(Concluded on page 2.)



WORTHY STATE MASTER P. H. DEWEY

State Farm Show Will Open on January 18th

SINCE 1917, when the first Farm Products show was held, no record has been like the prospect for the 1927 show. With 28 organizations interested, 120,000 sq. ft. of floor space, \$7,000 in premiums offered and a schedule of 175 lectures it is sure to surpass anything yet attempted.

The Show has grown steadily during the last ten years and is now regarded as the largest Winter Show of its kind in the United States. In addition to some of Pennsylvania's finest live stock, the exhibits in the coming show will include corn, small grain, apples, potatoes, wool, tobacco, maple syrup and sugar, honey, milk, butter, poultry and eggs. The eggs, wool and corn exhibits have been recognized as the largest exhibits of their kind in the Eastern States. Sales of hogs and beef cattle will be features of the show.

Junior Departments will be conducted where vocational and club work will be demonstrated. Pennsylvania State College and the Department of Public Instruction cooperate in these Junior activities. Besides, practically every Farm Organization in the State will cooperate in one way or another and many of them will hold meetings during the week.

The Department of Agriculture has printed a booklet, giving detailed information concerning meetings of organizations and other matters of interest. Railroads have granted a special rate of fare and one-half fare for the round trip on the identification certificate plan. These certificates, as well as the booklets, may be obtained by addressing the Department of Agriculture or your County Agent.

Among the speakers listed to address the mass meeting, which always features the opening are Governor John S. Fisher and Ralph D. Hetzel, Pres. State College.

SHOULD YOU FEEL INCLINED TO CENSURE

Should you feel inclined to censure
Faults you may in others view,
Ask your own heart, ere you venture,
If that has not failings, too.

Let not friendly vows be broken;
Rather strive a friend to gain;
Many a word in anger spoken
Finds its passage home again.

Do not, then, in idle pleasure,
Trifle with a brother's fame;
Guard it as a valued treasure,
Sacred as your own good name.

Do not form opinions blindly;
Hastiness to trouble tends;
Those of whom we thought unkindly,
Oft become our warmest friends.

P. H. DEWEY RE-ELECTED MASTER OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE

(Concluded from page 1.)

Pennsylvania at the head of the list in Juvenile Grange Extension work in the country.

The report of the Treasurer, F. P. Willits, gave the total receipts for the fiscal year as \$92,120.40 which included a balance from previous year of \$36,581.15; the total expenditures for the year were \$55,727.25 leaving a balance in the treasury of \$36,393.15.

The Treasurer's report showed that since Mar. 1, the total cash in the Grange Dormitory Fund at the close of the year was \$41,109.32. One of the noteworthy sessions was the occasion of the Degree Work on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 15. The Fulton Opera House was packed to its capacity and the Fifth Degree was conferred upon a large class of candidates by the Degree Team of Pomona Grange No. 43 of Berks County.

The members of the team belong to Centerville Grange No. 1600. State Deputy Calvin Bagenstose and Pomona Master, W. N. Miller together with Berks patrons deserve commendation for the splendid work by this team.

The Sixth Degree was conferred upon a class of 507 candidates by the officers of the State Grange. Doctor Chas. C. Rankin, West Chester, occupied the Master's chair, while Mrs. Rankin presided in the court of Flora. The revised Sixth Degree ritual was used for the first time since approval by the National Grange. The rose drill received much favorable comment and this feature must be credited largely to the efforts of Brother and Sister Townsend of West Chester.

HOME ECONOMICS SESSION

The Tuesday evening session was largely given over to the work of the standing committee on home economics with Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, presiding. A "Health Play" and the march of the Pomona Masters were the features of the evening. Each Pomona Master addressing the assemblage briefly, stated the activity of his county in the campaign for the Girls' Dormitory. From the reports it is evident that interest is deepening in this cause throughout the State and the Committee was elated with the results of this feature.

600 AT BANQUET

The banquet on Wednesday evening Dec. 16, was the occasion at which Governor Gifford Pinchot and Congressman Ketcham of Michigan were the

principal guests. Addresses by both were much enjoyed. Covers were laid for 600 and the tickets were all sold early in the day. A. H. Fullerton of Edinburg had charge of the arrangements and State Master P. H. Dewey was Toastmaster. While the banquet was a success, it is evident that the novelty of the affair has worn off and by resolution in the closing hours of the State meeting it was agreed to have a program of Literary and Educational Features at the 1927 State Meeting instead of the Annual Banquet.

Many interesting and important reports were made by Committees, notably, the Committee on Health and Sanitation presenting for indorsement the plan to create a Permanent Committee on Health and Sanitation.

The idea met with unanimous favor and its adoption followed. The Girls' Dormitory Committee, by chairman M. B. Orr reported increased interest and activity and many substantial contributions were received at the State meeting.

One of the most encouraging reports was that of Lynn Hall, manager of the Keystone Grange Exchange. The total volume of business for 1926 amounted to \$1,254,979.

The Home Economics Committee reported total sales of 17,800 Cook Books and the placement of an order for the fourth edition.

National Master, L. J. Taber, spent an entire day at the session and on two occasions delivered interesting and instructive addresses. The National Master an Ohioan, is so close to Pennsylvania that Pennsylvania patrons regard him as one of our number. A friendly contest in Grange effort was in vogue a year ago between the Grange States of Ohio and Pennsylvania and Brother Taber requests that the same contest be in force during 1927.

An invitation from Uniontown, Pa., through its Chamber of Commerce was extended for the 1927 State Meeting and the City of Erie which was favorably mentioned for the Convention a year ago, again presented its claims. The Executive Committee of the State Grange is entrusted with this responsibility and, of course, no action was taken by the Convention.

MOSAIC, NEW DISEASE, ATTACKS STRAWBERRIES

Mosaic, a new and serious disease of strawberries, threatens the industry of growing this fruit in Pennsylvania, reports W. S. Krout, plant disease extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College. The disease was first discovered in this state in the early summer of 1925 and since that time has been found in a number of counties where losses from it have run extremely high.

Since the disease is very similar to raspberry mosaic, a plantation of strawberries was carefully rogued twice last year in order that all diseased plants might be removed. From this patch about twenty-five thousand plants were distributed for planting last spring. These new plantings are being carefully watched and rogued this year so that there will be several sources of disease-free plants in 1927.

DEMANDED AN EXPLANATION

In the days before restricted immigration, when there were still plenty of Irishmen coming to this country, one of their number secured a position as flagman at a crossing on the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Harrisburg and Altoona.

One day a fast express train was running twenty minutes late, and the Irishman held out his red flag and stopped the train. The engineer jumped off very much angered and asked the flagman why he had stopped the train when he knew it was twenty minutes late.

The Irishman replied: "That's just what I wanted to know. Where have you been for the last twenty minutes?"



MORE MILK — Less trouble

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Right now—of all times—your cows need help. They need something to help them digest their feed better—turn more of it into milk. Without such an aid, the more you feed the greater the strain on their overworked vitality.

Kow-Kare gives the needed help, in a simple, natural, definite way. It gives needed support to the digestion and assimilation—helps carry the burden of heavy winter feeding. By toning up these vital organs your feed dollars become milk dollars. The cow has summer pep and vitality. No more "off feed"; no more profit threat from disease and disorders. Kow-Kare builds health while it is bringing back to you via the milk pail several times what it costs you. It is a real money-maker in any dairy. A single can will ration a cow for one to two months. Just follow the simple directions on the can.

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Use Kow-Kare to prevent disease—but if you have actual trouble with Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc., use Kow-Kare as directed on the can and you will be amazed how quickly your cows are able to throw off their trouble and again become productive. Write for our FREE BOOK on cow diseases, "The Home Cow Doctor." Every cow owner ought to have it.

Feed dealers, general stores, druggists have Kow-Kare—\$1.25 and 65¢ sizes (six large cans, \$6.25). Full directions on the can. Mail orders sent postpaid if your dealer is not supplied.

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KOW-KARE

FAMOUS CONDITIONER
OF MILCH COWS



What Dairymen say:

From A. G. KATZUR, De Lamar, N. D.—"I find that Kow-Kare is a wonderful aid to increasing milk yield. Had a cow quit milking after coming fresh and would not get with calf. After feeding Kow-Kare for awhile, she came back to milk again and has raised a calf since and is now the best cow in the barn."

From C. R. STODDARD, East Rodman, N. Y.—"I have owned a large dairy of cows for twenty-five years, and I find nothing that will equal Kow-Kare for giving cows an appetite and therefore increasing the milk flow."

From HANLOW M. KASTNER, Hammond, N. Y.—"Have used a great many cans of Kow-Kare in my herd for improving the milk yield and toning up the digestive organs. It is a wonderful medicine in the treatment of retained afterbirth, as Kow-Kare has not failed me in a single instance."

Grange Adopts Program Drafted By the Legislative Committee

THE exhaustive treatise on the important issues, affecting agriculture by the Legislative Committee, consisting of P. H. Dewey, John A. MeSparran, Allan D. Miller, R. M. Day, Fred Breckman and H. G. Eisaman, sets forth the policies of the Grange. In its preamble the report recites the fundamental causes of the rise and fall of empires and in a logical manner leads up to a discussion of the evils of our own times with the attended results upon agriculture and America in general. The report is neither narrow nor partisan but is indicative of the Grange's high standard of morality and throughout the months to come we will watch interestingly to what extent other forces will look upon these policies as a guide.

Important problems must be met in the coming session of the Legislature and the Grange at large will accept the following report of the Legislative Committee as their guide in determining their course in Legislation.

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE

History tells but one story. The characters of that story are changing constantly; new conditions caused by invention, science and increased knowledge alter the details of the narrative; the motives of service, ambition or revenge may assume different aspects; but always the general plot remains the same. It is the rise and fall of empires and nations.

Invariably, there are two elements which appear in the process of decay. They are, first, the corruption of government, and secondly, the decadence of Agriculture. We believe that the tendency today in this country is toward both of these prevailing causes.

By "Corruption of Government" is meant not only bribery of the representatives of the government, but also the dangerous condition where the powers of government are centralized in selfish interests concerned only in their own material welfare, the general flouting of laws so that lawlessness becomes the accepted thing, and all those similar elements which can be included in the broad classification of the loss of patriotism.

Look at the conditions of today. Since our last meeting there has been spread throughout the length and breadth of this land the stories of vast sums of money spent in the control of elections, of the heavy contributions by those interested in public utilities to the campaign funds of those whose duty it is to regulate those public utilities, of the trials for corruption of two former members of the cabinet of a former President of the United States, of the bribery by the bootleggers of various governmental agencies so that the machinery of government has been used in promoting an unlawful liquor traffic, of murders and crimes of all degrees, of the inability of the constituted au-

thorities in certain sections of the country to control crime so that armed bands walk the streets in control of the situation, and of the attempts by states to nullify by referendums the effect of the Federal Constitution and its supporting statutes. All of these portray a most unpleasant situation and would seem to give the impression that our system of government is a failure.

Obviously, however, the government has not broken down, for it will be noted that the publicity relating to these matters is usually concerning some methods or attempts of correction or punishment.

But the serious phase of this whole situation, in our minds, is the calm acceptance of such conditions by the public at large. Notwithstanding all of these events, as well as a vast number of others of similar import, have come before us from day to day, yet there seems to be a lethargy or paralysis of the public conscience. No roar of anger is heard. No resentment is displayed. The public is asleep.

America must awake, must restore a government of law, must return to the spirit of patriotism of the fathers, if she too will not end unfavorably her chapter in history.

The decadence of American Agriculture, is a subject much discussed to-day. That the farmers of America are not sharing in the general prosperity is conceded. In three decades we have changed from an agricultural to an industrial nation. The trend from farm to city, from home and farm ownership to tenantry, from independence to various species of dependence and servitude is steadily increasing.

American agriculture should be placed on a level with other American industries. Only by the devising of a system which will give to agriculture the benefits now given by the tariff to other industries, or by the removal of all tariffs, so that the farmer can buy as he must now sell, at the world's market, together with the fostering of strong farmers' cooperative associations which can lawfully control production and distribution so as to assure an adequate return to their members, can this inequality be removed. Control by governmental agencies of farmer's cooperative associations will be disastrous. Credit by the government to such agencies may be helpful. Prosperity must return to American Agriculture for without it America cannot long endure.

We offer no panaceas for the conditions as hereinbefore outlined but each of our following recommendations does, in our opinion, in some measure tend to-

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MUSCLE SHOALS

We concur in the action taken last month by the National Grange to this effect. "The best interests of Agriculture and the nation will be served by the leasing of Muscle Shoals to the responsible company making the best offer and agreeing to manufacture a high-grade fertilizer material carrying not less than 40 per cent plant food and waiving all royalties and carrying the terms and conditions set up by Congress, and in full compliance with the terms of the National Defense act of 1916 in the manufacture of nitrates for fertilizer in time of peace and the production of explosives in time of war."

To this we would add provisions for a Farmer Board with adequate functions in regard to cost factors in the manufacture of, and a proper geographical distribution of fertilizers; a rapid progress to the Annual capacity production of the project; and definite assurances, without possibility of evasion, that the project will be devoted in peace times to the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen and the making of fertilizers. We urge the adoption by Congress of legislation which will carry out such a policy, believing at the present time, that the proposal made under date of April 24, 1926 by the American Cyanamid Company, one experienced in the manufacture of fertilizers, comes the closest to assuring this policy.

TRUTH IN FABRICS

We again demand the enactment of an adequate Truth-in-Fabrics Law.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN SYSTEM

We are unalterably opposed to any change in the Federal Farm Loan System which will further centralize its control, thereby removing from farmers the little voice in its affairs which they now have.

FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS

We favor liberal appropriations by the Federal Government to the States to aid in the eradication of insect pests and Bovine Tuberculosis.

NATIONAL BOARD OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS

We firmly believe that our association with the National Board of Farm Organizations is decidedly advantageous to Pennsylvania agriculture. The National Board has established a clearing house for farm organizations at Washington. It has been most influential in securing the adoption of such measures as the

Copper-Volstead Law, which has been termed the "Bill of Rights of Cooperative Associations" of the Filled Milk Law and the repeal of the Daylight Saving Law. It presented to the national political conventions of both major parties for the first time the platforms of a united agriculture. We therefore recommend the renewal of our affiliation therewith for another year.

PROHIBITION

The fundamental law of the United States should be observed by every decent American. The attempts to emanculate the 18th Amendment and its enabling statutes by state referendums is subversive of law and order and is un-American. The Constitution provides a definite method of amendment. That method and that alone should be recognized.

STATE AFFAIRS

TAXATION

We again affirm our belief that the easiest and fairest means of equalizing taxation and of raising needed additional revenues for state purposes is by removing the present needless, unjust and corrupting exemption of manufacturing corporations from taxation. The payment by such corporations of the 5 mill state tax, now imposed on other corporations, is not discriminatory. Other states are now taxing manufacturing corporations in some form, so that the 5 mill tax on the actual value of the Capital stock of manufacturing corporations in Pennsylvania would not subject such corporations to unfair competition.

However, as the next administration is committed against all new taxation, warning should now be given that if no new revenues are to be obtained the expenses of the State must be kept within the present revenues. Appropriations by the Legislature are increasing from year to year without adequate increases of the means of meeting them. Therefore either new revenues must be found or else expenditures must be curtailed.

There are certain projects to which the state is committed and for which there should be increased, rather than decreased appropriations. Some of these are Public Roads, Public Schools, Eradication of Insect Pests and Bovine Tuberculosis, and State College. Such increased appropriations can be met largely by decentralizing the Departments of Highways and Education and by decreasing the present large appropriations to certain private educational institutions. By decentralizing, we mean, the returning to the local districts of the powers originally held by them for conducting their own affairs. If the powers of the departments were made merely advisory as they used to be, instead of autocratic as they now are, the present expenditures would go vastly farther in the advancement of township and borough roads and schools. By decreasing the present large approp-

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riations to certain educational institutions, we refer to the practice of giving large and excessive appropriations to certain private colleges and universities, which sums should rather be spent for the good of the people at large.

If we are correctly informed, it is now the practice for certain colleges and universities, which receive large sums from this state to limit the enrollment of pupils from this state. The result, obviously, is that the taxpayers of Pennsylvania are paying for the tuition of residents of other states, as well as for those of foreign countries. The money so used should be given to our own State College which, we believe, has at least 97% of its enrollment composed of Pennsylvanians.

We emphatically serve notice that the rural districts of Pennsylvania will not sit idly by and permit excessive expenditures to be made for non-essentials while decreased appropriations are made for the essentials such as roads and schools. The result of such a movement would be to increase local taxation to the benefit of the manufacturing corporations, thus still further increasing the present inequality in taxation. In all fairness if the corporations are to be relieved of further taxation, farm property and real estate generally should receive like treatment.

If no new revenues are to accrue to the State, the chaff should be winnowed from the grain, decentralization should be inaugurated, the control of local affairs should be returned to local officers and economy should prevail.

AUTOMOBILE BUS AND FREIGHT LINES

The time has come, in our judgment, when both to increase the revenues for road purposes as well as to assist in the maintenance of our expensively constructed roads, that all automobile bus and freight lines, which use our public roads for the transportation of passengers or freight for hire, should be taxed especially, such tax to be based upon the length of the route, the number of trips each day and the weight of the vehicles used. The railroads are compelled to purchase their rights of way and to construct and maintain their road-beds and tracks at their own expense. Automobile bus and freight lines are using roads built and maintained by the public. Such lines should contribute their fair share of the cost of such construction and maintenance. We recommend the adoption at the next Legislature of a law which will provide therefor.

In this connection, we also approve of the principle of reducing the size, weight and maximum load of automobile trucks to a point where they will not unduly impede traffic or cause excessive depreciation to the roadway.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES

It is evident that during the coming session of the Legislature another attempt will be made to pass a bill similar to the Ludlow Bill of 1923 and 1925. The purpose of that bill was to further centralize government by the taking away from the local district and placing under centralized control the assessing and collecting of taxes. A vast fund of misinformation as to the cost of collecting taxes has been spread throughout the State. That such costs are excessive in rural districts, we deny. If cities of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd classes wish to have the collection of their taxes simplified, let provision be made therefor. The country districts do not want a new system which will give to a county office the right to say to the locality as to who shall assess and who shall collect our local taxes. Such a system for the rural districts can be more expensive than the present method and will be a fertile field for political manipulation. We demand that the assessment and collection of taxes on rural property be left, as now, to local officers locally elected.

ELECTIONS

Any change in our system of direct primary elections should be rather to strengthen than to abolish it. An electorate competent to elect should also be competent to nominate those whom it elects. All elections should give to the people a full, free and open choice of public servants and should be surrounded with every reasonable precaution to insure freedom of voting and an honest count.

STATE FAIR

We reaffirm our position favoring a State Fair for Pennsylvania.

STATE BOND ISSUES

There are now pending at least six measures which, if adopted by the people will increase the bonded indebtedness of the Commonwealth. Three of these, namely, \$25,000,000 for reforestation, \$5,000,000 for State Armories, and \$5,000,000 for State College, have been approved by two successive legislatures and will be submitted to the people at the proper time for approval or rejection. The other three, namely, for a third \$50,000,000 for highways, Thirty-five million dollars for Soldiers' Bonus and \$100,000,000 for State Buildings and for a Memorial Bridge at Harrisburg, must again be approved by the coming session of the Legislature before submission to the people. The approval of all of these loans, together with the existing indebtedness of upwards of \$100,000,000 would create a State debt of the staggering total of at least \$325,000,000. At an average interest rate of 4%, the annual appropriations necessary to meet interest alone, not considering the additional amounts of at least \$8,000,000 necessary for sinking funds, would be approximately \$13,000,000, or a grand total of \$21,000,000 annually. At a time when economists and far-sighted public men are warning against undue borrowing, the approval of all of these bond issues seem unthinkable.

Our position relative to all bond issues is that no bonded indebtedness should be incurred, the purposes of which will not outlive the period of the indebtedness. To do otherwise is to tax unborn children for things which they cannot use or enjoy, thus placing a burden upon posterity which we ourselves refuse to shoulder. On the other hand, benefits which are to accrue to future generations may well be paid in part by them. With this thought in mind it is easy to decide which bond issues should be approved and which should be defeated.

The money borrowed for the purposes

of reforestation and for State College will, if wisely expended, benefit those who are to follow us both in material wealth and in education and knowledge. Therefore, bond issues for these two purposes may well be approved by the people. Money borrowed for the purpose of State Buildings, whether armories, penitentiaries or office buildings, or for a Memorial Bridge, are not permanent betterments and should not be provided for by a public debt. As for a third bond issue for highways, not only will the improvements not outlast the life of the bonds, but such improvements can now be made from the vast and constantly growing sums realized annually from automobile license fees, plus the appropriations made by the Legislature. The State Soldiers' Bonus will be immediately expended, will not benefit future generations, and should not be paid for by them. Our position is that as the soldiers were called to the service by the Federal

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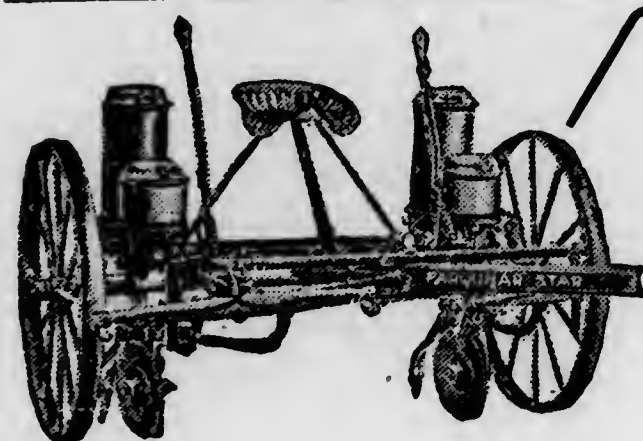
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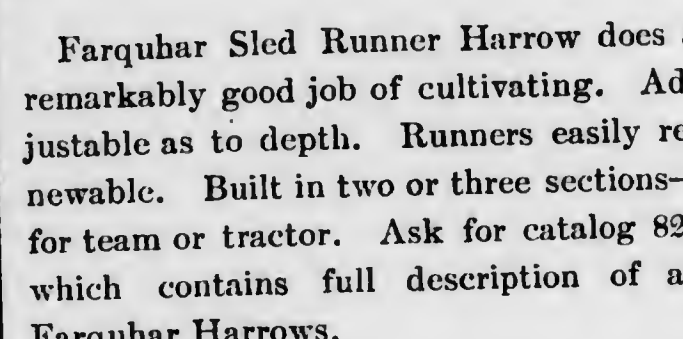
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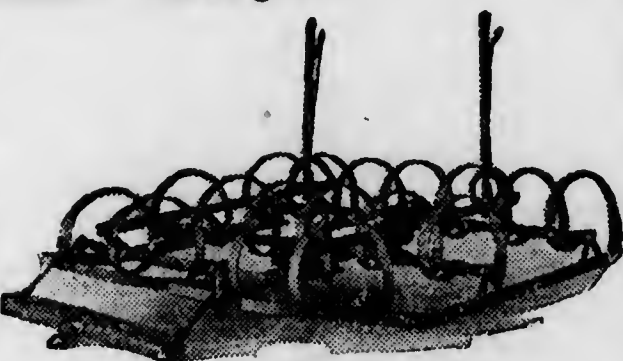
FARQUHAR FARM IMPLEMENTS



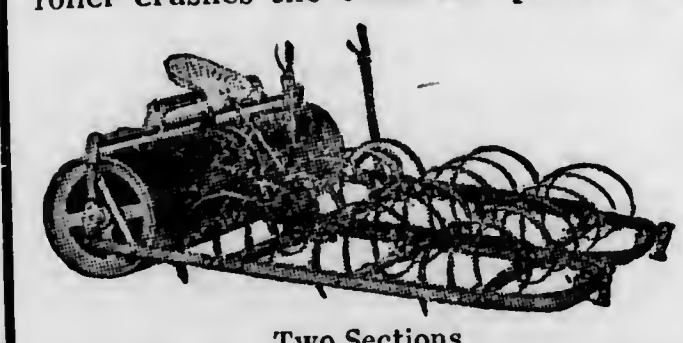
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Government, not by the states, any obligations to the soldiers is a Federal, and not a State obligation, and that the Federal Government should generously provide for all veterans who through age, sickness, wounds or war casualties are so incapacitated as to be unable to earn their own livelihood.

Therefore, we specifically recommend the ratification of the bond issues for reforestation and for State College and the rejection of the bond issue for State Armories when they shall be submitted to the people, and we recommend that the Legislature at its coming session refuse to again approve the proposed bond issues for Soldiers' Bonus, for highways and for State buildings, and a Memorial Bridge.

LEGISLATIVE AGENT AT HARRISBURG

Several years of experience have shown conclusively the wisdom of our policy of maintaining an office at Harrisburg, around which centers State Grange activities including Keystone Grange Exchange and Grange News, besides being the office of the Secretary of State Grange and of our Legislative Agent. In these annual reports, we can touch but briefly upon only a few matters of legislation. Our membership may be assured, however, that during the period between these annual meetings, all matters of legislation pertaining to agriculture will be studiously watched by your Committee and by your Legislative Agent. We recommend a continuation of the present policy and suggest that the Executive Committee, whenever in their judgment it be practicable, combine, for the purpose of economy, the offices of Secretary and of Legislative Agent.

CONCLUSION

Patrons, as we are again to separate and mingle with the world, let us not forget the precepts of our Order. The farm life of America is the bulwark of American liberties. Industry and Frugality; observance of law; a recognition of the rights of others, coupled with a steadfast demand for our own rights; an ever increasing and more enlightened interest in the affairs of government; all these, of the elements which constitute patriotism will, if practised by us, assure a stronger and better America, which shall not perish from the earth.

Fraternally submitted,

PHILIP H. DEWEY,
JOHN A. McSPARRAN,
ALLAN D. MILLER,
RANSOM M. DAY,
FRED BRENNEMAN,
HOWARD G. EISAMAN.

PENNA. POTATO INDUSTRY HAS PROMISING FUTURE

More than 3,000,000 bushels of late potatoes, produced outside the State, and received each year in the 15 largest consuming centers of Pennsylvania. This fact is revealed by a study of records of receipts of important fruits and vegetables at the 15 largest cities in the State, collected during the past five years by the Bureau of Markets at Harrisburg. These records show that an average of 5,000 carloads of late potatoes are received in these cities each year from other States.

As long as this condition exists, Pennsylvania growers need not fear overproduction of good quality potatoes, providing the greater use of Pennsylvania-grown potatoes is developed in local markets, State marketing officials assert.

Another encouraging factor for the local potato grower is that good quality, well-graded potatoes from Pennsylvania sell for prices equal to or exceeding those of competitive potatoes from other States. However, potatoes of only fair quality and grade usually bring prices below competitive stock. In other words, the potato grower who can produce a high quality product has a promising future in Pennsylvania while the pro-

ducer of poor product must improve his methods if he expects to hold his market and secure the best price.

"Pennsylvania as a Potato Market" is the subject of Bulletin No. 428 just published by the State Department of Agriculture which gives the results of the five-year study of potato receipts at the 15 markets and numerous interesting facts regarding the potato industry in Pennsylvania.

BIG PART OF STATE'S CLOVER SEED IMPORTED

Ten to 20 per cent of the red clover sown by farmers of the United States is imported, the publication reveals. Imported seed in the past few years has come chiefly from the following coun-

tries, named in the order of the relative amounts received each year: France, Germany, Poland, and the United Kingdom. France has in the last few years supplied nearly one-half of the foreign seed. In 1924, 70 per cent of the imported seed came from that country, and from July 1st to November 30, 1925, it sent over ninety per cent.

Red clover is of European origin. While there are records of its having been grown in New England before 1747, it was not an important crop in this country until 1850.

A helping word to one in trouble is often like a switch on a railroad track—but one inch between wreck and smooth-rolling prosperity.—Beecher.

L I M E

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LIMESTONE IN EVERY FORM

for land and other uses. Good farmers use lime liberally because it pays. We are the largest producers in quality and value. Write us your needs, quantity, form and delivery, stating how you wish to apply, and we will quote you price.

CHEMICAL LIME CO.
BELLEFONTE PENNA.

Don't Gamble with Your Harvest!

ALL through the year you work toward the harvest with machines selected on the basis of efficient operation. You have learned that sometimes a few dollars saved really means many more dollars lost. You judge new equipment not by what it costs but by what it can save and earn for you. You would hesitate a long time before risking your valuable time and crops on a small and doubtful economy.

Follow that wise policy in the matter of twine purchase. Remember that your whole year's grain crop hangs by a thread of twine. Stay on the safe side and don't gamble with uneven, bunchy, rough, or short-length twine. Your binder was built to operate perfectly on high-grade, uniform twine; it will cost you time, when time is real money, if you try to force cheap or poorly made twine through its carefully made mechanism.

It has been the business of the Harvester organization since the early twine binders went into the fields in '81 to provide the grain growers of the world with binders and twine that operate with utmost efficiency. The Harvester twine mills, located in the principal grain sections, and the network of 92 branches and 12,000 dealers over the country make delivery a certainty and assure the greatest distributing economy. You can always be sure of getting International Harvester twine, even though other agencies fail you, at prices representing the greatest twine value the market affords.

Talk to the local McCormick-Deering dealer. He will show you the "Big Ball" with the Patented Double-Trussed Cover—an important and exclusive feature!

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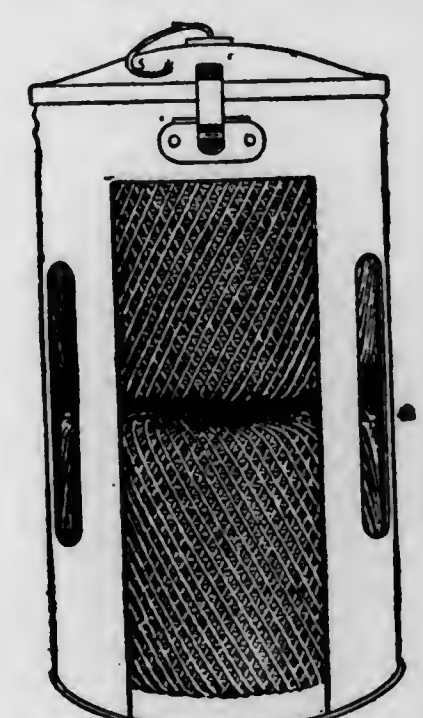
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It is impossible for the Original "Big Ball" to flatten or bulge. The PATENTED COVER holds the ball in perfect shape. All Harvester Twine reaches the binder in just as good shape as when it leaves the mill.



Two "Big Balls" of Harvester Twine fit any twine can. They are made that way and the PATENTED COVER holds them in shape. No time lost in fields due to misshapen balls, collapsing, snarling or tangling. The PATENTED COVER is a real protection and a valuable feature.



No snarling, no tangling, no collapsing—the PATENTED COVER holds its shape to the last. Every foot ties grain.

Annual Address by the Worthy Master at State Grange Convention

WORTHY PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY:

IN THIS my second annual report to the State Grange, permit me to thank the officers of the State Grange, the State Deputies, and the members of the standing committees for their loyalty and devotion to the administration, and to the organization. Our Grange efforts may well be compared to the struggles of contending football teams, for they amount to a fight to the finish in almost every instance. There are no easy goals to reach, for each touchdown or goal reached requires untiring strategy, endurance and perseverance. Notwithstanding all this we have forged steadily and surely ahead in nearly every endeavor we have undertaken or fostered.

In added membership we have made no perceptible advance, yet the membership is more stable, loyal, devoted and dependable than heretofore. Most of the losses have been on account of non-payment of dues, while the gains have been of a stable character and entirely free from that boom influence that comes from special drives for membership.

With nine new Granges, with substantial charter lists and a promise of growth commensurate with the expectations of sanguine officials, we can feel a sense of security most gratifying. Twenty-four new Juvenile Granges added to the ever increasing army of youngsters coming into our ranks is sufficient cause for rejoicing all along the line.

A dozen new Grange halls have been built and dedicated to the use of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, giving proof of substantial forward-looking, optimistic, business ability behind the building of these fine structures. These new Grange homes representing thousands of dollars in expenditure, and an endless amount of sacrifice, toil and energy, speak out in sure and certain terms of the assured perpetuity of the organization.

THE SUBORDINATE GRANGE

The Subordinate Grange will ever hold its place as the most important unit of the organization, for there is where the seed is sown that develops into the harvest of the higher bodies. The Grange could not survive without the activity of the Subordinate units, where the first lessons are taught, and where our fraternal, social and cooperative instinct first finds opportunity to develop.

The possibilities of the Subordinate Grange cannot be overestimated, if we use the Grange in all the various avenues possible.

The Grange should be so conducted as to raise the standard of citizenship in every community where a Grange is established. There must be always a strong, liberal policy connected with the management of a Grange; one that will not lock the doors against every form of amusement, nor open them to every whim that floats through the mind of well meaning but often misguided members.

The eyes of the world are upon the Grange, and each unit must share in this scrutiny, not only of those within our ranks, but to those outside. Let us use the Grange to draw our young people in off the street and furnish them a wholesome place of entertainment, amusement, education, training and uplift. Make the Grange a real place for young and old to congregate, so that there will be less allurements from the bright lights of the city. The Grange standard must be held high.

JUVENILE GRANGE

It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that wherever a good Juvenile Grange is established, the Subordinate Grange will be more active, and the members will take a greater interest in the Order.

What the Sunday School is to the Church, the Juvenile Grange is to the Subordinate. Children learn early the maxims that lead up to the performance of real Grange work. They exhibit a strong and determined effort to grow up in the footsteps of the older members of the Order. They learn to perform their duties in a masterful way, and soon become adepts in the art of opening and closing, as well as in parliamentary practice.

There should be a Juvenile Grange in connection with every Subordinate where it is at all feasible. And funds should be provided by the State Grange for extension work in this direction.

The Juvenile Grange will not detract from the school, but will assist to broaden the vision and usefulness of the child. We now have 77 Juvenile Granges in the State and should have several hundred.

POMONA GRANGE

The Pomona Grange is performing a wonderful function in Grange procedure. Four times a year the membership is brought together under extraordinary circumstances. Like a family reunion, gathering in from every section of a great county, to visit, to work, to learn, to teach, to enjoy together those things that have become so dear to every Grange worker in the land. The resolutions coming down from the Pomona Granges touching upon every phase of life almost, are forming and moulding public sentiment and opinion in forceful and far-reaching effect.

The Pomona Grange is a veritable bulwark of force and action. A fountain of inspiration to the Subordinate and Juvenile units. A protection against apathy, and a beacon of light continually beckoning the weak and otherwise helpless Grange to higher ground. The solid financial condition of the Pomona Granges in our state, and the ability to function in splendid and effective manner, give rise to the question, would it not be worth while to finance the Subordinate and State Grange until each could do extension work commensurate with the needs of the Order?

RITUAL

Nothing could be more gratifying to Patrons of Husbandry, than to witness the steady advancement of ritualistic perfection. For several years there has been a real definite improvement of the floor work of the several degrees. Degree teams are springing up everywhere, and the advancement has been very clear and apparent. A demonstration of what can be done with the third and fourth degrees was exemplified at the National

Grange at Portland, when forty people were used, all trained to perfection, in every phase of the work.

The sixth degree has been beautified, and made more impressive recently, and the seventh degree is impressiveness personified. Probably no finer degree work has ever been accomplished anywhere than the several degrees of the Grange when they are rendered.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the greatest industry we have. The delightful homes scattered about upon the farms of our state and nation are the finest in the whole world. These homes are not constructed just for a place to stay; they are constructed for what the term implies, they are homes in every sense of the word.

In these homes children are taught thrift and economy, to be frugal and energetic. They learn everything connected with the farm and farm life, they learn to love the country and to respect the occupation of their fathers.

We have just passed through the most disheartening season of a generation upon the farm. Cold and backward to begin with, then too hot and dry for a time in certain sections, then rain continually for weeks, compelling the harvesting of nearly all crops during the rainy season.

Digging potatoes in the mud and rain, picking apples in snow and ice, yet without a murmur on the part of the farmer and his family, for they have learned the lesson of patience and perseverance.

Close cooperation between the department of Agriculture and State College is most desirable, inasmuch as their efforts are in many respects similar. These forces have been able to grapple with such tremendous problems as bovine tuberculosis.

FARMEQUIP LIMESTONE PULVERIZERS

Sweeten soil. Increase your crops. Preserve barn manure. Big capacity, 3 to 8 tons per hour. Ground fine for Agricultural Purposes. Guarantee 4 tons per hour with Fordson, 6 tons with 30 H. P. Write for catalog.

FARMERS EQUIPMENT CO.

506 South Wabash Avenue Chicago, Ill.

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

Protect your estate by taking out insurance on your automobile, and relieve yourself of worry and expense.

At the recent annual meeting of the State Grange at Lancaster we received more inquiries about automobile insurance and more orders for it than we did in the five years preceding, indicating clearly that the Granger wants automobile insurance. Then, again, bear in mind that it has been made possible for every Granger to enjoy lower and special rates for this insurance.

If you have a pleasure car—any make—you can get Liability \$5,000/10,000 limits, and Property Damage \$1,000 limits, at \$18.00 per year. On a truck the cost for the same coverage would be \$25.00.

Order now on the blank below.

Fire and Theft rates given on request.

Only a Granger can enjoy these rates.

GRANGE MUTUAL CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY 925 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GENTLEMEN

I hereby request you to secure for me Liability and Property Damage Insurance on the following described automobile.

Name of Automobile and Year Model	KIND—State Whether Pleasure Car or Truck	Give Manufacturers or Engine No. or Both Take same from License Card

This order is given with the understanding that if the car insured is a pleasure car the premium will be \$18.00. If a truck or delivery car, the cost will be \$25.00.

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____ MEMBER OF _____ GRANGE NO. _____

LET US
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**Feeds
Fertilizers
Seeds**
AND OTHER
FARM NEEDS

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Exchange
Harrisburg, Penna.

Hoffman's Seeds Pay

Tell the man who buys the Clover Seed for your Grange, to write for Hoffman's *Free Samples and Special Prices.*

Your members deserve the best, cleanest, soundest, hardest seed their money can buy. That is just the kind of seed Hoffman's will supply to them.

Grange buyers throughout Pennsylvania — several hundreds of them—buy Hoffman's Grass Seeds each year. They find their members are better pleased than with other brands. And these buyers themselves find it a big convenience and a genuine satisfaction to buy seed on the popular Hoffman plan.

No question about it—*Hoffman's Seeds Do Pay*—and your folks should have the benefit of them. Write for details.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.

Landisville Lancaster County Penna.

interests of Patrons of Husbandry, purely in self defence.

The Grange Mutual Casualty Insurance Company was formed, and is taking care of all Patrons who need casualty insurance. The liability insurance established about a year ago has done considerable business, but not as much as desired. When it is understood that the Grange carries auto protection for Patrons at far less cost than most companies would insure, this particular branch should grow by leaps and bounds.

THE GRANGE NEWS

Our official organ is the *Grange News*, a bright newy little monthly magazine, carrying a liberal account of the principal happenings throughout the state. A cheerful visitor, carrying messages from one part of the state to another, recording special events, and spreading Grange gospel into nearly every Patron's home.

The funds are limited for the carrying on of this feature, yet the importance of a state-wide paper is sufficient reason for making up any deficit from the general fund, and altogether is one of the finest auxiliary enterprises of the Grange.

HOME ECONOMICS

The Home Economics Committee of our State Grange is performing a real service to mankind. The splendid editorials and advice through the medium of the *Grange News*, the readiness to help carry across any real Grange movement typical of the real characteristics of Pennsylvania Grange women. Splendid examples of their willingness is typified in the authorship, publication and phenomenal sales of the *Grange Cook Book* and *Grange Song* dedicated to the Girls' Dormitory Fund. The fine example the Home Economics Committee are holding up to the wives and mothers throughout the state will tell in no uncertain measure in the years to come, with generations yet unborn, as well as the youth of today.

THE GRANGE DORMITORY

Contributions for the Girls' Dormitory have been pouring in during the past several months in a very encouraging manner, and at last we can feel a sense of security that we have not felt before since we launched this noble enterprise. The project was a big undertaking and while the struggle is not finished, nevertheless it is an established fact that it will be completed, and when the time comes for the dedication of that great memorial in the form of a dormitory dedicated to the young womanhood of Pennsylvania, it will be the greatest day in Grange history.

We already have a little more than \$40,000 in cash in this fund which together with the knowledge that on four separate occasions the delegate body of the State Grange has unanimously approved the project, should be sufficient proof of the unanimity and wisdom of the undertaking.

TAXATION

Much as we would appreciate a little attention from the law-making bodies of state and federal governments upon the vital, and perhaps threadbare subject of equal taxation, we have never been able to make sufficient impression upon them to obtain real equality.

The same system prevails that has prevailed for more than a quarter of a century, that of classifying certain persons and enterprises for one classification of taxation and certain other persons and enterprises for another classification of taxation.

We venture to predict that if the solons of industry would come forth and spend a just and proportionate share of tax-

(Concluded on page 14.)

berecrosis, the European corn borer, the Japanese beetle, and pests of every description.

Coordinated effort all along the line should be encouraged, so that there will be no duplication of the struggle to obtain the greatest amount of benefit for the needs of agriculture.

COOPERATION

The multitude of avenues available through the Grange for cooperation is one of the strongest assets of the organization. We should cooperate in buying and selling, and in improving marketing conditions everywhere. The farmer's problems would just naturally fade away, and contentment and prosperity would be felt on every hand, if cooperation were more generally made the watchword.

Manufacturers of certain products set the price of their product to the public; clothiers set their prices to the public; professional men set their prices, and the public meets them. Hotels and restaurants set their prices and the public meets them. The farmers could and should set the price upon the products

If you were fed—

ON bread alone, you'd soon find yourself unable to do a full day's work. Bread is a good food but you need to balance it with other foods to keep yourself in best trim.

It's the same way with your crops. To do their best work, they need something more than phosphoric acid. Plenty of potash and nitrogen are equally necessary.

Phosphoric acid is a good fertilizer. Many farmers are using it with profit. But, in most cases, you can make it pay bigger returns by adding potash, and sometimes nitrogen.

For example, official tests in Delaware on sassafras soil in a 4-year rotation gave these average yields:

750 lbs. acid phosphate per rotation gave 43.1 bus. of corn, 15.4 bus. of soybeans, 15.4 bus. of wheat and 2592 lbs. of hay per acre.

The same amount of phosphoric acid plus some nitrogen and potash was applied in 1500 lbs. of a 4-4-8-9 fertilizer per rotation. This gave the following extra yields over the acid phosphate plot:

33.4 bus. more of corn, 12.4 bus. more of soybeans, 13.5 bus. more of wheat and 1826 lbs. more of hay.

Turning under a legume crop will supply some nitrogen, but the best way to start your rotation right is to make sure that your corn crop has a balanced supply of plant food. A high analysis fertilizer with at least 5 or 6 per cent of potash in it will give the necessary plant food. Try it this spring and see how well it pays.

Potash Importing Corporation of America

10 Bridge St. Dept. C-55, New York, N. Y.

Genuine German
POTASH

Pennsylvania Grange News

Published by the Pennsylvania State Grange.

5 cents a copy.

50 cents a year.

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 Associate Editors
 HANNAH McK. LYONS, H. G. EISAMAN,
 Lincoln University, Pa. East Springfield, Pa.
 MORRIS LLOYD, Chambersburg, Pa.

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The Grange in Legislation

BEFORE another issue of GRANGE NEWS, the Pennsylvania Legislature will convene at Harrisburg, according to law and the custom of this State. There will be assembled Senators and Representatives from every district of the State, representative of every citizen of the State. The purpose of the Assembly is to enact laws as will make for the success of the State government and the welfare of all its citizens. It is proper that we should be reminded that these law-makers are supposed to legislate for all the citizens of the State. The fundamental law of our land is that the humblest citizen is entitled to the same fair treatment as the man of millions. Oftentimes this truth is subverted in legislation and special privileges are accorded certain groups. We are, therefore, concerned as to the policy of the in-coming administration and shall follow its procedure very carefully. With the universal demand and clamor for relief, we hope that the administration leaders will place all classes on an equality in the matter of taxation, citizenship and obedience to law.

The policies of the Grange declared in the convention at Lancaster, are so plainly outlined elsewhere in this issue that they need no explanation. Every item in the legislative program aims at the betterment of agriculture and if enacted into law will place the basic industry on a parity with business, without prejudice to any other line of activity.

The much discussed subject of taxation is the most important issue before the

State and the nation. For more than a decade real estate and farm property have borne the burden of the taxes, until to-day our farms are being depopulated, so that within the last two years upwards of 20,000 farms have become vacant in Pennsylvania, alone. Relief from excessive taxation and better living conditions must come to agriculture, if it is to be saved. The solution is in the hands of our legislators in State and nation, and failure to act, either by default or neglect, will surely place every legislator in an uncomfortable position.

The question of increased revenue for appropriations is always with us, and we look for a companion bill to the Ludlow of 1923 and 1925 aiming to take away from local districts the assessment and collection of taxes by centralizing that power with the County Commissioners or some other authority. Surrendering this, will be giving up our last hold on local self-government. Our schools and roads are already largely controlled from the authorities at the State Capitol and it is this centralization of power that has been the direct cause of a multiplicity of officeholders, the need of increased assessments and higher tax rates. The Grange has repeatedly declared itself opposed to this centralization of power and we are confident that a return of authority to local districts in both school and road affairs would mean, not only economy but efficiency as well. We view it as a grave mistake to delegate some central authority to do for a community, the things that can be done satisfactorily at home.

Our Washington Representative

IN THIS, our first issue of GRANGE NEWS we wish to note especially the services our predecessor, Fred Brenckman, has rendered to Granges of Pennsylvania during the last ten years. As an efficient and painstaking secretary he became honored and respected by the entire organization, as Editor he has continually sent this paper filled with inspiration for all and as the Legislative Agent, he succeeded in a manner satisfactory to all. We all miss Brother Brenckman and in stepping into his large

field of usefulness we extend for the Grange of Pennsylvania our best wishes for success in a large measure.

The National Grange monthly says:

"Probably in no state has the Grange exerted wider legislative influence than in Pennsylvania, and what has been done there for the benefit of the farmers and rural people in general has been largely due to Mr. Brenckman's initiative and energetic leadership. A regular bureau of information is maintained by the

Grange at the state capital at Harrisburg, from which weekly bulletins go out during legislative sessions to Grange officers throughout the state, and the latter are kept fully informed on everything that is going on in a legislative way. By this method effective team work among the Granges is possible whenever the interests of agriculture demand that certain pending measures be either put over or defeated."

Brother Brenckman succeeds Dr. T. C. Atkeson, Representative of the National Grange, Washington, D. C., and in his new position he will have charge of the Grange Legislative office at Washington.

This office not only keeps close tabs on what is doing in Congress, but also serves as a general information center by which statistics and all sorts of valuable facts are collected upon request for Granges in all parts of the country, and the office has repeatedly proved its value as a great clearing house for material which the Granges in general have sought. In its legislative work the Grange maintains no "lobby" or anything corresponding to it, but relies upon the efforts of the members "back home" to exert influence upon their own senators and congressmen, both for and against pending measures.

The Year Ahead

EVERY change in administration whether in State or Nation, or the passing of authority from one to another in business organizations or any other capacity is bound to mean changed policies. However, this cannot be wholly true in a fraternal body. There, certain policies are fundamental and must be observed. In a fraternal organization, we are amenable to the unwritten law as well as the promised fidelity so that there is a common trend of fellowship not true of any business or governmental agency. So that we hope to "carry on" in the Grange under the same generally accepted principles that have dominated this order in days past. Our style may vary, our detail work may differ, methods may change, but in general the underlying thought will not change. More strenuous efforts may be needed to accomplish our ends and aims, but through all these vicissitudes the endeavor shall be to hold before us the great objects of the order and have all activities radiate therefrom.

The meeting at Lancaster must have impressed every delegate with the necessity of returning to their local Grange field with a zeal and ambition to hold ever before the membership the necessity of a thorough organization. Unless every master endeavors to build up his Grange along sound lines, next year will show no improved conditions. The statement of National Master Taber with respect

to conditions in Michigan, Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania should urge us on to greater activity.

The officers of the Grange have a duty to perform that is difficult unless the entire membership is in accord with the policies of the organization.

Throughout the months to come the membership can render a large service in attending to the legislative needs that will be presented to subordinate Granges from week to week. The greatest service the Grange has rendered to agriculture in Pennsylvania, in past years has been through the legislative efforts. At the instance of the Grange many acts helpful to agriculture were enacted into law, and many vicious and otherwise undesirable bills were killed in the making.

The winter months are with us and this is the opportune time to plan for the year. Outlining the proposed Grange activities for the year is important. Membership campaigns, program work, business needs, and plans to keep every member paid up and active are important considerations.

The service end to your Grange, Pomona and other Granges, and visitations among Granges are all matters that will have to be studied to keep the ranks in tact.

Planning to assist every project, whether local, county or state is one of the important objects of our order.

The Test of a Man

The test of a man is the fight he makes,
 The grit that he daily shows;
 The way he stands on his feet and takes
 Fate's numerous bumps and blows.
 A coward can smile when there's naught to fear,
 When nothing his progress bars,
 But it takes a man to stand up and cheer
 While some other fellow stars.

It isn't victory, after all,
 But the fight that a brother makes;
 The man who, driven against the wall,
 Still stands erect and takes
 The blows of fate with his head held high,
 Bleeding and bruised and pale,
 Is the man who'll win in the by and by,
 For he isn't afraid to fail.

It's the bumps you get and the jolts you get
 And the shocks that your courage stands,
 The hours of sorrow and vain regret,
 The prize that escapes your hands;
 That test your mettle and prove your worth;
 It isn't the blows you deal,
 But the blows you take on this good old earth
 That shows if your stuff is real.

THE LECTURER'S CORNER

By HOWARD G. EISAMAN, State Lecturer

PATRONS, as I greet you for the first time through the columns of GRANGE NEWS, I am reminded of the charges and instructions given to me by the worthy installing officer of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Dr. Charles C. Rankin, of West Chester.

To every Lecturer, Pomona or Subordinate, installed in our State will be given these charges, viz., "Lead in the literary programs and educational work of the Grange. Urge and encourage the young and the diffident to become writers, readers, and speakers in Grange Meetings. Include the household and home as well as the farm and field in subjects for discussion. Promptly lay before the Grange addresses, lectures, and other information for the good of the order."

I herein reiterate to the Patrons at large, these charges, that they may better appreciate and respect the great importance of the office of Lecturer in our order and better understand the many duties imposed upon the person holding the office in the Grange. No Grange can be fully a success without the earnest cooperation of its Lecturer. Nor can it grow in size and influence in any community, unless the Lecturer be ever upon the alert, encouraging and directing the members toward an active and earnest participation in Grange work.

The faithful performance of these duties require on the part of the Lecturer; skill, diplomacy, vision, forbearance, and a marked degree of patience. The Lecturer as no other Grange officer, needs your help, your suggestion, your indulgence. The full realization of these facts prompts me on behalf of all Lecturers to solicit and urge upon the membership at large their wholehearted cooperation to the end that all Grange Ideals may be realized to the fullest extent.

Agriculture being the Nations basic industry, it follows that the prosperity of our State and Nation depends upon the prosperity of our agriculture. A decadent agriculture cannot but make for a decadent Nation.

America's agriculture hangs in the balance; farm tenantry increases; agricultural standards are being lowered; the emigration from farm to urban centers by American farmers goes steadily on; tax burdens increase year by year; moral, social and community life wanes in many rural sections. To-day, American agriculture cries out to the organized farmers of the Nation for succor and help. Our salvation lies in an awakened, progressive, forward looking, and intelligent farm populace. Upon those who have learned the value of organization devolves the important task and solemn duty of awakening in every farm home, a consciousness of the agricultural problems and the danger of

confronting these problems lethargically. Urge upon every agricultural toiler in farm and home the importance and necessity of affiliation with a farm organization.

The Grange through its general character, its many years of unflinching service, its myriad achievements, its sobriety, and its frugality, has won for itself a foremost rank among the agricultural organizations of the world. Its influence, and power can only be in proportion to its membership, and its strength. Let us commit ourselves to the task of strengthening its ranks, and upbuilding its membership to the end that agriculture shall maintain her rightful place among America's industries and that the noble precepts and high moral standards of American rural life shall not perish. Man cannot render greater service to humanity than this.

While the foregoing, as it relates to the importance of the Grange, bears all the essence of truth and tends to fill our hearts with pride and rejoicing, perhaps to a point where we might entertain a feeling of jealousy, yet analogy reminds us that the Grange in every community has functions, missions, and services to perform which are peculiarly Grange projects. So we must ever bear in mind that in no community can all the virtues be centered in one group or organization. On the one hand we witness the church, valiantly fighting her battle against sin and weaving, day by day, the moral fiber into the characters of our men and women, boys and girls. In many communities are the Parent Teachers Associations, performing their peculiar duties of bringing into more harmonious relationship the pupils, parents and teachers, as well as raising the school standards in their respective communities. Also we find in many communities, Library Associations, Health Clubs, Womens' Clubs, Boys and Girls Industrial Clubs, Athletic Clubs, and many others, all of them performing a useful and peculiar service.

The Grange that is fully awake to its opportunities will not attempt to supersede other legitimate community organizations, but instead, will lend a helping hand and encouraging word at every opportunity, with the result that the community will grow in spirit and usefulness, while the Grange, because of its general nature, will assume a position of leadership among all local groups. By these methods are we enabled to secure and maintain the prestige that will enable us to work, "hand in hand for the good of our fellow beings."

In this my first contribution to GRANGE NEWS, I greet you in all true fraternity and assure you that the purpose of the Lecturer's Department, shall be as in the past, to keep before the membership, topics and discussions of general interest, that will tend to make for the good of the order.

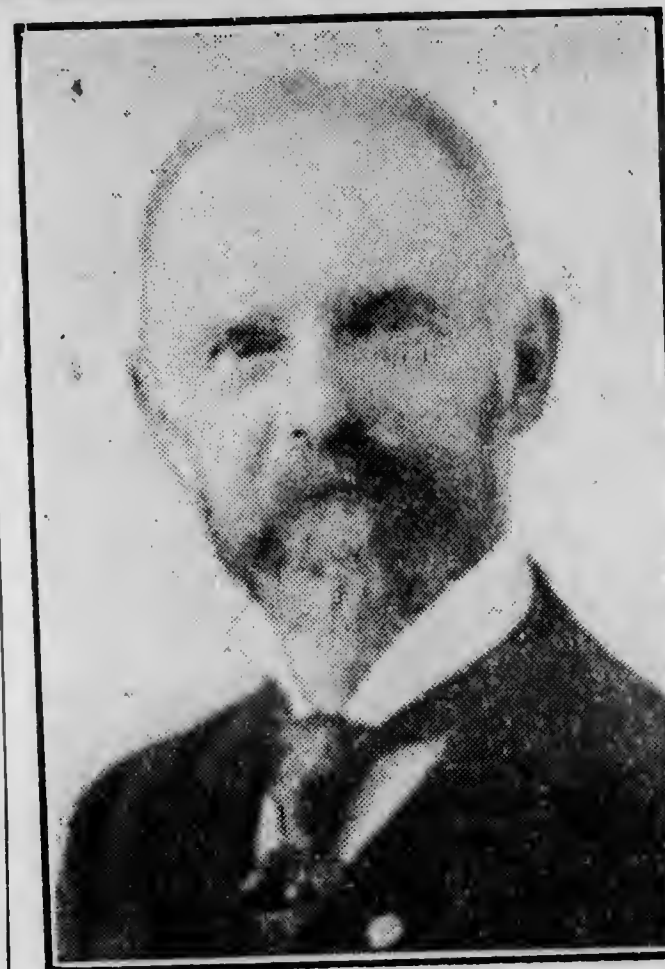
RURAL HELP

COUNCIL DECIDES TO END LANCASTER CURB MARKET

Lancaster's curb market, long an institution, will be abolished in January, Council passing an ordinance to that effect lately. Movement against this market has been under way for some time, but its abolishing was assured recently when city officials contracted for rental of the Southern market house, with an option to buy in five years.

The majority of the present curb dealers will be housed in the Southern market, it being the plan of authorities to hold market four days each week instead of three as at present. Agitation for a cooperative market house, owned and controlled by farmers, also is under way.

The Reds make no progress where there are no blues.



SEPTIMUS EVANS NIVIN

Septimus Evans Nivin, died at his home, near Landenberg, Dec. 23, after falling a victim to pneumonia, the culmination of several weeks' illness. He was in his 84th year, and, although in the best of health for his advanced years, was not up to his usual strength during the past summer.

About six years ago, upon his return from a trip to Cuba, Mr. Nivin was taken seriously ill, and it was expected that he would not survive that spell of sickness. It was thought by many of his closest friends that his death would occur any time. He rallied sufficient strength at the time, however, to recuperate from the prolonged illness.

He is survived by two nieces, Mrs. J. H. Whiteman, of Deland, Fla., and Miss Sophie Nivin, of Landenberg, where the deceased made his home up until the time of his death.

Septimus E. Nivin was the second child and the eldest son of David Boyd and Sarah Ann Evans Nivin. He was born April 12, 1842, in the home in which he had resided for many years, a splendid property bordering on the White Clay creek, near the village of Landenberg, in London Britain township.

He was for many years a highly progressive practical farmer and dairyman, giving special attention to the breeding of Jersey cattle. During all his manhood years he occupied a place of high prominence and usefulness in the community. He served at one time or other all of the township offices, with the exception of the constable's. He was twice elected as County Auditor, and served as School Director for many years, acting in the capacity of Treasurer for thirty years.

His great popularity was demonstrated by the fact that, although he was a member of the Democratic party, he was elected to the State Senate in 1891. In the campaign he was pitted against the Hon. D. Smith Talbot, one of the most formidable candidates at that time.

He always bore a full share in the advancement of community interests, and for a long time was actively identified with important financial institutions, including the First National Bank of West Chester, in which he was a Director for many years.

Mr. Nivin attained high rank in the Masonic fraternity, and was a member of numerous other fraternal bodies and social clubs. For 21 years he was Treasurer of the State Grange of Pennsylvania. In all his relations with those about him, he was held in high regard for his many personal excellencies. He was of a kindly and sympathetic disposition, and was habitually liberal in his benefactions to charitable objects, dispensing his bounty with such modesty, that none ever knew from him of his deeds of kindness.

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We own our own sheet mills, roll our own sheets, make them into high-grade Keco Metal Shingles, Siding, Ceilings, and Roofing of type and style for every kind of building. Also Ready-Made Garages and Farm Buildings. We control every operation from the raw material to the finished roof, and we sell direct from our factories to the user. Not a dollar to divide with anybody but the customer! You get better values for less money.

OUTLAST THREE ORDINARY ROOFS
 Edwards Metal Roofs are weather-proof, lightning-proof and fire-proof. Thousands of home owners take advantage of our offer every year. Satisfied farmer friends are our best advertisement. Write today! Get our low prices and free samples. Save money, get better quality. Ask for Roofing Book No. 1358 or for Catalogue Book.

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Have 15 other farms located in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. These farms have been taken over by the mortgage sale. They are offered to well deserving farmers on easy terms. Now is the time to become a land owner. Write for details and further description.

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\$95.00 to \$225.00 MONTH—Men-women 18 up. Get U. S. Government Jobs. Railway Postal Clerks—Mail Carriers—Postoffice Clerks and Clerical Positions—Steady. Life Positions. Paid vacation. Experience unnecessary. Common education sufficient. 32 page book with sample examinations, teaching and full particulars FREE. Write to-day sure.

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Self Feeder for Feed Mills

MAKE BALANCED RATIONS FROM HOME-GROWN FEED

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Send today for Allen's Book on Strawberries—the best money crop. Delicious—Healthy—Profitable. It pays to grow them.

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 Salisbury,

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

Contributions to the Girls' Dormitory at State College

DURING the month from October 20 to November 20, the sum of \$3,655.97 was added to the fund which the Granges of the State are raising for the building of a dormitory for girls at State College. This brings the total cash in the fund to \$44,765.29.

Granges desiring to make contributions to the fund should send their remittances direct to John H. Light, secretary, Pennsylvania State Grange, Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa. Following is an itemized list of the contributions received during the month above indicated:

County	Grange	Amount
Montgomery	Valley, No. 1880	\$1.80
Bucks	Middletown, No. 684	63.00
Lancaster	Bart, No. 1854	5.26
Greene	East Franklin, No. 1709	35.00
Delaware	Bethel, No. 851	4.80
Huntingdon	Pomona Grange, No. 6	17.25
Chester	Freemont, No. 1906	6.00
Chester	Brandwine, No. 60	61.50
Clarion	Maple Grove, No. 680	15.00
Lawrence	East Brook, No. 1706	3.60
Chester	Village Green, No. 1289	112.00
Carbon	Pomona Grange, No. 67	38.00
Somerset	Unity, No. 1249	50.00
Wills	No. 1690	22.70
Erie	Mrs. Clara Dewey, Song Fund	22.70
Tioga	Lorenton, No. 1095	24.20
Lawrence	Willard, No. 1440	50.00
Wyoming	Unity, No. 1249	4.00
Bucks	Carversville, No. 451	36.00
Lawrence	Westfield, No. 1514	1.35
Lawrence	Pomona Grange, No. 65	10.85
Lawrence	Pomona Grange, No. 65 (Song Fund)	22.80
Potter	North Bingham, No. 1194	38.75
Lawrence	Plain Grove, No. 1431	63.00
Lackawanna	Hayfield, No. 800	100.00
Lawrence	Newton, No. 251	45.00
Wyoming	Mahoning Valley, No. 1649	18.00
McKean	Pomona Grange, No. 19	46.80
Erie	Leahyville, No. 1298	15.90
Allegheny	West Greene, No. 1296	120.11
Allegheny	Hope, No. 1851	37.00
Allegheny	Pomona Grange, No. 35	7.50
Allegheny	Genesee, No. 1955	3.00
Potter	Newton, No. 1509	17.50
Cumberland	Edgewood, No. 688	6.00
Bucks	Oakland, No. 281	100.00
Venango	Peach Bottom, No. 1711	186.90
Crawford	Exchange, No. 65	35.85
Montour	West Pike, No. 168	6.50
Potter	Keiserville, No. 509	12.00
Wyoming	Hartstown, No. 1233	30.00
Luzerne	Salem, No. 291	21.60
Delaware	Concord, No. 1141	16.00
Washington	Fallowfield, No. 1292	3.00
Washington	Hopewell, No. 1518	8.00
Washington	Pomona Grange, No. 16	15.50
Washington	Washington, No. 1489	1.50
Washington	Clayville, No. 1510	12.80
Washington	Buffalo, No. 1523	2.00
Washington	Jefferson, No. 314	5.00
Washington	North Strabane, No. 1434	5.00
Washington	Dairy, No. 1308	23.50
Washington	Cross Creek, No. 954	6.00
Washington	Burgettstown, No. 1502	21.64
Washington	Franklin, No. 1602	157.50
Washington	West Alexander, No. 1521	7.00
Washington	Gretna, No. 1543	3.00
Washington	North Pike Run, No. 1929	10.80
Washington	Chestnut Ridge, No. 1133	2.10
Washington	Turtle Point, No. 1238	700.00
McKean	Robinson, No. 897	289.00
Allegheny	Chestnut Ridge, No. 1133	52.00
Washington	Jefferson, No. 314	5.75
Berks	Marion, No. 1503	100.00
Potter	Harrison, No. 1203	7.50
Montour	Danville, No. 57	15.00
Allegheny	Mifflin, No. 1841	1.61
Potter	Prudence, No. 1204	200.00
Delaware	Fleetwood, No. 1839	3.00
Bradford	Concord, No. 1141	
Jefferson	Wysauk, No. 58	
Crawford	Clover Juvenile Grange, No. 40	
Blair	Richmond, No. 135	
Chester	Allegheny, No. 1154	
Washington	West Cain, No. 1365	
Washington	Jefferson, No. 314	
Washington	Chestnut Ridge, No. 1133	
Lehigh & Northampton	Pomona Grange, No. 68	
McKean	LaFayette, No. 1555	
Chester	East Lynn, No. 1263	

Cash contributions previously acknowledged

Total cash in fund, December 20th

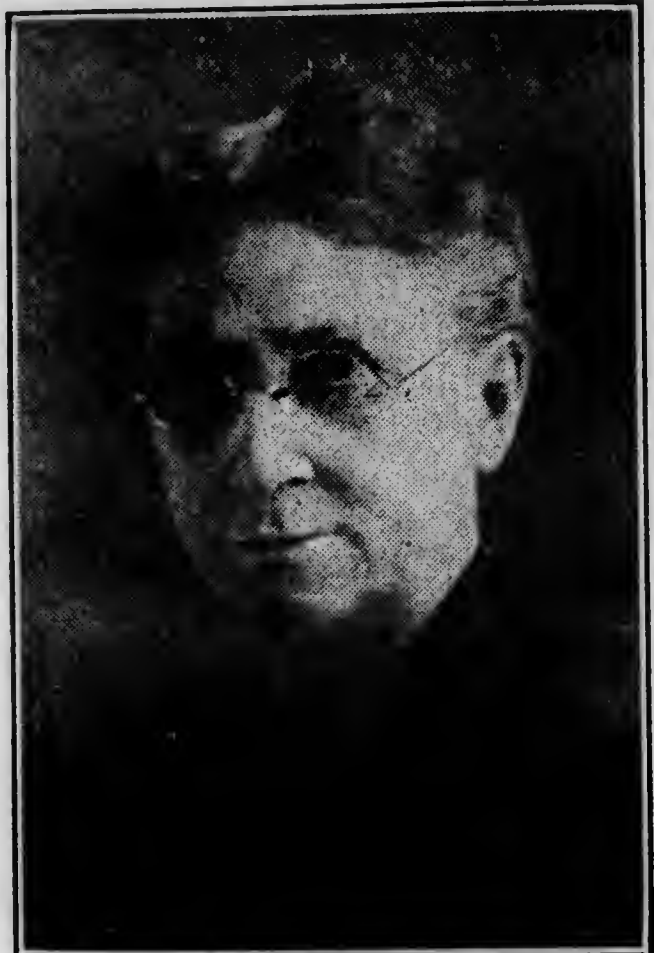
\$44,765.29

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NO COST TO GRANGERS

There is a difference in curtains. Before deciding on a drop curtain write for a hand-painted sample of our combination ad. and scenic curtain. It is important to see what you are getting before you decide.

BILLHERM SCENIC STUDIO, North Canton, Ohio.



Mrs. SAMUEL FLACK.

Mrs. Flack has been the efficient secretary of the Washington County Pomona Grange during the past ten years. She has never missed a meeting during that time.

BERKS COUNTY POMONA

The holding of memorial services for those who passed away during the past year, election of officers for a two-year term, and the passing of a number of resolutions featured the fourth quarterly session of Berks Pomona Grange 43, Patrons of Husbandry, held in Community Hall, Fleetwood, Pa.

Attended by over 500 grangers, representing practically every section of Berks, the gathering proved to be one of the largest and most interesting held by the county organization for some time. The business transacted at the morning session was of special interest to the grangers, as numerous bills to be presented at the next session of the Legislature were discussed. The memorial service held in connection with the afternoon meeting was impressive and well arranged.

George W. Schuler, Master of Fleetwood Grange and a Director of the Keystone Grange Exchange was elected Master, while the retiring master, W. N. Miller, becomes the new secretary.

Reports of subordinate Granges show an increase in membership as well as in cooperative purchasing. The largest Grange in the county is Centerport with a membership of 412.

State Lecturer, John H. Light was the principal speaker at the afternoon session. The Fifth Degree was conferred upon a large class at the evening session by the Degree Team of Centerport Grange, the home grange of State Deputy C. R. Bagenstose.

A STEP FORWARD

At a recent meeting of Brokenstraw Grange No. 407, Warren County, the Grange was the recipient of the Traveling Gavel, delivered by Columbus Grange No. 875. Under the rules of Warren County Pomona No. 10, Columbus Grange rendered an entertaining program intended to promote a better understanding and fellowship among the granges. The "Gold Dust Twins" a playlet—elicited much praise.

The third and fourth Degrees were also exemplified by the visiting Grange numbering thirty-five persons. The County Deputy, R. H. Green, paid his regular visit at this time and assisted in the program.

GRANGE GROWING

Rilton Grange No. 1950 of Westmoreland County just organized is growing rapidly. Much interest is manifest and the fifty mark will be reached soon. The election resulted in electing Algot Lindith master.

GRANGE SUPPLIES

Badges Regalia
Buttons Flags

Everything for the Grange
SEND FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE

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Regulation Grange BADGES SASHES

staff mountings, working tools and all necessary equipment, including ROBES. Write for prices and full information.

FULLER REGALIA AND COSTUME COMPANY
Worcester, Mass.
(Oldest Grange House; Est. 1885)

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.

Grange Supplies

Officers' Sashes

Members' Badges, Subordinate No. 4, Reversible, 45 cents each.

Pomona Badges, No. 14, Reversible 55 cents each.
No. 650 U. S. Wool Bunting Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted with Eagle and Stand, \$6.50
Printed Silk Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted as above, \$10.00. Printed Silk Flag 4x6 ft., Mounted as above, \$15.00.

OUR SPECIALTY

PAST MASTER JEWELS

\$5.00 to \$20.00

PINS BUTTONS RINGS

Send for our prices before you buy.

BOSTON REGALIA CO.

93 SUMMER STREET BOSTON, MASS.

Grange Entertainments NONE BETTER

Bright Ideas for Grange Lecturers. A book brim full of ideas. 50c

Saved by the Grange. A tip-top Grange play. 7 m., 1 1/2 hours. 35c

That Girl Anne. A three-act rural play for 8 m., 7 f., 2 hours. 35c

Doctor Jim. 4 acts, 7 m., 4 f., 2 hours. 35c

Hundreds of Other Good Entertainments. Send for Free Catalogue.

THE WILLIS N. BUGBEE CO., Dept. G, Syracuse, N. Y.

Be Protected!

Our Policy saves you money, gives complete protection and relieves you of all liability in case of accident to any men you hire.

Our Policy Provides Protection For Owners or Employer

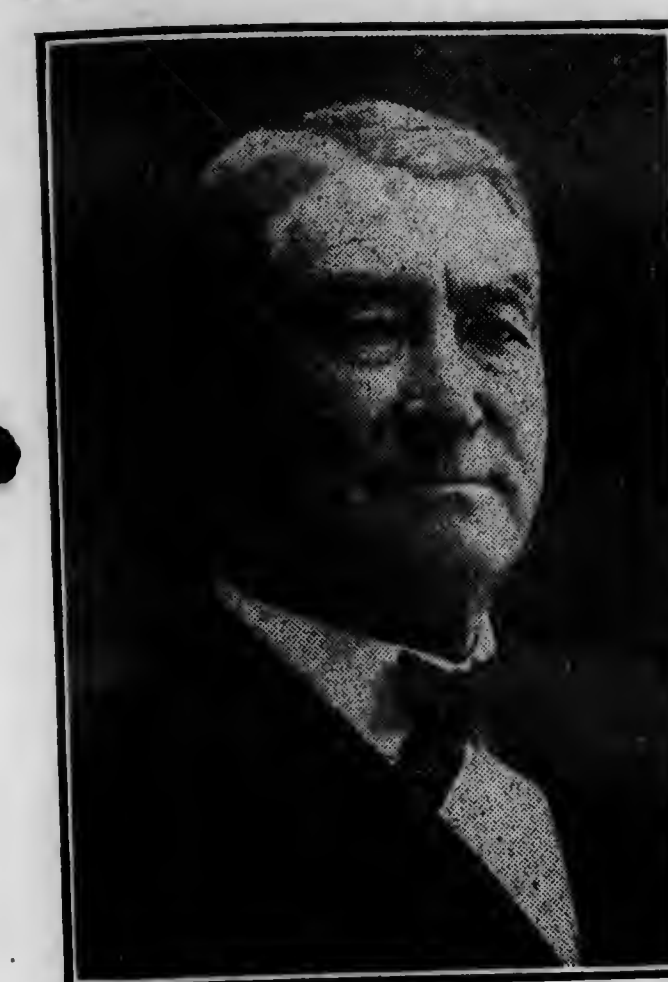
and if injured he is paid compensation as long as he is unable to work, plus his Doctor and Hospital bills.

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GRANGE PLAYS AND ENTERTAINMENTS can be selected wisely from our free catalog of Plays, Pageants, Operettas, Minstrel Material, Action Songs, Monologs and Recitations. The Eldridge Line is recommended by many Extension Agents. Quicker service than you expect.

ELDRIDGE ENTERTAINMENT HOUSE, Inc.
"The House That Helps"
Franklin, Ohio —also— Denver, Colorado.
922 So. Ogden St.



James G. McSparran, Past Overseer of the State Grange, and father of John A. McSparran, attended the meeting at Lancaster. He is one of those who attended State Grange, held at Lancaster 51 years ago. Brother McSparran is in good health and resides at 725 N. Duke St., Lancaster, Pa.

WHICH CLASS IS YOUR GRANGE IN?

One mail brought a certain State Master reports from three Granges. One showed a loss of eight members and bore the notation "Surely would like to have you make us a call and see if you can raise some interest. We seem to be at our wit's end, and I fear we need help."

The second showed a gain of 26 members and bore the notation "Our Grange is doing fine, and we are making it pay its own way and also ours. Saved \$4.00 per cord on wood, \$5.00 per ton on coal, and \$10.00 per thousand on sacks."

The third showed a net gain of 42 members and bore the notation: "We would like to have you pay us a visit, but we can stand alone if you feel that your time can be better spent among weak Granges. The Grange is rendering a real service to our community."

We think the moral is sufficiently plain without any further explanation.

Scenery Hill Grange, No. 1345 of Washington County has been reorganized with 30 members enrolled. Fred Divilbiss is the new Master and the outlook is for a strong Grange.

GRANGE PROGRESS

Reports at the recent sixtieth annual Grange disclosed the following facts: During the past year 126 new granges have been organized and 33 reorganized; also 12 new Pomona Granges and 110 Juveniles, the state of Washington leading in new granges organized and Maine in largest net gain in membership.

The National Grange treasury has \$150,000 of well-invested funds, largely in Liberty Bonds and Federal Farm Loan Bonds. Present paid membership in 33 states, 800,000. Nearly 3,100 halls are owned by local granges, with a replacement value of about \$20,000,000.

A REMARKABLE YEAR

Early in the year Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, called upon every one of the 8,000 subordinate Granges in the United States to tackle this year some definite piece of community service work benefiting its home locality. The response has been remarkable and from every Grange state, and in consequence more Grange service of this kind has been carried out during 1926 than ever before. Community appearance has been improved, churches, schools and libraries assisted, civic associations supported, innumerable acts of kindly ministry carried out, hospitals,

district nurse associations and parent-teachers' associations aided, and a thousand small local projects have been initiated by the Grange and carried through to successful completion.

Never during its 60 years of existence has the Grange as a whole rendered so much benefit to the home locality as during 1926.

The nation is safe if we can maintain six million farm homes where God is worshipped and honest government takes only a just portion of the product of peaceful labor. This generation will largely decide the fate of American agriculture. There is no more virgin land. The farmers ask only a square deal. The organized farmers hold the key to the situation and their delegate bodies are the armies with which the fight for justice is waged. Let your decisions, therefore, be carefully made so that we may do our part in the accomplishment of the great work of rehabilitating agriculture, to the end that discontent may disappear and happy homes and golden harvests cover the land.

—John A. McSparran.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY POMONA

The fall meeting of Clearfield County Pomona met at Curwensville in an all day session. Music and inspiring addresses by M. A. Splen and Rev. G. W. Hatch of the State Grange were special features. Visitors were present from Elk and Jefferson Counties. The evening session was in the form of an open meeting and a popular program was rendered.

Three Pennsylvania boys have made the 400 Bushel Club this year. Merritt Bardo of Lycoming county grew 432 bushels on a measured acre. Bruce Cooper, a 15-year-old boy of Jefferson county, came through with 412.5 bushels, while Wilbert Hazen of Beaver county crossed the mark with 401.5 bushels on his measured acre.

EARLY GRANGE STATISTICS

During the year 1873, there were 8,667 Granges organized in the United States. During that year the Order was established in every State, excepting Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware and Nevada.

The greatest number of Granges organized in one month was 2,239, this record being made in February, 1874.

The high water mark was reached in 1875, when there were 21,697 Granges, with a total of nearly 1,000,000 members. At that time, Kansas had a Grange for every 84 people engaged in agriculture in the State, while Indiana had the largest number of Granges in proportion to size, with one Subordinate Grange for every 18 square miles, or an average of two for every township.

The largest membership attained by the Grange in Pennsylvania during the early days was in 1876, when there were 30,000 members in the State.

To-day there are fewer Granges in most States than formerly, but the membership of the average Grange is more than twice as large as in the early days.

TEACHER'S ORDERS

"Here, ma," requested the boy, hurrying in from school before time, "hang my jacket up behind the stove."

"Is it wet?"

"No, but teacher sent me home to tell you to warm my jacket for me."

The Kennedy Utility Saw

8" Saw \$44.00

10" Saw \$48.00

12" Saw \$52.00

14" Saw \$56.00

16" Saw \$60.00

18" Saw \$64.00

20" Saw \$68.00

22" Saw \$72.00

24" Saw \$76.00

26" Saw \$80.00

28" Saw \$84.00

30" Saw \$88.00

32" Saw \$92.00

34" Saw \$96.00

36" Saw \$100.00

38" Saw \$104.00

40" Saw \$108.00

CORN BORER WILL CONTINUE ITS SPREAD OVER PENNA.

When will the corn borer reach the "corn belt" of southeastern Pennsylvania?

This is a question which is in the mind of every corn grower in that section and one which has been asked of C. H. Hadley, director, Bureau of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, many times recently. While no definite answer can be given, Mr. Hadley makes this statement:

The corn borer will eventually spread over southeastern Pennsylvania and bordering states. How soon depends upon several factors. The distribution will be comparatively slow as long as the infestation in other sections is kept at a minimum. There is reason to believe that as long as the infestation in the western part of the State remains as light as it is at present, and as long as the quarantine is generally observed by farmers and others, the spread through the remainder of the State will be much slower than the spread during the past two years.

It is believed that the extensive recent spread of the corn borer in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York, has been due to the flight of migrating corn borer moths from the heavily infested area in eastern Canada. This flight has been aided greatly by favorable winds. Experiments have already shown definitely that the moths can fly at least 20 miles under normal conditions. This distance is probably much greater when winds are favorable. Weather records show that during the period in July when the moths are emerging, prevailing winds are to a considerable extent in the right direction to carry the moths across Lake Erie into Ohio, Pennsylvania and western New York.

Entomologists have observed repeatedly that the greatest spread of an insect occurs as a result of a heavy infestation which brings on a distinct flight. No flight of the corn borer moths was observed before 1923, but flights have occurred quite regularly since that date. These flights have increased in extent as the infestations have increased in density.

SHOWED UP TEACHER

One: "Well, I showed up the teacher before the whole class today."

The Other: "Why? Wise us up."

One: "She asked me for Lincoln's Gettysburg address 'n' I had to tell her he never lived there."

Oh, you should heard the class laugh then."

THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED

Customer: "But if it costs two dollars to make these watches, and you sell them for two dollars, where does your profit come in?"

Shopkeeper: "That comes from repairing them."

NATIVE BORN

"He hit me on de koko, yer honor."

"You mean head?"

"Yes, yer honor."

"Why don't you speak the English language?"

"I do, yer honor. I never wuz out of dis country in me life."

STRESSES FOREST NEEDS OF STATE

Proposed \$25,000,000 Bond Issue Economic Measure, Says Timber Expert

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association was held on the afternoon of December 24th in the City Club, No. 313 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., with many prominent members present. The meeting was presided over by Henry S. Drinker.

"The forest situation of this State is so serious that a new method of purchasing idle land is urgently needed," declared Mr. Drinker. "It is the part of wisdom and sound business for the State to buy land as rapidly as possible and put it to work. At the rate the forest purchase work has been progressing, it will take almost 100 years to acquire all the land the State should have."

"To attempt to buy the land by the slow and uncertain method of direct appropriation by a Legislature that meets every two years is merely playing with the problem. The last two Legislatures made no appropriation for purchases. A forest bond issue is the most practical and businesslike way of approaching a problem that affects every citizen. There is no more favorable project for the use of bonds than the purchase of public forest lands, since forest restoration benefits future generations even more than the present."

AMENDMENT IS REQUIRED

"The proposed forest bond issue can only be secured through amendments to the State Constitution. Amendments are effected by favorable action of two successive Legislatures and approval by the people at a succeeding general election. The forest bond issue was approved by an overwhelming majority of the 1923 Legislature and also by the 1925 session and will be submitted to the people at the November election of 1928."

"Competent experts estimate that \$25,000,000 will be required to buy the additional forest land the State should have. Although this amount seems large, it is a significant fact that each year Pennsylvania's dependence upon outside wood resources costs her \$100,000,000. The annual freight bill on lumber imported into Pennsylvania amounts to \$25,000,000, which is as much as the bond issue."

AN URGENT NECESSITY

"When the \$25,000,000 becomes available it will be spent to purchase, at a minimum cost, forest land suited primarily for timber production. Not one acre will be bought at an ex

HOME ECONOMICS

Under Auspices of the State Grange Committee

MY PRAYER

Dr. Russell H. Conwell's last written words were no doubt the prayer written while ill in the hospital and shows the big place SERVICE held in his life; even when suffering nigh unto death he could forget self in the longing for "a more effective life," more "service" to others.

May we make this prayer ours for the New Year?

MY PRAYER

I ask not for a larger garden,
But for finer seeds.
I ask not for a more distant view,
But for a clearer vision of the hills between.
I ask not to do more deeds,
But more effective ones.
I ask not for a longer life,
But a more efficient one for the present hour.

I want to plant more,
Advertise more,
Tell the story of Jesus
In clearer form;
I want to be more wise,
And also more glad because I was used.

May some oak say,
"I grew stronger;"
May some lily say,
"I grew purer;"
May some fountain say,
"I threw the clear water higher."

May some good book be read;
May some good friendship be made;
May my total influence tell for righteousness,
Without an unnecessary tear.

—Russell H. Conwell.
Samaritan Hospital, November 4, 1925.

HOME ECONOMICS NIGHT AT STATE MEETING

"The best yet" was the verdict of many as they spoke of the program the Home Economics Committee presented at the State Meeting at Lancaster this year.

A recess was declared for the evening that the Mother's Pension Board of Lancaster County might come in and hear Miss Leslie M. Foy of the Penna. State Charities Association as she plead that our folks have a better understanding of Mother's pensions and told facts showing how much more economically a child could be cared for with its mother than in an institution, to say nothing of the hardship of tearing mother and children apart when a sorrow has come that makes it necessary to give aid in some way.

Another guest for the evening was Mr. D. Wilnot Troupe, of The Evangelical Press, Harrisburg, Pa., who represented his company, publishers of the Grange Cook Book. Mr. Troupe told that large audience of 1,200 grange folks that they had done a "unique thing" in the cook book world. That while 18,000 books have been sold, with a membership of 90,000 we had only scratched the surface. He assured the men that although the housewife might have two or three cook books already, she could find use and a place for another one, especially when like the Grange Cook Book.

The auditorium was packed to capacity when the playlet of the Philadelphia "The Interstate Dairy Council Health Fashion Show" was presented by Miss Ethel Windle, who represented a French Madame, and desired the womanhood of to-morrow to be well-groomed. She described the different models she had seen on a trip to Healthland. Mrs. Emily Kalmbach at the piano added much to the pleasure and understanding of the evening.

The parts were taken by young ladies

of the different granges of Lancaster County who were able to do this with just one rehearsal. They were costumed to represent "Morning" with bath towel robe, and tooth brush ornaments representing the cleanliness needed as a preparation for a successful day. The "ensemble" representing the need of leafy green vegetables in the diet. The "Sports" gown representing fresh air and exercise. The "Wedding" gown, popular in all times and emphasizing the need of dairy products in the diet of each individual. The "Dinner" gown told of the place of fruits in every menu and the ever popular baked apple. While "Night" spoke for rest and at least ten hours sleep for each high school student. While "Babbette" the little French Maid ushered the different characters in at the right time.

POMONA MASTERS SPEAK FOR COUNTIES

Following the Home Economics program the chairman of the Dormitory Committee, Mr. M. B. Orr reported for his committee, telling of the splendid work done by granges all over the state toward raising the amount needed to build the Girl's Dormitory at State College; he called on a member of his committee, Prof. Bressler, who presented the Pennsylvania Grange Map, showing all granges which have contributed and 450 who have gone over the top; while there is more than \$43,000 in hand for this purpose. This map with its pins was closely studied during the remainder of the sessions.

Then came the march of the Pomona Masters which created much interest, when each Master marched across the stage carrying a large shield with the name of his Pomona written across it. Each man told in a minute what his county had done and would do in the next year to forward this work. The men brought facts, told in a spicy way, which created real interest in finishing very speedily the task, the grange has set for itself. The shield indicating that the Pomona will shield the honor of the state grange in this undertaking.

Berks Co., Fleetwood Grange, set a pace by getting busy and finishing the task and sending with their master to this meeting a check for \$700 to be credited on the Dormitory Fund.

NEW YEAR'S COOKIES

- 1 pound butter
- 1 pound sugar
- cream together
- 1 small cup milk.
- 3 pounds flour.
- 3 heaping teaspoons baking powder

Mix flour and baking powder and stir in gradually 3 tablespoons caraway seeds. Roll about half an inch thick, cut in fancy shapes if you have different shaped cutters; or in the usual cookie rings, prick with a fork and bake to a light brown.

All Wool Yarn for Sale

from manufacturer at bargain. Samples FREE.
H. A. BARTLETT, HARMONY, MAINE

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL COLORED RAINCOATS

Direct from maker to wearer. In all the new popular HIGH COLORS; beautiful Froster Rubber Coats, for Men, Women and Children. Retail price \$4.95. Agents make 25% Commission. Write us to-day for our FREE SET of samples to take orders from. Address PEIRCE & BARTON CO., MARSHFIELD, MASS. Dept. B.

Far better it is to dare mighty things—to win glorious triumphs—even though checkered by failure—than to take rank with those poor spirits who neither enjoy much nor suffer much—because they live in the gray twilight that knows not victory nor defeat.—Theodore Roosevelt.

OLD MONEY WANTED
Will pay Fifty Dollars for note of 1913 with Liberty head, (no Buffalo). We pay cash premiums for all rare coins. Send 4c for Large Coin Folder. May mean much profit to you.
NUMISMATIC CO., Dept. 524, Ft. Worth, Tex.

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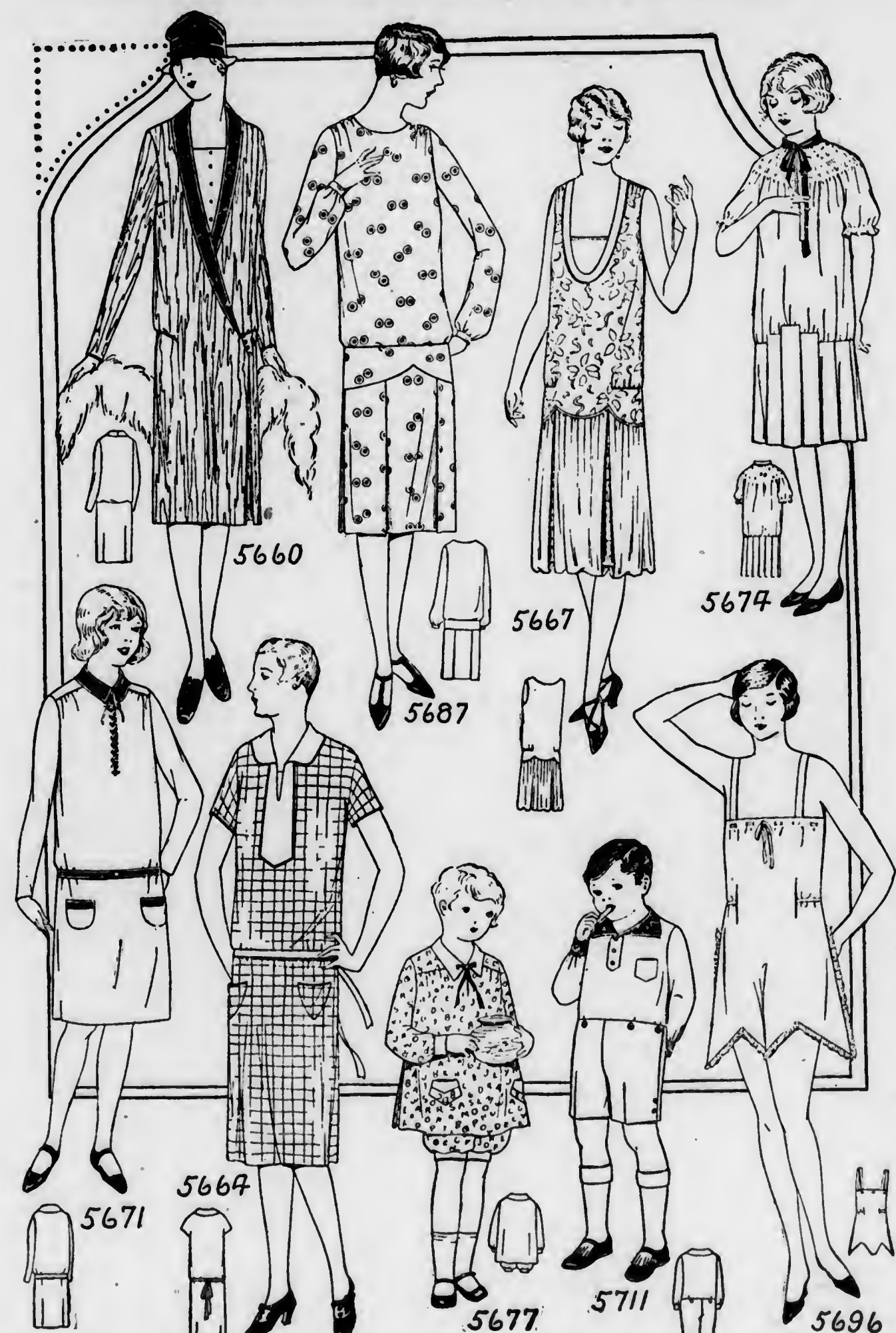
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All patterns 13 cents each, postage prepaid.



5660—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust.
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5687—Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years.
5674—Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
5671—Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
5684—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust.
5677—Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.
5711—Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years.
5696—Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years for Misses and Juniors and Medium (38-40) and Large (42-44) inches bust measure for Ladies.

Address, giving number and size:

Pattern Department, Grange News, Chambersburg, Pa.

The House We Live In.

Conducted by Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons

THE NEW LEAF

He came to my desk with a quivering lip,
The lesson was done,
"Dear teacher, I want a new leaf," he said,
"I have spoiled this one."
In place of the leaf so stained and blotted,
I gave him a new one all unspotted,
And into his sad eyes smiled,—
"Do better now, my child."

I went to the throne with a quivering soul,
The old year was done.
"Dear Father, hast Thou a new leaf for me?"
I have spoiled this one."
He took the old leaf, stained and blotted,
And gave me a new one, all unspotted,
And into my sad heart smiled,—
"Do better now, my child."

OWN YOUR OWN HOME

One of the good things from the pen of Hilda Richmond is that we take as our New Year's resolution the endeavor to own our home.

The ever increasing number of renters, people who have means to buy their own homes but who say that renting is cheaper, is a menace not only to church life in any community, but to the ideals for which our nation stands. Renting begets frequent moving, lack of thrift, irresponsibility as citizens, lack of civic pride, carelessness and many other undesirable qualities in men, women and children. It is harder to bring up a family in a rented house than in one owned by the father and mother. The religious life goes down where people are not permanent, and there are hundreds of thousands of church letters that might be deposited, and their owners be transformed into useful citizens and working Christians, instead of well dressed tramps, if only people could be persuaded to invest in a home of their own. People who are here to-day and gone to-morrow seldom contribute much to the life of any church.

But people argue that they do not know how long they will wish to stay in the community, therefore it would be folly to invest in property. Now the minister of the Gospel and some transient workers may indeed find themselves in that predicament, but the great mass of restless, roving beings who move from one neighborhood to another, one State to another, one town to another and never settle down might be as prosperous and certainly more useful if they had a permanent dwelling place. The alluring offers of better climate, better jobs, better people and better chances for success that keep them on the move, usually turn out to be nothing better than the things they left.

In all seriousness this nation needs a great deal of education and agitation on the subject of home owning. The owner of a home immediately begins to improve his property and increase its value. There is a long and loud wail over the country that plumbers and carpenters and other workers charge exorbitant prices for their labors, but these men are so filled up with petty jobs that they must charge for their time and knowledge. The renter's children damage the property and forthwith a workman must be found to repair the damage, the householder permits the water pipes to freeze and a plumber must be sent for. The window light is broken and the owner has the bill to pay. So all these trifling jobs that the house owner does for himself would free the workmen for large things, if only we could successfully preach the

doctrine of home owning. Owners take better care of property than tenants, however much the latter may dispute this. A young man in our town bought a house, and the former landlord was wont to remark in a few months from the date of the purchase that the children of the new owner showed signs of parental control and well needed education as to the rights of inanimate things. It was one thing to have a landlord pay the bills and quite another to repair damages out of his own pocket; so the young father began, what he should have begun some years back, the education of his lively boys and girls in caring for trees, papered walls, windows, shrubbery, lawns and flower beds. Being a property owner had taught him some wholesome lessons, and he passed them on to the rising generation.

Many tenants never vote, but property owners immediately begin to be concerned about taxes, public improvements, school, water supplies, good streets, high class neighbors and all other things that make good neighborhoods. Property owners will help support churches, Sunday-schools and neighborhood social life, sometimes from a selfish standpoint it is true, but more often because they sincerely desire to make the community a better one for their children and all children to live in. And the effect upon even little children is very marked when they once learn that the home is theirs, that the sand pile, the little garden, the place for pets and the sunny bedroom are permanent possessions. The renter's child can not accumulate little treasures and small possessions to store in the attic or play room, because many removals have taught his parents that they must "travel light" when the house is sold over their heads, or they themselves take a notion to change residences.

If you have only enough money to make a respectable payment down seek a modest house in as good a location as you can find, watching out for nearness to church, school and work, for pure water, for clear titles and substantial structures, for fair prices and the chance to make monthly payments and for all things that go to make up a "square deal" in getting the home, and then plunge in boldly and work to cancel the debt. It is the testimony of hundreds of thousands of successful citizens, good church workers and shrewd business men that their first investment was the making of them, and that though they may have wasted some years in thinking that a home of their own was far beyond their reach, yet somehow, somewhere, somebody persuaded them to make the venture and from that hour success was assured. Of course it will never do to buy a ten thousand dollar house with a two thousand dollar income and expect success, but by beginning at the foot of the real estate ladder and climbing up surely and steadily in a few short years the home owner will not only own his home but have money saved besides, for there is something about thrift and economy that makes the snowball of investments and savings roll up like the one the boys roll up on the lawn in winter.

For February what holiday will you celebrate? Last year you had Valentine games in GRANGE NEWS. Do you know any others for this year? Why we celebrate "Valentine's Day,"—you will love the story. Then when papers are talking jeeringly of Washington it is well to look for the good in so worth while a man, for good there was.

March.—We will talk of Club Work for boys and girls.

Have a St. Patrick's Day party.

GOVERNMENT TO HELP FARMERS SOLVE MARKETING PROBLEMS

A division of cooperative marketing has been created in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, pursuant to the provisions of the Cooperative Marketing Bill, which was approved and signed by the President just before Congress adjourned. Chris L. Christensen, who for the past two years has been at the head of the cooperative marketing work in the same bureau will be in charge of the new division. The work and personnel of the former Division of Agricultural Cooperation will be transferred to the new Division of Cooperative Marketing. All plans for the new division have been approved by Secretary Jardine.

The research, educational and service work relating to cooperative marketing will be considerably enlarged under the provisions of this act. The department, through the new division, will now be able to give the same attention to the development of cooperative marketing among farmers as has been extended to problems of production. This will be done by the collection, study and dissemination of information regarding the cooperative movement in the United States and foreign countries. Business technique and marketing methods developed by farmers' cooperative enterprises will be analyzed and studied. The experience and knowledge acquired by successful cooperative marketing associations will also be studied and set forth to serve as guide posts in the movement. Commodity cooperative marketing specialists familiar with the needs of cooperative organizations and with the research and service of the department will be employed. These specialists will form a special contact between the 12,000 co-operatives and the department. They will assist in the dissemination of crop and market information, data regarding price trends, and conditions of supply and demand, with such analyses and

explanation as are necessary to make this information of practical value to the cooperatives and their members.

The act enables the department to cooperate with educational agencies. It is part of the plan, therefore, to assist agricultural colleges and cooperative associations in working out a comprehensive educational program in cooperative marketing.

Such additional personnel as will be needed by the bureau in carrying out the provisions of the new act will be selected in accordance with the requirements of the United States Civil Service Commission.

We are spending many times as much money for motor cars as we are spending for public school buildings in which the youth of our state are trained for citizenship. It has been estimated that when we take into consideration the many good school buildings we have in the state that by an investment of \$80,000,000 in addition to the \$300,000,000 (the estimated present worth of the state's school plants and equipment), every child of Pennsylvania may be put in a modern, adequately equipped class room. Surely if we can afford to spend billions for motor cars, we can afford to spend less than a hundred million for permanent, modern school buildings.—Dr. Robert C. Shaw.

Many cooperatives have failed because of internal incompetency, and it behooves the co-operatives of the future to build on the solid rock of business knowledge and integrity and by this means set the standard of excellence necessary of attainment for any one, dealer or co-operative, to meet if they would continue in business.—G. Gordon Urquhart.

Debate thy cause with thy neighbor himself, and discover not a secret to another.—Bible.

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per set (13)	\$3.50
Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per dozen	3.25
Manuals—5th Degree, per set of 9	2.75
Manuals—5th Degree, per set of 13	2.75
Grange Seals	4.50
Digest	.45
Constitution and By-Laws	.10
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.10
Song Books; "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.70
Secretary's Record Book	.70
Treasurer's Account Book	.70
Blank Reports, Subordinate Granges to Pomona, per hundred	.60
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.85
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Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
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Book of Patriotic Plays, Tableaux and Recitations	.25
Humorous Recitations, Poetry and Prose	.20
Floor Work of Fifth Degree (Rankin)	.20
A Brief History of the Grange Movement in Pennsylvania, by W. F. Hill ..	.50

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts. Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,
JOHN H. LIGHT, Secretary.
Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

ANNUAL ADDRESS BY THE WORTHY MASTER AT STATE GRANGE CONVENTION

(Concluded from page 7.)

tion for the common weal of humanity, there would be no longer any excuse for spending fabulous sums of money to obtain nominations or elections for favored ones. The only excuse a prosperous farmer has for holding office is for the purpose of trying to obtain justice. We should not give up the fight for justice and equality in the matter of taxation until we obtain the goal for which the Grange has consistently and courageously fought for half a century.

LEGISLATIVE

The Legislative Committee of this State Grange should prepare the strongest possible legislative program. This committee should place the same squarely before the Legislature with a determined purpose to command the attention and respect of the law making bodies of the state upon such legislation as directly affects the agricultural interests of the state.

This program should be so clear and sound that there can be no misunderstanding or side stepping. Then the whole program should be backed up by every Patron of Husbandry within the commonwealth.

The splendid accomplishments realized through the legislative bureau of the State Grange are a source of pride to the organization, and deserve the highest commendation. Brother Fred Breckenman has filled the office so efficiently and acceptably during the past ten years, together with the duties of State Secretary for the past eight years, that he deserves the unstinted thanks of this entire organization. He has become a fixture yonder at Harrisburg, and will be greatly missed when on the first of the year he takes up his new duties as the Legislative Representative of the National Grange at Washington.

ROADS, SCHOOLS AND CIVIC AFFAIRS

We have in our state to-day the finest system of highways in the world. We were late in getting started with the road program, but it has proved a blessing in the long run, for we are building a better type of roads than it was possible to build earlier in the great road development of the country. It is now possible to travel from one county seat to another all over the state, as well as several cross state thoroughfares running from North to South and from East to West.

These roads have cost a tremendous amount to construct and maintain, but they constitute one of the greatest assets to the common good, convenience, and wealth, of all the state's possessions. The financing of our roads should now be largely taken care of from licenses and gasoline tax.

The Grange has unflinchingly fought for the rights of the rural people in the matter of schools. For a time it seemed we were struggling for a lost cause, and that our efforts would be in vain.

While this is being done for the rural communities and schools, there is no slackening of attention to the higher branches, and institutions. The giving of more power and privileges to Normal Schools and small colleges is returning to the people their natural and inherent rights.

Farmer folks believe in education and are giving their offspring as liberal advantages as possible, in some instances giving their all, and in any event are making greater sacrifices than any other class of people on earth. Then why should they not have the advantages of education brought closer to their doors where that sacrifice would be reduced to the minimum?

There is even now a great clamoring for the abolishment of the primary, and a return to the old convention days. To any who have ever had the experience of going through both the convention

form and the primary form of obtaining nominations, there would seem to be no room for argument against the primary. The primary may not be all that could be desired, and there may be many ways in which improvement can be made, but there is one thing certain about the old convention and delegate system, it carried with it all the opportunities for spending funds, for bribery and corruption, including many temptations for night riding for the purpose of fixing the delegates, beyond any possible opportunity furnished by the primary system.

If people will spend money for nominations there is little doubt that others will accept that money, unless laws are made to punish both the giver and the taker, beyond those bare necessary and legitimate expenses that would be acceptable to all right minded persons.

Referendums are dangerous, for there is nothing sure in our form of government, if upon the slightest provocation we are to go over the whole ground again. If a referendum is had upon the Volstead Act, and it seems very likely we will have, it will not come alone because of the brewer, the bootlegger, or the clamoring politician, but largely from the simon pure reformer who is not willing to give the state and federal government credit for having made a decent effort to enforce the same.

No one ought to expect a business that is as old as the very universe, to be put out of sight and every one engaged in the business of dispensing or drinking to be punished over night. It takes time to accomplish an undertaking of such magnitude, and if people would be fair in drawing conclusions, it ought not to take long to agree that the Volstead Act has been enforced about as well as other laws we have on the statute books, and we might include the Ten Commandments.

It needs no referendum to teach the average citizen that we don't need the return of the saloon to make travel upon our modern highways safe for the public.

The average citizen might stay at home on the day of the referendum, but he would soon wake up after the bars are let down, and all that has been accomplished since the days when Susan B. Anthony first set the wheels of decent reform in motion, a half century ago, would be cast to the winds.

We should go on with the struggle, giving credit where credit is due, and try to better our condition at every turn. Beware of a referendum upon this question.

CONCLUSION

Our Lecturer's Conference at Centre Hall in the month of August was a splendid success. The intellectual and educational advantages of such a conference cannot be measured by any device or meter.

The National Grange Day and the State Grange Day at the Sesqui-centennial are significant expressions of the status in which the Grange is held by representatives of the greatest powers and institutions in the world.

The Grange has accomplished more for agriculture, more for community uplift, more for rural life during its fifty-nine years of unparalleled achievement than any similar organization on earth. The Grange is going forward and upward, yet it has only scratched the surface of its possibilities.

We have just passed one of the most successful years in Grange history, but let us gird the armor just a little tighter, set the goal just a little higher, work just a little harder, and accomplish just a little more than ever for the cause we love, and for the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Fraternally submitted,

R. H. Dewey

Agricultural Briefs

***Fruit venders in the Pennsylvania Railroad while crossing this State try to induce passengers to buy "fine, juicy Washington apples," ignoring the fact that apples grown in the Keystone State excel in flavor those of other sections.

***Lycoming County ran ahead of all other counties in the State as to the number of dogs licensed during 1926.

***At a public sale of turkeys, held near Hatfield, Montgomery County, last month (five days before Christmas) 1,500 head were disposed of at prices ranging from 37 cents to 50 cents per pound, according to quality.

***Members of the Lawrence County Potato Growers' Association have specialized in producing 400 and more bushels of tubers to the acre, and they hold a banquet each year to memorize this event.

***For the purpose of rounding up thieves implicated in horse-stealing, an organization known as the Utica Anti-Horse Thief Association has been doing duty in Venango County.

***There is a movement on foot to do away with the farmers' curb market in Lancaster.

***From tobacco grown in Lancaster County, cigars for holiday consumption totalled more than sixteen millions.

***Bulls in some vicinities are still inoculated with the virus of viciousness, a Lancaster County farmer was recently attacked by one of these animals, while on a rampage, and tossed over a fence.

***A report sent to a Philadelphia paper from Iowa spreads the news that a young woman in that state husked 1,500 bushels of corn in 23 days on her father's farm.

***Dr. Howard, chief of the bureau of entomology, furnishes a new method of fighting the Japanese beetle, "Geraniol," a sweet preparation, is sprayed on the trees, and in 15 minutes beetles gather from a long distance to partake of the feast. Then a dose of poison is administered, and the pests are wiped out.

***Dairymen of Adams County in the neighborhood of Gettysburg find it more profitable to sell milk in Baltimore or Philadelphia than they do in their local city.

***Center Square Grange received the prize offered by Pomona Grange for having the largest number of entries and for winning more prizes than any other Grange in Montgomery County at a recent farm products show.

***At a farm product show held in Media, Delaware County, a silver plate prize was given to the exhibitor of Bellefonte apples grown on a tree more than 100 years old.

***Potter County farmers happy because a bear, known as "Old Three Toes," was captured a few weeks ago, this member of the bruin family having dealt severe blows to the occupant of pasture fields.

NEWARK ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every breeder selected and banded by expert; trained and authorized by Ohio State University. Quality guaranteed by this inspection. Order direct. One hundred per cent live delivery guaranteed.

Varieties	Price on:	25	50	100	500	1,000
White & Buff Leghorns		\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$22.50	\$32.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds		4.25	8.00	15.00	22.50	32.00
White & Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes		4.50	8.50	16.00	27.50	35.00
Buff Orpingtons		4.75	9.50	18.00	29.50	37.00

Assorted, heavy breeds, 12c; light breeds, 10c. Big catalog free. Shows pictures of our birds from prize winning stock. Write today. NEWARK ACCREDITED HATCHERY, E. W. Kemnitz. Prop., 80 Prospect St., Newark, Ohio.

Quality Pullets

We offer Ten Thousand three months' old Pullets from high quality, farm raised stock. Leghorns @ \$1.25 each, R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas and Minorcas @ \$1.50 each. Mature ready-to-lay Pullets at bargain prices. Baby Chicks, all breeds. Hatches every week, all year around. 10% discount on chicks ordered now for winter and spring delivery. All breeds Rabbits. Illustrated Catalog free.

Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm, Ridgewood, New Jersey

BERKSHIRE PIGS and shoats, sired by Lockwood Commander 2nd, whose sire was champion both Illinois and Iowa State fairs; weighed 300 lbs. at 2 years of age. Young stock always on hand to ship C. O. D. on approval. Want Farms, Huntingdon Mills, Luzerne Co., Pa.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS—\$10 per 100 up, according to breed and age. Twelve varieties. Big, active, husky, pure bred chicks hatched from healthy, free range breeders that live, grow and lay. Incubators hatching daily all year around with thousands of chicks on hand for immediate delivery. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Custom hatching. Send for price list or call at our hatchery. Inspection invited. SHROENBORN'S HATCHERY, 330 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337

Aristocrat Baby Chicks

America's best free range breeders with a reputation of higher quality at 7c each up. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Giants, Orpingtons. Illustrated catalogue. For a safe place to buy chicks write. Seidelson Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock. S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks: \$15 per 100. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs \$8.00 per 100 up. Several breeds rabbits. Circular free. Shipments will be made from one of our nearest associated hatcheries.

Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm, Ridgewood New Jersey

QUALITY BABY CHICKS—Big discount now given on all orders received this month for Spring delivery. Purebred stock. Husky chicks. Twelve varieties. Send for price list. Custom hatching.

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WORMS A CERTAIN AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR

ROUND OR TAPE WORMS that is simple to give and positive in results. Be sure to use NIC-O-BIRD Capsules. Enthusiastically recommended by State Colleges and leading authorities. PRIEST'S PHARMACY, Toms River, New Jersey

BETTER FOOD MEANS MORE PROFIT TO YOU, MR. POULTRYMAN

Feed YEAST, COD LIVER OIL AND MILK COMBINATION in your mash and get more and better eggs, have better poultry, less sickness, and more profit.

No matter what you are feeding, this combination will improve it. Give your fowls all the elements their system needs and get what is coming to you.

Use in the mash: 1 lb. to 100 lbs. of mash. It makes every mash a whole food.

1 lb., 50c.; 4 lb., \$1.75; 8 lb., \$3.00; 25 lb., \$8.00. Prepaid up to the 5th Zone.

LEWIS B. BIGLER, 5028 Hawthorne St., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.

Our Juvenile Granges

Among the Young Folks of the Order

AN OLD FOGGY TALKS TO A BOY

We know there is a better way Than we have ever found, And we old men of yesterday Are merely sitting 'round; We've had our day and said our say And, strange as it may seem, We know that you more things will do Than we have dared to dream.

So let us shake our heads and sigh And call you over-board, 'Tis something you at last will do When you are worn and old; Young men must break new ways and take Strange risks in search of truth. Though doubt we show, full well we know The world depends on youth.

We're just old fogies, foolish wise, Who think we've learned it all, But every sage, of every age Has seen his castle fall; What he'd achieved, he then believed The utmost man could do, But on went youth in search of truth And gave us splendors new.

So let us mutter as we will And heed not when we frown, Old men are prone in grief to moan To see their flag come down; But still they know that youth will go To heights by them unguessed, And will outdo with splendors new Their fondly cherished best.

—Edgar A. Guest.

A SONG ROMANCE

This contest as well as the one which follows requires that each guest be furnished with a copy of the questions. Each question must be answered with the name of some song.

1. What was the heroine called? Sweet Marie.
2. What was the hero's name? Robin Adair.
3. Where was he born. Dixie.
4. Where was she born? Way Down Upon the Swanee River.
5. At what time of day? In the Gloaming.
6. When did he propose? After the Ball Was Over.
7. What did she say? I'll Leave My Happy Home for You.
8. Where was her home? Maryland, My Maryland.
9. What did he then bid her? A Soldier's Farewell.
10. What did the band play? The Girl I Left Behind Me.
11. Where did he spend the night? Tenting on the Old Camp Ground.
12. Where were they married? Old Kentucky Home.
13. Who furnished the wedding break-fast? Annie Laurie.
14. Where did they make their home? On the Banks of the Wabash.
15. What was their motto? Home, Sweet Home.
16. Where did they always remain? America.

RECENT STATE BULLETINS

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg has recently published a number of bulletins which are sent free to all persons in the state making a request.

"County and State Agricultural Organizations," Bulletin No. 424, is a directory of all countywide and statewide farm organizations in the state. In addition to giving the name of the association, the bulletin carries the name and address of both the president and secretary.

Another feature of the publication is the statistical information on county and local agricultural fairs and exhibitions. Total attendance, paid admissions, premiums paid and total receipts at the 1925 fairs and the place and date of the 1926 fairs are given.

"Directory of Stallions—1925," Bulletin No. 421, is the report of the enforcement of the Pennsylvania Stallion Law for 1925. This law requires the registration and licensing of all stallions and jacks in the state used for public service. The report gives the name and address of the owner and the name and breed of all stallions licensed during the year.

A "Law Bulletin" containing all of Pennsylvania's food laws, rules and regulations and a brief digest of court decisions on food legislation, has also been compiled and recently published by the Department. It brings up-to-date all the food laws and carries the latest amendments. This is Bulletin No. 419.

SLIGHTLY MUDDLED

"In China, dear friends," said the missionary, "human life is regarded as of but slight value. Indeed if a wealthy Chinaman is condemned to death, he can easily hire another to die for him; and I believe that many good fellows get their living by thus acting as substitutes."

Alarmists are predicting a bitter war between Ford and General Motors. If ever they get started they will fight to the last pedestrian.—The New Yorker.

The liberal soul shall be made fat, and he that watereth shall be watered also himself.—Proverbs 11:25.

PLANTING TREES

By JOHN R. BRACKEN

MANY people are planning to plant an ornamental tree (or trees) on their home grounds this spring. There is more than sentiment in this, although it is well worth the doing even if no other return were to be had than the mere pleasure of having successfully transplanted a tree and watching its development. The practical advantages of tree planting on the home grounds are many, and it is with the object of securing the most from our efforts that the following suggestions are made:

(a) Place trees fairly close to the house on the south and west, keeping them farther away on the north and east.

(b) Locate trees on the property so that they are "grouped" rather than lined in rows.

(c) Trees may be called the framework of all other planting on the grounds; hence some idea of the entire future layout should be kept in mind.

(d) Use trees to either screen objectionable views or to frame and enhance attractive outlooks.

(e) Select trees best adapted for the location in which they are to be used; that is arching or upright near buildings, dense and spreading for screen purposes, etc.

(f) There are many varieties that can be planted. For general all around purposes selection might be made from the following: Red and Sugar Maple, European and American Linden, Red and Pin Oak, European White Birch, White Ash, Sweet Gum, Oriental Plane and Sycamore, American and English Elm.

(g) The best size to plant depends partly on the variety and partly on how much one wishes to pay for the tree. Ornamental trees are generally sold in sizes 6'-8", 8'-10", 10'-12", etc. The 8'-10" or 10'-12" sizes are probably most satisfactory.

(h) Success or Failure in transplanting cannot be ascribed to "luck." A few general principles may be of assistance. (1) One important factor is to make the hole of adequate size—2½ to 3 feet across and 2 to 2½ feet deep, and as large at the bottom as at the top.

(2) Do not plant too deeply—about the depth that the tree originally was planted is a good rule. (3) Prune the tops (except the leader) back about one-third and cut off all broken and bruised roots.

(4) Firm the soil carefully about the roots using a small stick, being especially careful not to leave any pockets under the crown. (5) Water thoroughly—the soil should not simply be dampened but thoroughly saturated. (6) In finishing up do not mound the soil against the trunk of the tree—leave a sort of dirt saucer that will hold the water.

PRIDE IN OCCUPATION

We must all agree that when it comes to the question of occupation or profession, the character of either should be of far greater importance than considerations of priority.

A doctor, an architect and a bolshevik were discussing the priority of their occupations.

The doctor said: "When Adam's side was opened and a rib removed to make woman there was a surgical operation—medicine was the oldest trade."

The architect said: "Yes, but when the earth was made out of chaos, there was the building process, the use of materials according to a plan. The architect's is still oldest."

The bolshevik smiled and said: "But who supplied the chaos?"

A ROUND

Sleep, sleep, sleep long hours With windows open wide Father, mother, sister, brother, With windows open wide. (Tune—Row, row, row your boat.)

The lip of truth shall be established forever, but a lying tongue is but for a moment.—Proverbs 12:19.

The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness.—Proverbs 16:31.

Resolutions of Respect

Under this heading will be printed resolutions adopted by Granges, for which a charge of 2 cents per word will be charged, cash to accompany copy.

YAMELL

WHEREAS, God in his infinite wisdom, has called from our midst, to a higher life, our worthy brother, Irvin Yamell, a member of Welshampton Grange, No. 1888; and

WHEREAS, We bow in humble submission to his Divine Will, and direct that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the sorrowing family our sincere fraternal sympathy, tender them a copy of these resolutions, and that they be recorded in our minutes and printed in the Grange News.

C. M. KLINGER, MRS. ROBT. C. LUDWIG, ELIAS KESSLER, Committee.

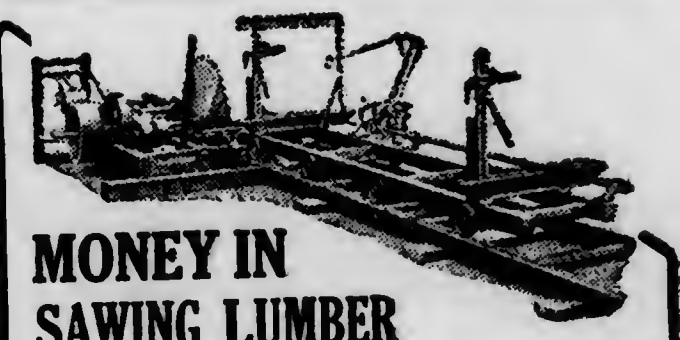
GOFF

WHEREAS, It has been our Divine Master's will to call from our midst our beloved brother Roscoe L. Goff, whose quiet ways and genial smile have won for him a lasting place in the memory of all members of LaFayette Grange, No. 1555, of which he was a Past Master, also a charter member; and we realize that we have another vacant place in our community in the loss of a good neighbor; be it

Resolved, That we drap our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days; these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to Grange News, also to the bereaved family; be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved widow mother and sisters of our late brother our heart felt sympathy in this, their great hour of sorrow.

CLARA ANDERSON, MAY BERMAN, IRENE BLACK, Committee.



MONEY IN SAWING LUMBER

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Newsy Sidelights on the State Grange Meeting

By MORRIS LLOYD

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

**The parting of Brother Fred Brenckman with the Pennsylvania State Grange drew regrets from Patrons living in every part of the State.

**Mayor Musser and the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce welcomed the delegates with grateful and earnest addresses.

**Mrs. Jennie M. Rodgers, always popular at State Granges, delivered a short address in the evening of the banquet.

**The address given by Brother Ketchem, of Michigan, on "Congressmen I Have Known," was regarded by all who heard him as the outstanding oration of the convention.

**Brother Frank P. Willits, one of the most popular Patrons, remarked in the speech at the banquet that he considers it one of the greatest honors to be in the Cabinet of Governor Pinchot.

**That mouth-organ artist, Charley Ray, was present, and entertained the session upon two occasions.

**Brother L. Ruppel gives evidence of becoming an impressive orator, his nomination of Master Dewey carrying a convincing power.

**Sister Mrs. P. H. Dewey was presented with a cluster of roses in commemoration of her birthday anniversary.

**Brother Wm. Blouse, Indiana County, entertained the audience at one time with some amusing recitations.

**Mrs. Charles Hayden, of Monongahela, officiated at the piano whenever it was necessary, being a big help in the musical features of the program.

**Brother Geo. W. Burner, of Fayette County, in his 79th year, one of the oldest Patrons present, member of the 14th Pa. Calvary, had served three months in Libby Prison.

**Master of Elk County Pomona, Bro. R. D. Mohney, of Ridgway, delighted the audience with a beautiful solo.

**The youngest Patron in attendance was Rachel, the ten-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bicker, of Winfield Grange, Butler County.

**Lynn H. Hall, manager of the Keystone Grange Exchange, presided over an array of feeds, having a large audience at all times.

**The absence of Mrs. Louie Taylor Rodgers, Pomona, was much deplored, and much sympathy was expressed in consequence of her illness. A telegram and flowers were sent her by the State Grange.

**Brother Wm. M. Cullough, of Lawrence County, performed his part as song leader with a pep which was contagious.

**Brother S. S. Knight, a member of a California Grange, was called to the platform to make himself known. He responded with a brief speech.

**Brother Adam G. Lerch, of Wernersville, a member of Welcome Home Grange, Berks County, was dubbed "Santa Claus," as his general contour and bearded face bore a close resemblance to this mythical character. He joined the Grange in 1874, and was the first Master of his home Grange. He was invited to the platform and responded with a short address. Brother Lerch is 78 years old, but is sound in health and mind.

RANDOM MENTION

The propriety of having names displayed on Grange Halls was strongly urged.

It developed during a round-up of those still living who attended the meeting of State Grange in Lancaster, 51 years ago, the names of nine Patrons were announced. Bouquets of roses were sent to those not present, and the same to those who were.

Of the 456 Granges represented, subordinate Grange delegates numbered 694; while of the 47 Pomona Granges, 78 delegates were present.

Seventeen Patrons constituted the membership of the Registration Committee, all being residents of Lancaster County.

The importance of educating people to prepare and eat more mushrooms was emphasized by those interested in the culture of this vegetable.

Just before the convention began its work, Tuesday morning, a flash-light picture was taken of the assembly by a local photographer.

More or less confusion was in evidence at various times when Brothers lost their hats or got them mixed with others.

While several features of Master Dewey's address received warm applause, the first to attract the endorsement of the audience was that alluding to the statement that farm prices should be fixed and the same demanded.

It was very evident that those making up the audience were not in sympathy with any kind of referendum as applied to the enforcement of Volstead Act.

Master Dewey consumed thirty-two minutes in reading his address, the same receiving very close attention and favorable comments.

Lancaster County Patrons were emphatic and enthusiastic in regaling visitors with the virtues of their sections.

Nearly 600 roses were distributed among those receiving the Sixth Degree, the flowers having been grown in Chester County.

Each member of official family was presented by a bottle of honey—the gift of E. S. Hacker, a member of Ephrata Grange, No. 1815, Lancaster County.

Advocates of Chiropractic philosophy were not slow in expressing the endorsement of this treatment.

Those Sisters who spent some time shopping testified to the good stores in Lancaster and the unusual interest manifested by the clerks.

The first county to respond to the call of counties for the offering of resolutions to be considered by committees was Bedford.

Report of Grange Cook Book sales showed that 17,800 copies had been disposed of, the necessity of another edition being soon required.

That the enterprise of growing fur-bearing animals, such as skunks, muskrats, foxes, etc., is receiving attention by many Patrons throughout the State.

It is demonstrated at each session of State Grange that delegates and others have not lost their ability to sing.

The subject that invites the greatest amount of discussion among the audience is when the Casualty Insurance matter is presented for a hearing.

It was not generally known, but one Patron was taken suddenly ill Tuesday morning and had it not been that Brother Dr. Rankin was near by at the time, the result might have been fatal.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS

—We thought that when the 18th Amendment was passed, we could fold our hands and take a rest, but have found that Old John Barleycorn was a gentleman and scholar, besides his son Bill Bootleg and daughter, Sal Moonshine—Chaplain's report.

We realize that in order to have prosperous agriculture, other lines of industry must also be prosperous; agriculture is of vital importance to industry and labor.—Overseer's Report.

—The greatest need of rural Pennsylvania is better leadership. Every community has been bereft of its youths and intelligence by the call and lure of the city, and it is time for the pendulum to swing back.—Lecturer's Report.

—The Grange is not organized and maintained solely to enable members to buy fertilizers, binder twine, dairy feed and other farm supplies. It is a great fraternal, social organization, an educational institution, and a cooperative association—all in one.—Secretary's Report.

—To-day we have many opportunities open to us in the Grange to accomplish those things which the Grange should do in order to prove its existence as an organization.—Ceres Report.

—This committee urges each State Grange to take it upon itself to adopt an orphan who will be selected and mothered by ex-Grange Masters and Miss Midgely, who are going across to teach farming.—Report of Flora.

—We are a pleasure-seeking race, desiring many of those virtues upon which we depend to uplift our people and community. A better observance of the Sabbath is also needed.—Report of Assistant Steward.

—Notwithstanding the loss we have suffered in membership in our State during the past year, we are inclined to believe that the Order in general is in fine shape.—Lady Assistant Steward.

—We have heard with pleasure the fact of an increased stability and loyalty of the membership, and note with pride the increase in both membership and Granges throughout the country.—Report of Committee on the Master's Address.

—The main object of all our endeavors should be the betterment of community, and striving to attain the best results, it is necessary for us to have faith in the future and to look on the bright side instead of the dark.—Steward's Report.

—In my place at the door, I have had the pleasure of meeting many old friends of former years, who by their zeal and their loyalty have made our Order what it is.—Gatekeeper's Report.

—Those not familiar with all the requirements of a publication, such as GRANGE NEWS, cannot realize the amount of work entailed in filling the columns with matter carrying with it hopes of meeting the approval and satisfying the interest of more than 87,000 readers.—GRANGE NEWS Report.

—As we now have 77 Juvenile Granges in the state, we are in favor of having a Juvenile Grange organized in each Subordinate where it is possible.—Report on Juvenile Granges.

—We deplore the manner in which school laws and rulings are being arbitrarily carried out by the State School officials without regarding local conditions throughout the State.—Report of Committee on Education.

—We call attention to the pioneer work done by this State Grange in secur-

ing the present laws dealing with the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, and we recommend that our Legislative Committee put forth every effort to maintain and strengthen these laws.—Committee on Dairy Interests.

—We wonder if it would not be an advantage to all committees appointed at the State Grange meeting to know of their appointment before coming to the meeting, so that something could be prepared before hand.—Committee on Pomona Granges.

—Doctors in rural districts are becoming fewer, and as the average age of doctors in localities of less than 5,000 is 51 years, we know that after ten more years many of these will be gone, and that there are no young doctors coming into these localities to take their places.—Dr. Rankin, Committee on Health and Sanitation.

—At the present time more than 500 Granges of the State have participated in this project. A few dollars more than \$45,000 have been paid into the fund. With this amount of cash on hand it would seem apparent that the Dormitory Fund is off to a real start.—Memorial Dormitory Committee's Report.

—Notwithstanding the fact that the season has been adverse to the best interests of the farmer, as many of them had to leave crops in the field to rot, we are glad to report that the cooperative work has been the best in the history of the Keystone Grange Exchange.—Lynn Hall, in His Report.

AUDIBLE WHISPERING

"In order to keep up the true Grange Spirit, there must be those who are willing to put their shoulders to the wheel. It is no boy's work."—James McSparran.

"I would like to see, when the time comes for nomination of officers, every candidate go to the platform so he could be seen."—A Chester County Patron.

"I do not understand why more farmers do not join the Grange. It is a help in every community."—An Allegheny Patron.

"My wife is the greatest all-around woman I know of; she can mix up a cake and have it baked in five minutes."—A Lancaster County Patron.

"I put out my farm of 92 acres at \$800 cash rent, and my taxes on the same reached more than \$700."—A Fayette County Patron.

"The eyes of the world are upon the Grange."—P. H. Dewey.

"It is hard for me to stay away from a meeting of State Grange."—Governor Pinchot.

"We are confronted on all sides by the shins of society."—Prof. R. B. Bressler.

"Texas has turned out the largest number of fine orators to the square inch than has any other State in the Union."—Congressman Ketchum, Michigan.

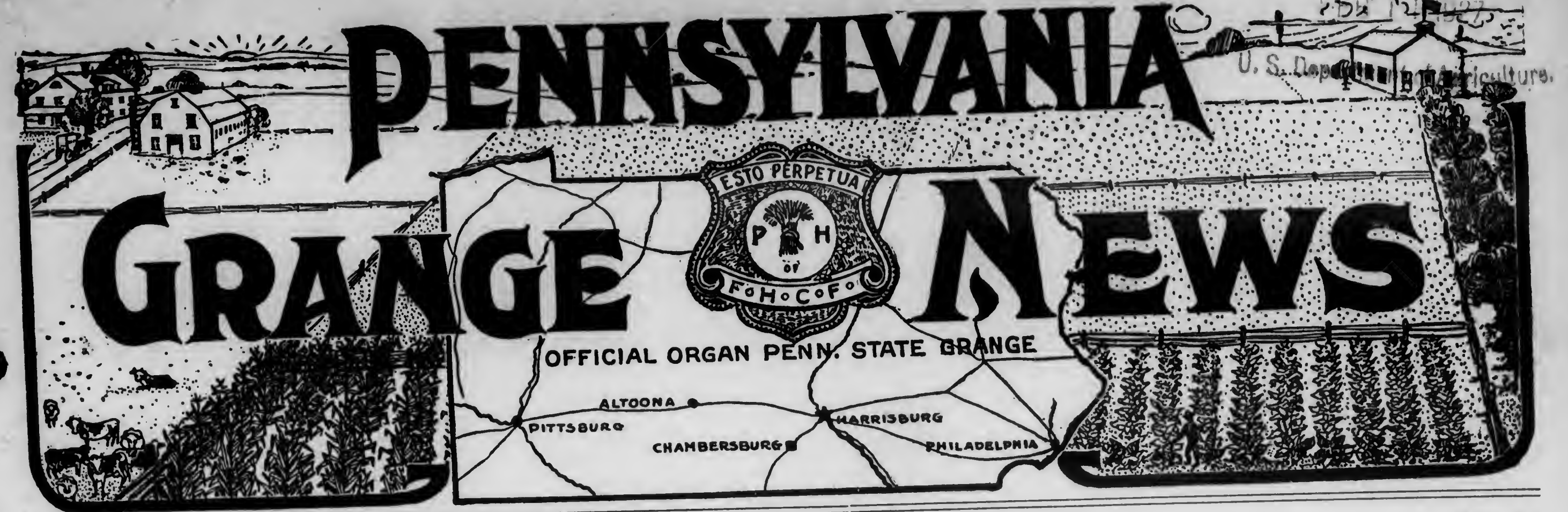
"The most important need of Pennsylvania at the present time is some wise leadership."—John H. Light.

"Psychology will not take the place of common sense."—Chaplain Hatch.

"You will find in the Petersburg Valley the finest piece of farming in the United States."—John A. McSparran.

"I hope that the next Republican Senator-elect will never be allowed to take his seat."—L. J. Taber.

"Some one has stated that Delaware was being growing in population more rapidly than any other county in the United States."—Frank P. Willits.



VOL. XXIII

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., FEBRUARY, 1927

No. 11

State Legislature Meets, To Adjourn April 14

Gifford Pinchot Bids Farewell to Capitol Hill and John S. Fisher Is Inaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania

WHEN the Legislature of Pennsylvania met January 4th, a joint resolution was adopted, naming April 14th as the date of final adjournment. If this date is adhered to it means that we will have a session of less than two months in which to attend to many important matters.

Thomas Bluett, of Philadelphia, former Speaker was again elected Speaker of the House, while Senator S. W. Salus, also of Philadelphia, was chosen President pro tem of the Senate.

Governor Pinchot, as retiring Executive, addressed the Assembly in joint session in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the opening day, reviewing the work of his administration in an address covering sixty pages of printed matter. Summing up the accomplishments of the administration, we name briefly a few of them. The passage of

The Snyder Act.—Abolishing the saloon and providing for the enforcement of the 18th Amendment.

The Administrative Code.—Reorganizing the Executive branch and establishing a budget system.

General Appropriation Act.—Enactment into law the first Budget in Pennsylvania.

All Hospital Appropriations to be made on a per diem basis.

Amendment to Edmonds Law.—Increasing aid to Common Schools as much as 75 per cent in poorer districts.

State Employees Retirement Act.—Established out of contributions of State Employees.

Legislation revising methods of educating deaf, dumb and blind children.

Extension of Benefits of the School Teachers Retirement Fund to teachers who had retired from the State's service prior to the passage of the School Teachers Retirement Act.

Many other acts of minor importance sponsored by the Governor were passed during the last four years, but Governor Pinchot will always hold the distinction of placing the State upon a sound financial working basis. He found a debt of \$32,000,000 on June 1, 1923, and a cash balance of \$31,002.39. In addition there were \$9,020,468.09 unpaid bills.

The Administrative Code passed by the Session of 1923 gave him greatly increased power and he reduced expenses

and brought order out of confusion, and placed the State on a sound financial footing. And as Governor Pinchot passes out there is a balance of \$6,700,000 in the General Fund of the State Treasury with all unpaid obligations fully provided for. While we sometimes doubt the wisdom of the greatly increased power that the Administrative Code gives the Governor, when turned to the disadvantage of the people, if manipulated by a political Governor intent upon building up an influential machine, it is fortunate that Governor Pinchot's successor enters office with the confidence of the people, and in accord with campaign pledges and his inaugural message will carry on the policy of economy and of good government.

An outstanding accomplishment of the Pinchot Administration directly affecting the farmer has been the support for eradication of tuberculosis among cattle, and the protection and extension of the farmers' markets. In part the retiring Secretary of Agriculture shares in this credit, for his representation of the farmers view point on these questions has been favorable.

SECRETARY WILLITS RETIRES

As a recognition of faithful services and able leadership, the Department employees and friends of Frank P. Willits, retiring Secretary of Agriculture, planned a pleasant surprise for Bro. Willits on January 18th. Several hundred friends and attaches of the Department had assembled when John McKee, Deputy Secretary, opened the meeting. Dr. Kellogg presented Secretary Willits to the audience and to Mrs. Willits, who surprised him by her unexpected presence. The State Grange was represented by John H. Light, the Interstate Milk Producers Association by H. D. Allebach; and the Agricultural Council by Miles Horst, each of whom spoke briefly, attesting to the success of Mr. Willits' administration.

Governor Pinchot was present and spoke of the great sacrifice that Mr. and Mrs. Willits made in agreeing to the acceptance of the post by Mr. Willits four years ago. The principal object of the meeting was attained when Dr. Kellogg, in a neat speech, presented Mr. Willits with a gold watch, the gift of the Department employees, and Mrs. Willits a silver pitcher and a fine bouquet of flowers. The affair was well planned and well remembered by Mr. and Mrs. Willits.

KEEP RECORD OF FARM PROGRESS

About this time of the year progressive farmer sums up his year's work and looks forward to the next season's operations. Realizing that knowledge is power, he will again keep farm accounts on his whole business. The difference between profit and loss on the farm often is determined by knowing what pays and what does not.

Farm Show Attracts Enormous Crowds

Every section of Pennsylvania was represented at the Eleventh Annual Farm Show, which was held at Harrisburg, from January 18 to 22, inclusive. Farmers, cattlemen, fruit growers and poultry fanciers were in attendance on the opening day, despite the attractions of the inaugural ceremonies at the Capital.

Fruit and poultry exhibits attracted the most attention. The apple display was twice as large as last year, and made up the largest exhibit ever arrayed in connection with the show. Four counties, Lebanon, Luzerne, Chester and Delaware had arranged county displays.

The usual public meeting on the evening of the opening day was again held, with Dr. Ralph D. Hetzel, new President of Pennsylvania State College as the principal speaker. This was Dr. Hetzel's first public address since becoming President of Penn State. He predicted greater service by State College for the agriculture and industry of the State. He urged the State to look to her investments in the field of scientific research. He said, "It is no exaggeration to say that the greatest single factor in contributing to the material well-being of this present luxurious age has been and is science. There are new diseases of crops and animals to be overcome, new pests to be defeated. The need for better plants and animals and methods to meet new competition and keep the standard of living in the country up to that of the cities has forcefully been brought to our attention. These considerations go to the very vitals of our agricultural well-being, and what applies to agriculture applies as well to all our industries and to our health."

The new Secretary of Agriculture, Charles G. Jordan, also appeared on the program and addressed the meeting.

Between 50,000 and 60,000 persons visited the show in the three and one-half days the exhibits were open to the public. Last year's estimate was 40,000. Displays of fruit, potatoes, eggs and maple and apiary products were sold to the public. A bushel of the highest prize-winning Stayman apples was presented by the show management to Governor Fisher, and the Cambria County Potato Growers' Association gave him a bushel of their best produce.

CHAMPIONSHIPS ARE ANNOUNCED

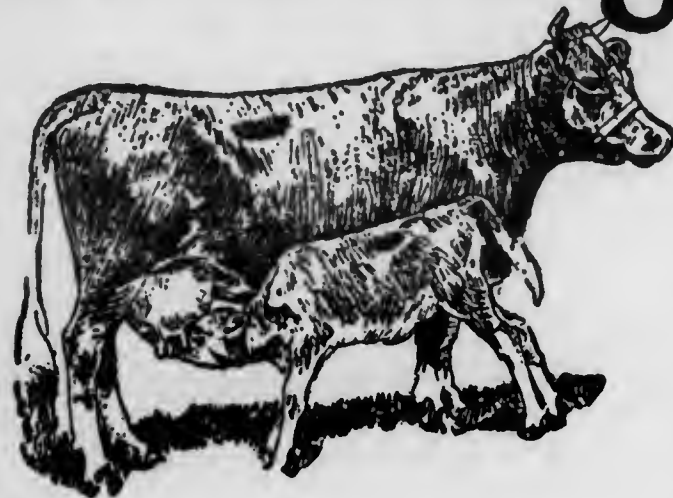
M. P. Flickinger, of Lebanon, won the Ayrshire bull calf donated by Neshaminy Farm, of Newton, to the man guessing within 10 pounds of the average production of 127 cows in three Ayrshire herds. M. G. Sellers, of Franklin County, received the grand champion award for the best 10-ear exhibition of corn. Other grand champion grain winners were: wheat, Joseph Lazrus, Northampton; oats, A. L. Shaffer, Johnstown; barley, Hoover Brothers, York; rye, Luther



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J. AUDLEY BOAK, OVERSEER

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Kow-Kare is a concentrated tonic-medicine that has no other function than the building up of the digestive and genital organs. By using this famous cow medicine with the feed for two or three weeks before and after freshening you are assured a healthy cow—and a strong, vigorous calf. Retained Afterbirth and the other disorders you have learned to dread have no terrors for you if Kow-Kare is your reliance.

Kow-Kare, used sparingly with the feed helps your cows fill the pail under the most adverse conditions of winter feeding—when dry, heavy feeds put an added burden on digestion and assimilation. Try Kow-Kare when troubled with Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc. Its health-building action will give you a convincing demonstration of its money value to you in the business of dairying.

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Koehler, Monroe County; soy beans, Elvin Blouch, Lebanon; silver hull and common gray buckwheat, Elmer McHenry, Indiana County; Japanese buckwheat, Edwin S. McHenry, Indiana County; timothy seed, I. P. Zook, Mifflin County.

The State Horticultural Association cup for the best bushel of apples was won by D. K. Sterrett, of Franklin County, with a basket of Staymans. The Franklin County Horticultural Society won the banner for having the largest number of prize-winning exhibitions. Treedale Farm, of Butler County, won first places in light comb and light extracted honey. Butler County won first honors in the county exhibit competition. D. C. Gilham, of Schuylkill Haven, was awarded the individual collective exhibit.

J. E. May, of Dover, exhibited the best pound of farm butter, while the Hershey Creamery Company, of Harrisburg, exhibited the best pound of creamery butter.

Immergrun Farms, owned by Charles M. Schwab, made a clean sweep of the honors in the Duroc-Jersey swine class, winning first prize on junior pig, senior pig and first junior yearling. At the sale of the Duroc-Jerseys the average price obtained was \$98.65, the highest in the swine sale conducted at the show.

LEAD VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

Officers elected by the Pennsylvania Duroc-Jersey Breeders Association at its annual meeting were: A. S. Frommeyer, Chambersburg, president; M. R. Rutherford, Harrisburg, vice-president; S. R. Zug, Chambersburg, secretary-treasurer.

The Pennsylvania State Bee Keepers' Association elected W. C. Long, Millville, president; Edwin J. Anderson, State College, vice-president, and Charles N. Greene, Harrisburg, secretary-treasurer.

Sheldon Funk, of Boyertown, was elected president of the State Horticultural Association; Dr. J. H. Rittenhouse, Lorraine, was named vice-president; Robert E. Atkinson, Wrightsville, secretary, and Edwin W. Thomas, King of Prussia, treasurer.

Election of Morris T. Phillips, of Pomeroy, as president of the State Council of Agriculture Associations was announced. The Council was organized in 1923 to bring together representatives of various agricultural associations to coordinate policies for action in the interests of the industry.

Other officers elected were: Vice-president, John A. McSparran, Furness; secretary, Miles Horst, Harrisburg, and members of the executive committee at large, C. J. Tyson, Flora Dale, and E. P. Willitts, Ward.

B. D. Harvey, of Douglassville, was elected president of the Berkshire Breeders' Association, and V. P. Winslow, Brookville, was named secretary-treasurer. R. L. App, of Selingsgrove, was named president of the Poland-China Breeders' Association. Other officers elected were Charles Sheffer, York, vice-president; C. L. Rumberger, Uniontown, secretary, and W. J. Treaster, McClure, treasurer.

The Society of Pennsylvania Farm Women held their annual business session and elected the following officers: President, Mrs. John F. Hice, Wilmore; vice-presidents, Mrs. F. C. McComb, Venetia; treasurer, Miss Asslie A. Mantger.

R. L. Munce, of Cannonsburg, was elected president of the Pennsylvania Sheep and Wool Growers' Association; J. B. Henderson, Hickory, was named vice president, and W. B. Connel, State College, secretary-treasurer. The association voted to offer a silver loving cup as a prize for the champion medium wool fleece at the Tri-State Wool Show at Wheeling, W. Va.

The Pennsylvania State Poultry Association elected the following officers: President, Ugy Leader, York; vice president, J. W. Parks, Altoona, and secretary-treasurer, E. W. Callebach, State College. The Association, together with

the State Baby Chick Association, went on record as favoring an appropriation of \$290,000 by the State to provide more adequate facilities devoted to the poultry at State College.

None preaches better than the ant, and she says nothing.—Franklin.

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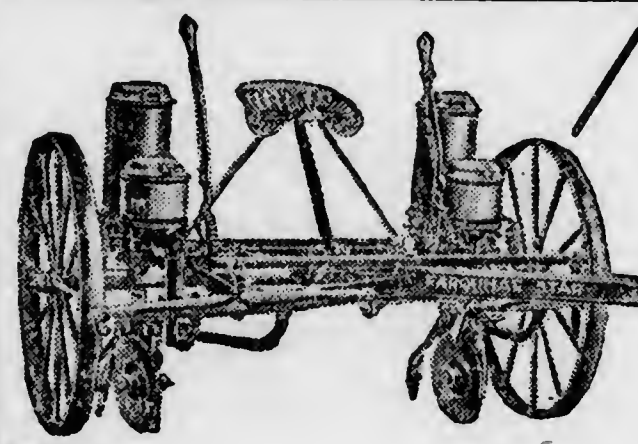
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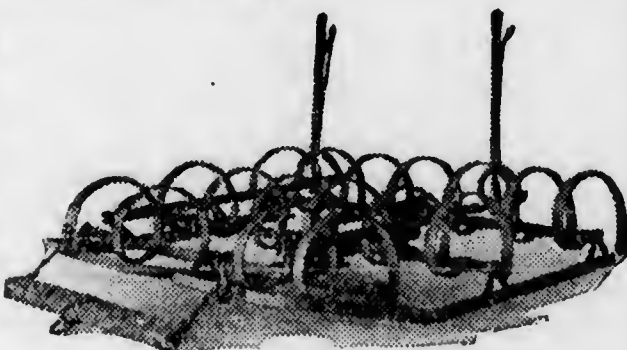
Landisville Lancaster County Penna.



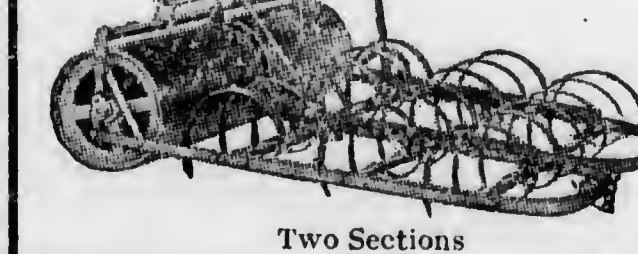
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How Scientific Research Has Aided Agricultural Progress

Results Achieved During Past Fifty Years Set Forth in Interesting Summary Issued By the Department at Washington

THE PART which the Department of Agriculture has played in the advancement of science in the last 50 years was outlined in a statement recently issued by the department.

The full text of the statement follows:

The achievements of research scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture are recorded in a history of little more than half a century. During that time these men, who form the foundation upon which the entire structure of the department is based, have made discoveries which are saving lives daily, which are changing our beliefs in natural phenomena to knowledge of the exact happenings; they have made it possible to increase crop and livestock yields, and to save crops and animals which otherwise would have been destroyed. They are pioneers in improvement.

TEXAS FEVER REDUCED

Perhaps the most remarkable discovery of the agricultural research worker is the discovery of the part played by the cattle tick in carrying Texas fever from one susceptible cow or steer to another. When it was announced that the ticks so often found on the hides of the ailing animals were responsible for disease, medical men laughed at the veterinarians and their tick theory. But by numerous experiments, including the transmitting of the fever to cattle that had previously been free of ticks, the Government experimenters proved that the cattle tick carries this disease.

They did much more than they at first had suspected. They opened out eyes to the possibility that insects might be important factors in the spreading of other diseases. Other scientists quickly took up the trail and in a short time the long-dreaded and mysterious yellow fever had been traced to its lair in the marshes. It was found that the female of a certain species of mosquito carried that deadly disease, and within a few years practically all danger of it had been wiped out.

The work of constructing the Panama Canal had more than once been thwarted by a little insect that had been considered nothing more than an aggravation. But when it was discovered that yellow fever was transmitted by it, the disease was checked and the great canal became a reality. Later malaria was traced to another mosquito. These, and numerous other discoveries, have been made as a result of the veterinarian's work with the cattle tick.

For many decades after pork production had become a big industry in the United States, hog cholera broke out periodically, causing yearly losses far up in the millions of dollars. The development in the Department of Agriculture of a serum and virus treatment has made it possible to immunize hogs against this disease. This one result of scientific research has saved enough of our resources to repay the nation a large part of the money so far expended on investigations.

NEW CROPS INTRODUCED

The development of new varieties of plants and the introduction of foreign varieties to American soil has made it possible to increase production and to utilize land which, in many cases, had previously been unproductive. Pima cotton, for example, was developed by

selection from cotton originally brought from Egypt. The new cotton is of great length and strength and is now grown in the Salt River Valley of Arizona. Hardy alfalfas have been brought from Siberia and other parts of Asia, the soybean from the Orient, Sudan grass, Rhodes grass, Napier grass, velvet bean, and purple vetch from Africa and elsewhere.

We are indebted to Russia for Durum wheat, a crop that now has an annual value in this country of nearly \$100,000,000. Sudan grass now has an annual value of over \$2,000,000 in this country. The Washington Naval orange, introduced from Brazil in 1872, which now makes up the bulk of the California orange industry, is only one example to show how American orchards and groves have been enriched by the introduction of scores of fruits and nuts from abroad. Through numerous investigations, the department has improved this orange and perpetuated the best quality.



H. B. PHILLIPS, ASSISTANT STEWARD

ties through bud selection. In more recent years there has been added the date, the alligator pear, the mango, Chinese and Japanese persimmons, the papaya, and the Pistache nut.

Even more important than the breeding and bringing in of new plants is the discovery of new principles such, for instance, as that of the improvement of the quality of fruit and the yield by means of bud selection mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Contrary of popular belief, plants propagated from buds, scions, and cuttings, instead of reproducing the parent plant in minute details, frequently show more or less variation, which, if not eliminated in subsequent propagations, are apt to materially reduce their value for commercial purposes.

The discovery of a means of counteracting this tendency in the case of orange, lemon and grapefruit trees through the careful selection of propagating wood from parent trees of proven worth has made it possible to transform unproductive trees into productive ones and to increase the yields of citrus groves of California, as well as other crops which are vegetatively propagated.

Methods of growing cotton have been

considerably modified in recent years by the new method of thick spacing of "single stalk" plants, based on a technical botanical discovery that the cotton plant has two distinct kinds of branches. The single stalk cotton is earlier and more productive, especially under the boll-weevil conditions or in short seasons. The yields are often increased from 10 to 30 per cent, or even from 50 to 100 per cent under some conditions, by the new method.

CONTROL OF FLOWERING

A fundamental discovery of recent date is that the flowering and fruiting of plants are greatly influenced by the length of the day. It is not the approach of cold weather nor the age of a plant that determine when it shall bloom or form fruit, but the stimulant that causes those phenomena is the gradual shortening of the day. When this principle was announced, it produced a sensation among scientists all over the world.

The time of blooming of flowers in greenhouses can be controlled, and in plant breeding work it is now possible, because of the control of blooming by shortening the day artificially with dark rooms, to cross-pollinate plants that in the past could not be crossed. Plants from different latitudes can be bred together.

A Government research scientist discovered what promises to be the most effective treatment for hookworm in humans. While studying a means for ridding domestic animals or internal parasites, it was discovered that carbon tetrachloride, commonly used for cleaning clothes, was an effective cure for hookworm. Medical scientists throughout the world had been trying it out since the department's announcement and favorable reports have come in from the islands of the South Seas, from Ceylon, South America, Europe, and our southern States. Nearly 2,000,000 patients already have received the new treatment.

Methods and poisons have been discovered for use in combating insects, one of the most important being calcium arsenate, now used in the form of dust to control the cotton boll weevil. As a result of this discovery it is still possible to raise a profitable cotton crop.

Every day the world is learning new things from research scientists of the Department of Agriculture. To name them all would require volumes. The mention of a few, briefly, indicates the vast scope of the work performed.

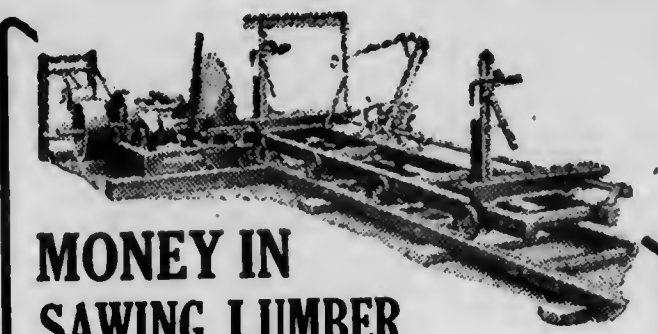
STEM RUST IS CHECKED

The discovery of the part played by the common barberry bush in the life of the black stem rust of wheat has made it possible to stop this worst enemy of the wheat crop.

Government chemists found that the dust from grain smut is extremely explosive and that sparks generated by friction of various parts of machinery frequently set it off. It is now possible to prevent these explosions in threshing machinery. It has also been determined that a great variety of dusts will explode; this information is invaluable to farmers, grain handlers, and manufacturers. Explosions in elevators and factories have caused millions of dollars damage annually, and have been responsible for the loss of hundreds of lives.

It has been discovered that from the corn cob useful chemicals can be secured, including furfural, which is used in the manufacture of printing plates; dyes, stains, varnishes, and a hard substance that is a substitute for rubber.

Soils have been analyzed and reclassified; natural enemies of pests have been imported to eradicate the pests; clover has been saved from the clover seed midge by a slight modification in cultural practice; fruits have been saved from the San Jose scale; the house fly is being conquered; bark beetles, usually found in coniferous forests, are being

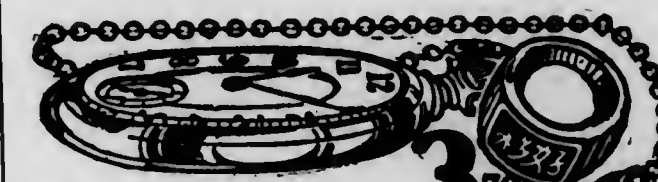


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eradicated; means have been found for contending successfully with the grape rootworm, which might have destroyed an industry worth \$20,000,000 a year; the alfalfa weevil is being conquered.

The extreme mortality rate among colonies of bees has been cut down by the knowledge of entomologists have gained concerning their enemies; special poisons have been concocted for various rodents and predatory animals; animals and birds have been classified according to whether they are destructive or beneficial—some of the owls, for instance, that were once thought to prefer chicken and such choice foods have been found to have a more pronounced appetite for mice; martens can now be used for fur production.

HIGHWAYS ARE IMPROVED

In the highway engineering field department research has supplied the basis for revolutionary changes in the design of highways to enable them to stand up under an enormously increased traffic. It has shown the nature and magnitude of the destructive forces of weather and traffic which tend to break down the road structure and has indicated types of material and methods of construction which will resist these forces. Through studies of the disposition and control of construction forces the department engineers have also shown, in detail, how the cost of grading and building concrete highways can be reduced by 25 per cent or more.

The work of the research scientist is ever increasing, because he is continually going into new fields. The scientist forecasts weather conditions in time for forecasts to be used in farm operations, in shipping perishable products, and he issues storm warnings in time to enable ships to reach safety. The aviator depends on the scientist for knowledge of atmospheric conditions. The engineer is devising means of building roads which will stand up under an enormously increased traffic. The economic problems of marketing and of farm management receive continuous attention; an example of this type of research is found in the world-wide studies of farm coöperation for the benefit of the American farmer.

Without the research scientist our present complex life would not be possible. Disease would wipe out cities. The gradual depletion of the soil and the inroads of pests would spell starvation for millions. Through the work of the research man, our lives are made easier and what we have is made to last longer. He is the foundation of an intricate structure.

FIGHT FOR HONEST BUTTER

Grange Hitting Hard the Purchase
of Oleomargine for State Use

The vigorous fight which the Grange has made in many states against the use of oleomargine in state institutions has lately been carried to South Dakota where Grange investigators found that 55,000 pounds of oleo for use in such institutions were purchased by the state last year alone; and that the use of oleo instead of genuine butter has been going on for many years in the state administration. The Grange is giving the widest possible publicity to the situation, is arousing the dairy farmers of South Dakota to what this means to their industry and will take the lead towards the enactment of statutes at an early date to check state use of oleo. The contention of state authorities that a few thousand dollars is saved by the use of dairy substitutes is met by the demand of dairy farmers relative to the much larger sum paid as taxes on the dairy cows of South Dakota. The Grange is making a good growth in the latter state, several new subordinate units have recently been organized and the present oleo fight is giving the organization much prominence in that state.

**"VISCOLIZED" MILK IS A FRAUD
STATE OFFICIALS DECLARE**

A method recently devised and adopted by certain milk distributors for making the fat content of milk appear to be twice as large as it actually is, by means of "viscolizing" is a fraud and will be dealt with accordingly, state officials declare.

A statement, just issued by Dr. James W. Kellogg, director and chief chemist, Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, outlines the position of the State officials, as follows:

CONSUMER IS DECEIVED

"This sale of so-called viscolized milk, as recently adopted by certain distributors is declared by the officials of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture to be unlawful and a fraud on the consumers of milk.

"The process of viscolizing is essentially the same as that of homogenizing, which is employed to increase the volume of fatty substances, such as milk fats, by the use of high pressure, which has the effect of increasing the volume or space occupied by the fats subjected to this treatment. When applied to the fats in milk it extends the cream line to about five inches so that the so-called viscolized milk has the appearance of containing about twice as much cream or butter fat as it usually does. The amount of fat in the cream is not increased at all and only deceives the consumer into the belief that the milk so treated is much richer in cream than ordinarily sold.

"The milk itself is not viscolized but only the cream or fat portion of it, which has been previously separated and subjected to this treatment and which is again mixed with the skimmed milk. The product is in fact viscolized cream and skimmed milk mixed together after having been processed. This practice is reprehensible and in violation of the code of ethics of the trade and a fraud upon the consuming public."

"The Milk Law distinctly prohibits the sale of 'milk which has had the butter fat or any portion thereof removed therefrom.' The General Food Law defines adulteration as an unlawful sale of any food product if it be so mixed 'whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser; or if by means, it is made to appear better or of greater value than it is.'

MILK DEFINED

"According to the accepted definition, 'milk is the whole, fresh, clean, lactic secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows.' Therefore, milk which has been subjected to a process of separating and viscolizing the cream and remixed with the skimmed milk cannot be claimed as coming within this accepted definition and the so-called practice of viscolizing and selling milk with a falsely extended cream line is considered as being in violation of the requirements of the law and prompt action will be taken by the Department against the unlawful sales of viscolized milk.

"The position taken by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in reference to the sale of so-called viscolized milk, is approved by Dr. Charles H. Miner, Secretary of Health, Pennsylvania Department of Health."

Feed Ewes in Winter—Good leguminous hay, such as clover or alfalfa, is an ideal roughage for breeding ewes during the winter period, say Pennsylvania State College sheep specialists. The best sheep men consider proper roughage of more importance than the grain feed. Where a mixed hay is fed it is advisable to include a small amount of bran or oil meal. The following is a desirable grain mixture fed with hay: 300 pounds of oats, 200 pounds of corn, and 100 pounds of bran.

No other coeducational institution equals matrimony.—Waco News-Tribune.

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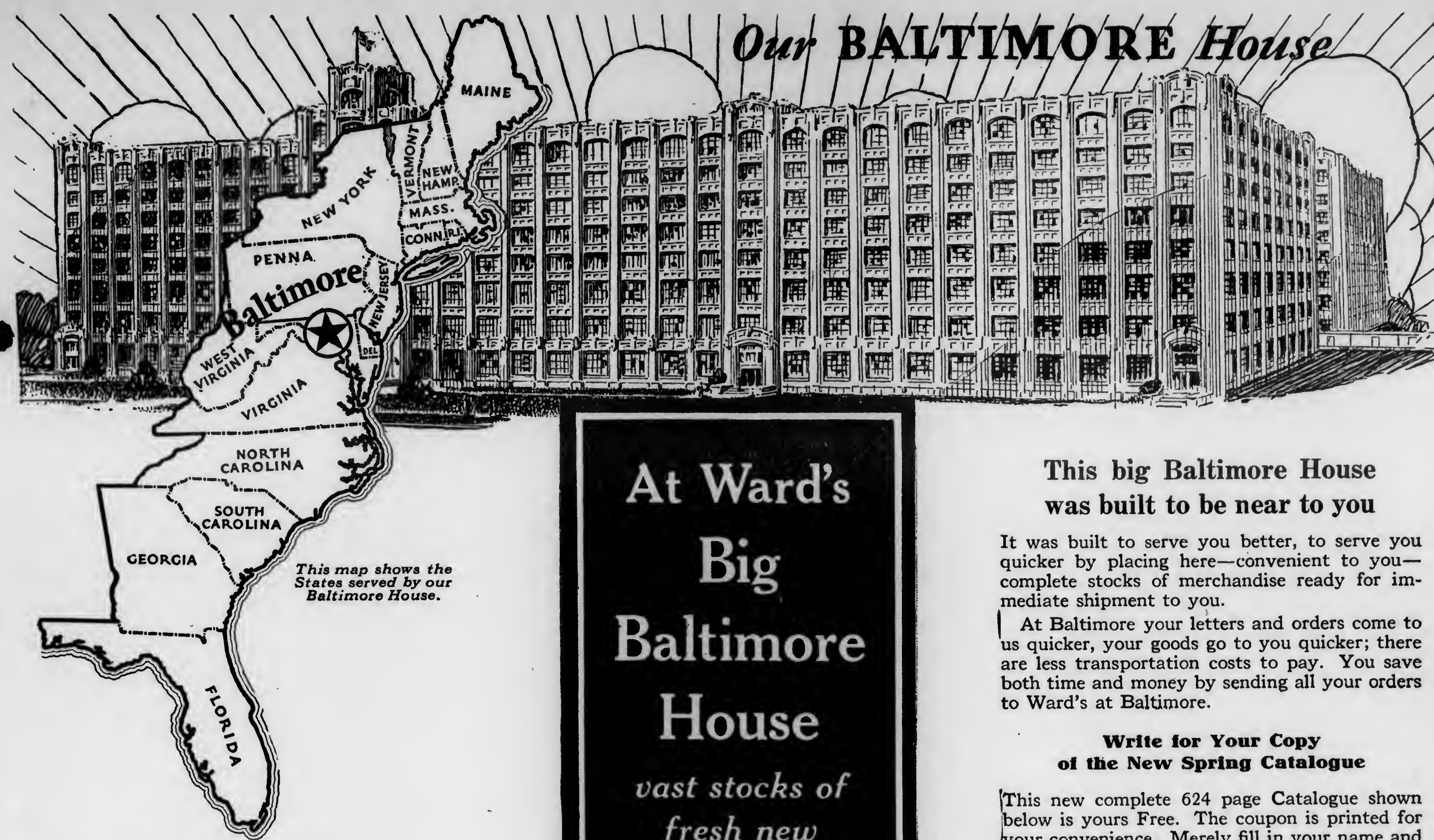
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John S. Fisher Inaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania

AT 12 O'CLOCK, Tuesday January 18th, amid pomp and colorful ceremonies, and before a vast throng of people, John S. Fisher, of Indiana, took the oath of office as the Thirtieth Governor of Pennsylvania. Cannon boomed, airplanes whirled overhead and upon all sides of the reviewing stand, rows of spectators were packed solidly in front of the State Capitol.

Justice Robert von Moschizsker, of the State Supreme Court, solemnly administered the oath of office, and the usual message of an in-coming Governor, followed. He declared with emphasis that the primary election system is the best means to safeguard the ballot, "the most sacred privilege of democracy." He expressed a doubt that it was advisable to make any change until public opinion has so directly expressed itself. Early in his address he called attention to the fact that the expenses of the state government are \$120,000,000 per year, and that rigid economy is needed in its conduct.

The new Governor is opposed to additional taxes, and according to his address he would change the Budget Plan. Briefly stated the following policies seem to be most pronounced in the message:

More and Better Highways,
Readjustment of Compensation Law,

Better Laws for Safeguarding Building and Loan Associations,
The Enforcement of Law,
Stands for Primary Law,
Repeats his Campaign Pledges.

In concluding his address the Governor repeated his campaign pledges, and said "I repeat my former pledges to observe and enforce in the conduct of the business of the State strict integrity, a high state of efficiency and a rigid economy; to administer the powers of government for the benefit of all citizens to reduce and systematize the cost of tax collection; to give all possible aid and support to agriculture; to encourage the extension of rural electric service; to conserve our natural resources; to protect the waters of the Commonwealth from unnecessary pollution; to push forward the program of reforestation; to preserve the wild life of our forests and streams; to stimulate every department and agency of government to its full functioning power; to recognize the independence and dignity of the co-ordinate branches of government and work in harmony with them for the public welfare; to apply common sense as the guide to all activities and to devote my full time, energy and capacity to the duties of office."

STATE DEPUTIES HOLD SESSION AT HARRISBURG

The State Deputies, together with the members of the Legislative and the Executive Committees of the State Grange, met at Harrisburg on January 18th.

These meetings are called annually by the Master of the State Grange to plan work for the year and to discuss Grange problems and Grange procedure.

The directors of the Keystone Grange Exchange held their meeting at the same time when their plans are discussed and outlined.

P. H. Dewey, Master of the State Grange announced the following committee appointments:

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE: P. H. Dewey, ex-officio; John A. McSparran, Allan D. Miller, R. M. Day, John H. Light and H. G. Eisaman.

STATE COLLEGE MEMORIAL: M. B. Orr, Dr. Charles C. Rankin, Mrs. Howard Van Kirk, Mrs. Georgia Piolet, and Prof. R. G. Bressler.

HOME ECONOMICS: Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, Mrs. Georgia Piolet, Mrs. Clayton Smith, Mrs. George Dewey, and Mrs. W. D. Phillips.

HEALTH AND SANITATION: Dr. E. M. Santee, Dr. C. W. Kjelgaard, Mrs. Lenora Shields, Mrs. John Hice, Mrs. L. Rupp.

DEPUTIES-AT-LARGE: John A. McSparran, Howard G. Eisaman.

STATE DEPUTIES: William Armstrong, Pomona 19-44-45; C. R. Bagenstose, Pomona 43-55; Meade C. Knights, Pomona 23; Leslie I. Bolton, Pomona 71; R. J. Shettle, Pomona 40; W. P. Caldwell, Pomona 42-66; Albert Flack, Pomona 16-63; Milton Cole, Pomona 68; John S. Dale, Pomona 13-29; C. H. Dildine, Pomona 5-28-62; A. H. Fullerton, Pomona 17-65; H. F. Geise, Pomona 31-70; G. M. Griffin, Pomona 49; Isaac Gross, Pomona 8-22-50; W. F. Hill, Pomona 6-37; F. S. Keene, Pomona 41 and Pike County; John H. Light, Pomona 59-60; G. A. Marvin, Pomona 59-60; J. B. Meixel, Pomona 2 and Adams County; M. B. Orr, Pomona 25-57; Neff Richards, Pomona 24-72; W. H. Snyder, Pomona 64-67; C. C. Steele, Pomona 58; J. B. W. Stuft, Pomona 39-51; T. E. Talbett, Pomona 54; Chas.

TO GRANGE SECRETARIES

Since January 1, 1927, the GRANGE News office has been flooded with revised mailing lists and not all could be checked in time for the February issue—largely due to lack of arrangement in lists. In making up these lists names should be grouped by Post Offices and only new names should be returned always making a duplicate copy for your own reference. Names dropped from the roll, deaths, and duplicates should be reported promptly. Changes in address should be reported giving both the old and new address.

A mailing list of 50,000 is difficult to maintain properly and a request is made of all Secretaries to observe the above suggestions in returning names.

MORRIS LLOYD, Business Mgr.

NEW SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Governor John S. Fisher has appointed Rev. Charles G. Jordan, Volant, Lawrence County as Secretary of Agriculture.

Rev. Jordan is not a stranger at Harrisburg, having been a member of the House of Representatives from 1918 to 1922. He is known to the farm fraternity as the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee during those sessions.

Mr. Jordan is known as a minister, lecturer, politician, farmer and livestock breeder. We look for big accomplishments; both because of Mr. Jordan's wide experience, and as successor to a "dirt farmer." We wish for him a successful administration, and will follow with keen interest the activities of the Department of Agriculture.

PLAN FOR THE 1927 GARDEN

A few of the 1927 garden seed catalogs have been distributed by seedsmen. The rest will follow early in January. They are more beautiful and interesting than ever. They make very interesting reading after the holiday season when you

are looking forward to spring planting. Jot down the varieties and amount of seed you require. Send your order early.

You can chew with false teeth and walk with a wooden leg, but you can't see with a glass eye.

1876—OUR FIFTY-SECOND YEAR—1927

The I. W. SCOTT CO.

500 Liberty Avenue PITTSBURGH, PA. 113 Diamond Street
AGRICULTURAL SEEDS POULTRY IMPLEMENTS SUPPLIES

Our 208 page Catalogue of Garden and Field Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Fertilizers, Insecticides, Sprayers, Poultry, Dairy and Bee Supplies—the most complete we have ever issued—will be mailed free on request.

EVERYTHING for FARM, GARDEN and POULTRY

PATRONS OF PENNSYLVANIA

DO YOU NEED PAINT



LET US SEND YOU OUR PAINT BOOK. It will tell you all you want to know about paint and painting—WHY SOME PAINTS PAINT and fade or scale off in a short time and HOW TO OVERCOME these difficulties and secure the BEST RESULTS at the LOWEST POSSIBLE COST.

We Can Save You One-half Your Paint Bills

In buying the INGERSOLL PAINTS, you pay ONLY THE FACTORY COST for the actual Paint furnished. YOU SAVE MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS. The Dealer or Supply House may offer you a Paint at our price, but THEY CANNOT GIVE YOU OUR QUALITY OF PAINT AT OUR PRICE as they charge you in addition to the value of the Paint furnished, the expensive cost of selling method and Middlemen's profits. Dealers can offer you low-priced Paints ONLY AT THE EXPENSE OF QUALITY OF PAINT FURNISHED. DON'T USE CHEAP PAINT offered by Dealers and Supply Houses. Any saving made in first cost WILL BE LOST MANY TIMES OVER in the expense of FREQUENT RE-PAINTING. THE INGERSOLL PAINT will give you LONG YEARS of satisfactory service and LOOK WELL all the time.

Ingersoll Mixed Paints

have held the official endorsement of the Grange for 53 years

We can refer you to pleased customers in your neighborhood. We make it easy for you to buy paint direct from the mill. The book will tell you the quantity needed. The order will reach us over night, and the paint will be on the way to you in twenty-four hours. Let us send you our FREE DELIVERY PLAN. Send your address for a beautiful set of Sample Color Cards and our Paint Book. We mail them FREE.

The Editor of this paper recommends INGERSOLL'S PAINTS

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, Inc.

No. 234 PLYMOUTH STREET BROOKLYN, NEW YORK
The Oldest Ready-Mixed Paint House in America. Established 1842

FENCING

We manufacture a ready made Cedar Picket and Galvanized Wire Fence—interwoven—Painted Green—Red—or Plain—made in 3 or 4 ft. heights. For chickens, farms, yards and lawns.

100 FEET TO ROLL

Used extensively for snow protection along Highways. Write for prices and catalog.

NEW JERSEY FENCE COMPANY
BURLINGTON, N. J.

NOT YIELDS—PROFITS

C. W. PUGSLEY

What to grow from year to year, and how much, has become more of a problem than how to grow it.

We know how. Science has given the farmer facts and he has learned how to use them. But whenever it comes to a question of deciding what to grow and when to change his plans—here he runs into questions which he seems able to answer only afterwards, then often to his bitter loss.

He has been advised, instructed, aided in every possible way to increase his production. Nearly all the research, the teaching, the extension work of our Federal Department of Agriculture and of the state colleges has been along this line.

What he needs now, very badly, are the facts that will advise him when to increase production of this crop or that animal, and when in the interests of good business to cut down.

We have started something of the sort here in South Dakota. We do not try of course to tell the farmer what to do. That would be useless. Nor have we any idea of changing the agriculture of whole regions overnight. That would be worse than useless; it would be ruinous.

Farmers for the most part and in the long run produce what they must produce. The dollar which remains in their pocket at the end of the year is the deciding factor. I have no patience with the sort of half-baked agricultural evangelist who wants personally to decide all such questions for agriculture, either by oratory or by a dictatorship.

No: what we mean to do from this college is simply to get to the farmer in plain words the facts that guide him beyond bigger yields to greater profits. We intend to get to him in plain words, and before it comes time to plant a crop, the world prospects on that crop and—if we have facts enough—the probable local bearing of these facts on price.

Then it is up to him. He can make up his own mind what to do. He can do this better than anyone else—certain eminent men to the contrary notwithstanding. He can make up his own mind wisely, however, only in the light of facts.

It is the job of his colleges and experiment stations to get him these facts. Then it is his job to use them. His greatest progress in the next twenty years or so will, I am convinced, be along this line.

Farmer and college worker alike are still working pretty much in the dark. Only a beginning has been made. Agriculture will probably continue to suffer for years from the overproduction of certain crops, particularly those crops that are used in a rotation as temporary cash crops. The change will not come overnight, nor wholly in ten years, but gradually we shall learn to study our markets and to produce to demand. We shall learn to balance our rotations and to make them more elastic, standing ready to reduce this crop, increase that one, omit for a while another—always with a weather eye to those plain facts which foretell the market.

Of course the farmer must know how to grow things to the very best advantage, but if he stops at knowing how to grow things he may not get ahead. He must cultivate a vision for the future tempered with a practical sense of the necessities of the day. That is as necessary to his success as a wise cultivation of the soil.—*Farm and Fireside.*

DAIRYMEN TO PUT McKEAN COUNTY ON THE MAP

An unusual opportunity to advertise McKean County in general and the dairy interests in particular, just recently came to McKean County through a special messenger, Mr. S. J. Brownell, bull association extension specialist, who conveyed the desire of the extension department of the Pennsylvania State College and the State Farm Products Show officials, to have an exhibit at Harrisburg during the week of January 17th, of dairy bulls, representative of those used in the many bull associations of the county. This opportunity was given McKean County because it is the only county in the United States with bull associations in the four major dairy breeds; it has more bulls in the associations than any other county in the United States and ties with another county for the largest number of associations in any one county in the United States.

The seven associations use thirty-two bulls, all of which are in McKean county with the exception of four. The total number of farms which are members of these associations in McKean county alone is seventy. The service of the bulls, however, is not limited to the members, so many more farms are reached.

Eleven of the best type bulls of the associations were selected for the exhibit at Harrisburg. The splendid cooperation of different agencies are shown as follows:

First: The bull association members took the risk of bulls and paid \$1.10 for each bull in their association, as well as the necessary hay and grain feed while being exhibited.

Second: McKean County Pomona Grange donated \$50.00 for the expense of a man to care for the bulls while being exhibited.

Third: The Banks of the county have contributed \$120 for twenty-five hundred copies of a twenty-four page bulletin descriptive of McKean county and the dairy interests in general (these to be handed out at the exhibit.)

Fourth: The extension department of the Pennsylvania State College, due to the educational value, paid the transportation charges to and from the show at Harrisburg.

Fifth: The State Farm Products Show officials donated the necessary floor space for the bull association exhibit.

An opportunity of this kind does not come to every county and it has come but once to McKean County. Its value was readily appreciated, as can be seen by the splendid cooperation as manifested in the above statements concerning those making the exhibit possible.

Mapping out the fields and planning the crops to be grown in them are two important features of good farm management. Doing these essential tasks now is better than waiting until field work starts.

OFFICERS OF POTOMAC

NO. 1 INSTALLED

Worthy Master P. H. Dewey was a specially invited guest when the new officers for Potomac Grange No. 1, were installed January 7th, at a meeting following a turkey supper in All Soul's Unitarian Church, Washington, D. C. This organization is the original subordinate of the Grange, organized in Washington, January 7, 1868.

A large birthday cake with the figures "59" and with 59 lighted candles was a surprise feature of the entertainment. Major William M. King, of Ballston, Va., a member of the Grange since 1872 and now in his 95th year, had the honor of cutting the cake with a large corn knife. Major King was formerly Acting Master of Potomac Grange in 1888, and was honored by Potomac Grange with the honorary title of Honorary Master, and installed along with the other officers. A bouquet of carnations was presented to Major King, who was retiring from the office of Treasurer upon his request after three years of active service.

The installation was conducted by Past National Master of the Grange Sherman J. Lowell of Fredonia, N. Y., now a member of the U. S. Tariff Commission, with Miss Mildred Mahood, of Pennsylvania, Miss R. G. Songer of Pennsylvania, Mrs. W. C. Welburn of Virginia and Mr. A. M. Cornell as assistants.

There were about 200 guests present at the dinner, including Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Wm. M. Jardine, Mr. Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, from Columbus, O., Mr. Leslie R. Smith of Boston, Mass., Mr. E. A. Eckert of Mascoutah, Ill., and A. S. Goss of Seattle, Wash., members of the National Grange Executive Committee. It was discovered by one of the members that there were present members of the Grange from 14 different states from Maine to Washington, and from Michigan to Kansas.

House plants which have been frozen should be thawed out gradually. Spray them with cold water and keep them away from the sunshine and intense heat until they are completely thawed.



Service All the Way

An Advertisement of
the American Telephone and Telegraph Company



It is impossible for a railroad train or a ship to call at the doorsteps of its passengers when they wish to take a journey. To take even a trolley or bus ride, one must go to some definite point where the conveyance stops. On the other hand, the telephone goes all the way to meet the public's convenience.

Each telephone call may be compared to a taxicab, whose destination is controlled by the subscriber. The telephone company extends its wires to the homes and offices of those who desire service, placing its telephones within immediate reach. The call is made at the time, from the point,

and to the place that the subscriber desires. He speaks to the person he wants—wherever he may be.

At the disposal of each telephone subscriber are the talking channels of the entire Bell System. He may make a call a few or thousands of miles, and he may extend his voice to any point, to any person who has a telephone.

This is the essence of communication. Because of it, the number of telephones has increased in the last five years three times as fast as population. Because of it, the Bell System carries more than twenty billion messages in the course of a year.

Pennsylvania Grange News

Published by the Pennsylvania State Grange.

5 cents a copy.

50 cents a year.

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No. 11.

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HARRY H. PRATT.WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Secretary.
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A Forward Movement

IN COMPLIANCE with the declarations of National Master L. J. Taber, a concerted and coöperated plan is to be launched immediately to carry into effect the request of the National Master as announced by our Worthy Master P. H. Dewey.

Briefly stated the plan is,—

First.—Each Grange to initiate a class of candidates during the first quarter.

Second.—Each Grange to engage in some community project during the year.

Third.—Every Patron in the state to give one full day's work in promoting Grange growth and welfare.

It may be said in reference to item one, that should it be impossible to initiate a class during the first quarter, the effort shall not fail because of the time limit. The endeavor is that every Grange initiate a class, and if possible several classes.

The second item is perhaps the most important. Fulfilling it will surely direct the attention of both rural folks and others to the activity and usefulness of every Grange and will mean increased interest and attendance, and rejuvenate the Grange life as nothing else can do.

The third request that every member give one day's time to the Grange. This may be in many different ways. Engaging in canvas for new members, renovating and repairing Grange halls, carrying on community projects, organ-

izing new Granges, visiting neighboring Granges and giving assistance to them. Recently, in the State of Washington, this plan was carried out and widespread enthusiasm prevails everywhere in that Grange state.

The motive back of this plan is to re-establish the Grange in territory where indifference prevails and rejuvenate Granges wherever dormancy is apparent. Both the Granges giving and receiving aid will be materially benefitted. It is the earnest hope of State Master Dewey that every State Officer, State Deputy, Pomona and Subordinate Master will enter wholeheartedly in this contest. There are no prizes offered except the satisfaction of service well done at the close of the year—September 30, 1927. Let Grange members forget it is agreed that this Contest will be carried in every issue of GRANGE NEWS for several months. It is hoped that the Master of every Grange present this movement to the Grange and report the action of the Grange to the State Secretary.

There is no more important work before us than the effort to build up our ranks, always remembering that only men and women of the proper qualifications should be enlisted in our ranks. Coöperation of rural folk and farm agencies is the most important problem to solve, and we look to the present membership to create the proper enthusiasm in every Grange to accomplish the object of this movement.

in successive steps to our present condition. Following hard upon English customs originally, officials to a large extent named candidates, then came the caucus system and the system of naming candidates widened; this was followed by the Convention system which was a great step in advance; but, it, too failed, for the political machines named the delegates! And then followed election of delegates through primaries; this too failed since delegates did not keep promises and were controlled by the "boss."

Finally we attained the object sought by the Grange in the early days,—the Direct Primary in which officials are nominated directly by the people. It is a fact that this system was in force in Crawford County as early as 1860, the year in which Abraham Lincoln was elected president; but it was not until the "Capitol Steal" engineered by convention named officials and their appointees, aroused the people of Pennsylvania. Public demand induced Governor Pennypacker to call a special session of the Legislature to be held January 15, 1906, "To Revise the Laws relative to Primary Elections" in such a way as to provide for the holding of the Primary Elections of all Parties within the Commonwealth on the same day at the same time. When the legislature met there was unity of purpose and the act became law. And it is fortunate that in the session of 1906 the State Senator from Indiana County guided the measure through the State Senate and the conference until it received the Governor's signature.

The leader for direct primaries in 1906 is still in public life and has just been elevated to the highest position in the

gift of the people of Pennsylvania, and we will await Governor Fisher's active campaign to retain for the people of the Commonwealth what he helped to secure in 1906.

There are no arguments for returning to the convention or any other system. Since the days of Penn we have advanced progressively from one step to another and legislators both in and out of the state who attempt to return to political despotism will find themselves in embarrassing positions. Self government is a fundamental right of a free people and there can be no return to any system short of that guarantee.

*To disregard the trifling arguments advanced against the Direct Primary is sufficient evidence that we believe there are none worthy of consideration. Freedom to aspire to office should be denied no one and the Direct Primary is the only just selective method of guaranteeing that privilege. There is no doubt, but that the purpose in the Direct Primary is realized for that is proven by the attitude of men who oppose it. The Direct Primary cannot be removed from our democratic policies without infringing upon the rights of our people. Through it all responsibility is placed upon the electorate and it is both in their power and privilege to remedy defects in the system. Both rich and poor have the same rights, and when citizens rights of suffrage are fully exercised there can be no mistake that a selected candidate is the people's choice. The Direct Primary is unpopular among politicians since it is the only agency by which machine rule can be overthrown and we believe that the people of Pennsylvania should register a protest to any attempt to interfere with the Direct Primary.

The Grange in Public Life

ONE of the many activities of the Order is its interest in matters of a public nature. Many of our present laws have had their inception in some discussion in a remote Grange hall. Legislative matters aiming at betterment of farm conditions have always received important consideration; the questions of taxation, marketing and farm relief are now uppermost in our minds, and in general farm relief is on the minds of both our rural folk and our legislators. It is noteworthy that not only have many of these matters received their first attention, as above stated, but many of our public men received their first training in our rural organizations.

The present Governor of the State of Delaware, Robert P. Robinson, is Treasurer of the National Grange; former Governor Gifford Pinchot has long been a member of the Grange; and former Governors Loose, Michigan, Robie of Maine, Bachelor of New Hampshire, and Bell of Vermont, were all members of the Order. Senator Aagans, of New Jersey, has long been identified with our Order, and in both states and nation many public men are familiar with the organization. Notably, among Congressmen, is Hon. John C. Ketcham, formerly Master of the Michigan State Grange.

In our own State Legislature, there is not a session but what men active in the Grange are returned to both the House and the Senate. Sometimes these leaders lack courage to espouse the cause of good government, but we may rightfully expect these men of Grange training to espouse the cause of agriculture, and with their insight and knowledge of farm needs they can represent the farmer's cause in a positive and convincing manner.

Agriculture must be recognized as the basic industry in all our economic problems. A fair and just representation of its needs must be made at all times, and we will depend, in a large measure, upon our rural leaders in the legislative halls to bear that leadership.

The present agitation to change the methods of assessment and collection of taxes affect the rural population to a greater degree than towns; the proposed increase in gasoline tax, too, will result in increased tax on the farmer, for the reason that all gasoline for farm power will be affected by the proposed increase. In fact most of the proposed changes in law will affect the farmer to a greater or less extent, and it is interesting to note the position our Grange population will take on these matters in the months to come.

1927 Grange Forward Movement

1. Every Grange to initiate a class of candidates.
2. Every Grange to complete some community project.
3. Every Patron in the State to give one full day's work in promoting Grange growth and welfare.

Every Master to present this movement to his Grange, and secretaries to report to Secretary of State Grange before September 30, 1927.

Master's Letter to Granges

AS WE settle down into the years work ahead, there is one phase of Grange activity that should precede all others, and that is personal work. Nothing gives the Master more distress, and nothing could retard the progress of the Grange in general more than to have members go all through the year without rendering a single definite contribution of personal effort because such member has not received special directions from the Master to perform such service.

The teachings of our order are such that each member has entered into a contract, as it were, to work for the interest of the organization, while the general directions given from time to time through the medium of the GRANGE NEWS, circular letters, deputy's visits, and in the Grange, are of such nature that no blame should be attached to the Master for lack of personal work, because such member has not been given anything definite to accomplish.

Each member of the Organization is hereby earnestly urged to perform some definite personal service for the Grange during the current year. This means that it would be most gratifying if each member would bring in a new member during the year, and if possible organize a new Grange, reorganize a dormant Grange, establish a Juvenile or Pomona Grange or at least contribute toward bringing this about.

Any effort along this line will be appreciated most sincerely, yet it should be borne in mind that should this be personal touch be accomplished early in the year, there is no reason why such effort should cease for what could be accomplished at one time perhaps could easily be repeated with a similar effort.

Among the other duties required of a Grange Secretary is to make immediate and prompt reports to the Pomona and State Secretary of the happenings of her own Grange. This duty, can be accomplished much more thoroughly and with comparative ease when the secretary is provided with suitable blanks, stationery, etc. and likely the average member does not realize whether these requisites are available or not, and is usually left to the aggressiveness of the secretary.

It has not been the purpose of the administration to interfere with the smooth working policies of Pomona or Subordinate Granges, but rather to assist in the accomplishments in every way that the State Grange through its officers and deputies can render assistance.

Deputies are therefore urged to co-operate in building up the Granges and Pomonas within their respective jurisdictions. To urge and encourage together with the regularly constituted officers of such Granges.

Harmony is the first principle upon which the foundation of any Grange must rest if it is to survive the storms that are apt to come sooner or later. It is difficult enough to keep the spirit of co-operation at a high pitch in a state where the industrial urge is as great

as it is in the Keystone state, when all are working along similar lines. When there is a division among the members concerning their plain duty toward carrying out well defined Grange principles, policies or undertakings; the burden becomes almost unbearable for those loyal members who are earnestly trying to accomplish something.

A Grange worker who works fifty per cent of his time for the Grange and spends the other fifty per cent fault-finding will have accomplished nothing. Forbearance, toleration and charity are mighty good maxims to carry along when we are trying to accomplish Grange projects. Should the Grange accomplish untold wonders during any certain period, it will not be because of any superman or super woman; but rather because of a general concerted effort among the membership from one end of the state to the other. And in like manner should the Grange undergo a period of depression it will not be the fault alone of any one person, but rather from inaction distributed generally throughout the same territory.

The year 1926 was fraught with many victories in Grange activities. The National Master has repeatedly called

attention to the many and varied projects completed or undertaken. The solid foundation upon which the Grange is steadily building. The many new halls erected, the advancement in ritualistic accomplishments, the willingness to cooperate in business, and community efforts. And in all these things Pennsylvania has held her rightful share of merit, and deserves the same praise as that accorded any other state.

Perhaps no other State Grange has ever carried so many big projects at one and the same time. Our co-ordination with the National Board of Farm Organizations is an outstanding feature which has proven and is proving the most feasible method of reaching congress, and obtaining national recognition pertaining to legislation and legislative matters. The action we took in bringing recognition of the rights of rural communities to the Public Service Commission, and the results obtained will go down in history as a unique service to the general public.

In a few instances we have carried our grievances to the supreme or superior court, and have been successful in our undertakings. The general public should know these things, in order that we may be able to give a commendable account of our stewardship.

There is every indication that the present year will be one of the greatest in Grange history, and the opportunity is knocking at the door of every patron in the state. Let us grasp this opportunity and build the little Grange we now have into a substantial working, thriving, worthwhile Grange. Let us work together in all our Grange endeavors and projects. Let us dig deeper than ever before. Let us carry the standard of Grange work as high as the highest, that we may be able to make a record for the year that cannot be surpassed by any state in the Union, and one that will redound in honor and glory as the years roll along.

Fraternally yours,

P. H. Dewey
Master Penna. State Grange.

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS STATE DOG LAW

The State Supreme Court, in a decision handed down on January 3, 1927, upheld the constitutionality of the Pennsylvania Dog Law of 1921. This is the final chapter in the much-talked-of Haldeman case which started on August 25, 1924, when R. C. Haldeman of Harrisburg was fined for harboring two dogs which did not have license tags on their collars as required by the law.

At a hearing before the Justice of the Peace Coble in Wormleysburg, Cumberland County, Haldeman was found guilty and fined \$5.00 and costs. Haldeman appealed the case to the court of quarter sessions of Cumberland County, contending that the Dog Law was unconstitutional for nine different reasons. The case was argued before the court, and on February 13, 1926, Judge E. M. Biddle, Jr., handed down his decision upholding the constitutionality of the law.

Mr. Haldeman immediately entered an appeal from the decision of the Cumberland County court to the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, which sustained the decision of the lower court. Again the case was appealed—this time to the Supreme Court of the State from which came the recent decision which should settle for all time and all persons the constitutionality of the Dog Law.

IMPORTANT DECISION

This decision is extremely important since it settles once for all the question of the necessity of dog owners in Pennsylvania having license tags displayed on the collars of their dogs. Without tags being thus displayed, it would be impossible to enforce the law.

In the course of the argument against the law, Mr. Haldeman contended that it is cruel to require that collars be placed on dogs. He advanced this point in spite of the fact that practically all owners of good dogs voluntarily keep collars on their dogs, and even though making this contention, Mr. Haldeman's dogs were found with collars on them but no license tags attached.

The placing of a tag on the collar is for the purpose of identification, and the owners of good dogs generally realize (Concluded on page 11.)

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

Protect your estate by taking out insurance on your automobile, and relieve yourself of worry and expense.

At the recent annual meeting of the State Grange at Lancaster we received more inquiries about automobile insurance and more orders for it than we did in the five years preceding, indicating clearly that the Granger wants automobile insurance. Then, again, bear in mind that it has been made possible for every Granger to enjoy lower and special rates for this insurance.

If you have a pleasure car—any make—you can get Liability \$5,000/10,000 limits, and Property Damage \$1,000 limits, at \$18.00 per year. On a truck the cost for the same coverage would be \$25.00.

Order now on the blank below.

Fire and Theft rates given on request.

Only a Granger can enjoy these rates.

GRANGE MUTUAL CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY
925 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GENTLEMEN

I hereby request you to secure for me Liability and Property Damage Insurance on the following described automobile.

Name of Automobile and Year Model	KIND—State Whether Pleasure Car or Truck	Give Manufacturers or Engine No. or Both Take same from License Card

This order is given with the understanding that if the car insured is a pleasure car the premium will be \$18.00. If a truck or delivery car, the cost will be \$25.00.

NAME..... ADDRESS.....

MEMBER OF..... GRANGE NO.....

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

Contributions to the Girls' Dormitory at State College

DURING the month from December 20, 1926 to January 20, 1927, the sum of \$1,135.09 was received from Granges throughout the State, and \$369.55 accrued interest was added, making a total cash in the fund of \$46,269.73.

The Master, the Secretary and the Lecturer of every subordinate and Pomona Grange are the properly constituted committee in charge of raising money for this purpose; and, all contributions to the fund should be sent direct to John H. Light, Secretary Pennsylvania State Grange, 428-430 Telegraph Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa. Following is an itemized list of the contributions received during the month above indicated:

County	Grange	Amount
McKean	Turtle Point, No. 1236	\$12.00
Allegheny	Oak Valley, No. 1462	15.60
S. Northumberland		
and Snyder	Pomona	100.00
Perry	Bucks, No. 1745	1.20
Washington	Pomona (Needle Work Club)	15.00
Westmoreland	Menna, No. 19	3.60
Schuylkill	Lakeside, No. 1418	12.00
Crawford	Lanesville, No. 694	25.00
Crawford	Dicksonburg, No. 556	17.00
Susquehanna	Locust Hill, No. 997	1.50
Chester	Chester Valley, No. 121	2.40
Lebanon	North Jackson, No. 1740	3.60
Westmoreland	N. Washington, No. 1826	1.80
Butler	Worth, No. 1421	15.00
Butler	Oakland, No. 1480	6.00
Butler	Pomona	75.00
Cumberland	Millin, No. 1725	1.05
Berks	Pleasantwood, No. 1839	14.10
Berks	Virginsville, No. 1832	6.00
Berks	Centerport, No. 1600	7.50
Berks	Pioneer, No. 1777	6.00
Berks	Gouglersville, No. 1743	6.00
Berks	Pomona	1.80
Tioga	Aurora, No. 874	18.45
Clarion	Maple Grove, No. 680	8.60
Luzerne	Bloomington, No. 536	10.50
Susquehanna	Rising Sun, No. 417	3.40
Crawford	Hydetown, No. 1239	34.58
Bucks	Great Swamp, No. 1878	3.60
Lancaster	Warwick, No. 1754	3.60
Lancaster	Fulton, No. 68	9.00
Lancaster	Ephrata, No. 1815	13.50
Chester	Goshen, No. 121	.60
Columbia	Columbia, No. 46	5.00
Crawford	Wayne Center, No. 1402	3.60
Bucks	Carversville, No. 451	10.00
Northampton	Harmony, No. 1692	71.00
Centre	Spring Mills, No. 158	12.50
Venango	Weston, No. 1675	5.00
Wayne	Delaware Valley, No. 1664	.60
Susquehanna	Utility, No. 873	12.00
Clearfield	Mt. Pleasant, No. 975	5.00
Delaware	Concord, No. 1147	68.40
Crawford	Randolph, No. 190	150.00
Wyoming	Tunkhannock, No. 209	2.70
Payette	York Run, No. 1699	54.41
Eric	Lake Shore, No. 1300	80.00
Lehigh	South Whitehall, No. 1658	121.70
Somerset	Conemaugh, No. 1718	.60
Somerset	Highland, No. 879	.30
Somerset	Rockwood, No. 1747	3.60
Somerset	Somerset, No. 1697	3.30
Somerset	Jefferson, No. 1691	.30
Somerset	Valley, No. 878	27.90
Somerset	Stony Creek, No. 1793	5.40
Somerset	Friedens, No. 1776	7.50
Westmoreland	Donegal, No. 1927	4.50
Somerset	Jenner, No. 1661	5.10
Somerset	Quemahoning, No. 1659	15.00
Somerset	Pomona	7.50
Bradford	Open Hand, No. 153	10.00
Lancaster	Ephrata, No. 1815	3.60

Cash contributions previously acknowledged \$1,135.09
Interest added to fund January 5 44,765.29

Total cash in fund, January 20, 1927 \$46,269.93

SPECIAL NOTICE TO GRANGES

WE WILL INSTALL in your Grange Hall Free, on approval, a beautiful hand painted drop curtain. There are no strings or red tape to this offer. This magazine would not print this adv. if it did not know we are absolutely responsible and will do as we agree. Hundreds of Grange Halls are being equipped with these curtains why not yours? We get a few local advertisements to paint on the margin of the curtain and that is the way we get our pay. Send for an application blank today.

ANDERSON SCENIC COMPANY, 18 Florence Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

MANY GRANGE OFFICERS PUBLICLY INSTALLED FIVE IN ONE DAY

E. B. Dorsett, Past Lecturer, on January 1, installed the officers of Sullivan No. 84, Tioga Valley No. 918, and North Elk Run No. 913, in the afternoon of that day; and in the evening of the same day he installed the officers of Eulalia No. 1088 and Valley No. 876. The *Mansfield Advertiser* comments on this installation, as follows: "We venture to say that in not one of many thousands of subordinate lodges of the nation did the installation ceremony approach more nearly the lines of perfection."

On January 5, he also installed the officers of Penn's Creek No. 1723, and those of Port Trevorton No. 1818, the following day he installed those of Washington No. 1721. In the last three ceremonies he was ably assisted by Bro. H. C. Drumm, Past Pomona Master, and a former State Deputy.

January 8, found Bro. Dorsett with Lehman Grange No. 819, the home Grange of Bro. William Armstrong, where he installed the officers of both Lehman Grange and Center Hill No. 1026.

DOUBLE INSTALLATION

A. H. Fullerton, of the Executive, conducted a double installation of officers in Butler County on Saturday evening January fourteenth when he inducted into office the officers of both Worth Grange No. 1421, and Shippery Rock No. 1441. Music was furnished by J. W. Brewster and J. F. Miller.

McKean County Pomona held its last quarterly meeting with Liberty Grange. W. O. Hillard was elected Pomona Master. S. J. Brownell, of State College, addressed the Grange on the value of "Pure Bred Sires." Resolutions adopted were: Favoring the Federal Appropriation of \$10,000,000 to exterminate the corn borer. Favoring a \$1,500 State appropriation, instead of \$1,000, for county fairs. This Pomona also appropriated \$50 towards expenses of Bull Associations exhibit at Harrisburg.

State Secretary John H. Light installed officers at Lewisberry, York County, and North Jackson, Lebanon County. Past Master John A. McSparran installed the officers of Ephrata Grange and L. Bupp of the Finance Committee installed the officers of Heidelberg Grange Lebanon County.

STATE MASTER INSTALLS COLLEGE GRANGE OFFICERS

Worthy Master Dewey on Tuesday evening Jan. 11, installed the officers of the Student Grange at State College. The new Master W. C. Gumbel of Ellwood City will lead the most active of student Granges. In the past, this Grange has staged many plays in near-by towns and rural communities. Brother Dewey is also a Trustee of Penn State and is especially interested in this Grange in which many community leaders are trained.

The State Master also installed the officers of Philadelphia Grange and his home Grange in Tioga County.

A series of installations by Brother Painter assisted by sisters Jane Brinton, Sara Scattergood and May Hoffman was given at West Caln. Kennett Square and Brandywine Granges in Chester County. Open meetings were held and fine work was displayed by this team.

The regular meeting of Pomona No. 3 of Chester and Delaware Counties will be held in the New Century Club House, West Chester, Thursday, February 17, 1927.

The meeting will call in the 5th degree at 10 a. m. At 2 p. m. the officers for 1927 and 1928 will be installed.

ESTHER W. PRATT, Secretary.

Intolerance breeds intolerance. Let us have none of it.—*New York World*.

A NEW COMMUNITY HOME

Cloe Grange No. 1717, Cloe Jefferson County, recently secured by purchase the Methodist Church building and will equip it for Grange meetings and community work.

The object is to give Cloe and vicinity a community building and in order to interest the entire community stock in the "Cloe Grange Association" is sold to both members and non-members.

A house-warming is planned for later in the winter when all granges of that vicinity are expected as guests.

RESPONSES TO DUTY

The following Granges have sent contributions to the Publishing Fund of GRANGE NEWS:

New Vernon, No. 608 \$5 00
Woodside Grange, No. 1008 5 00
Washington Grange, No. 1489 ... 5 00
Wattsburg Grange, No. 106 3 00

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This offer for limited time only. Catalogue Free
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Officers' Sashes

Members' Badges, Subordinate No. 4, Reversible, 45 cents each.
Pomona Badges, No. 14, Reversible 55 cents each.

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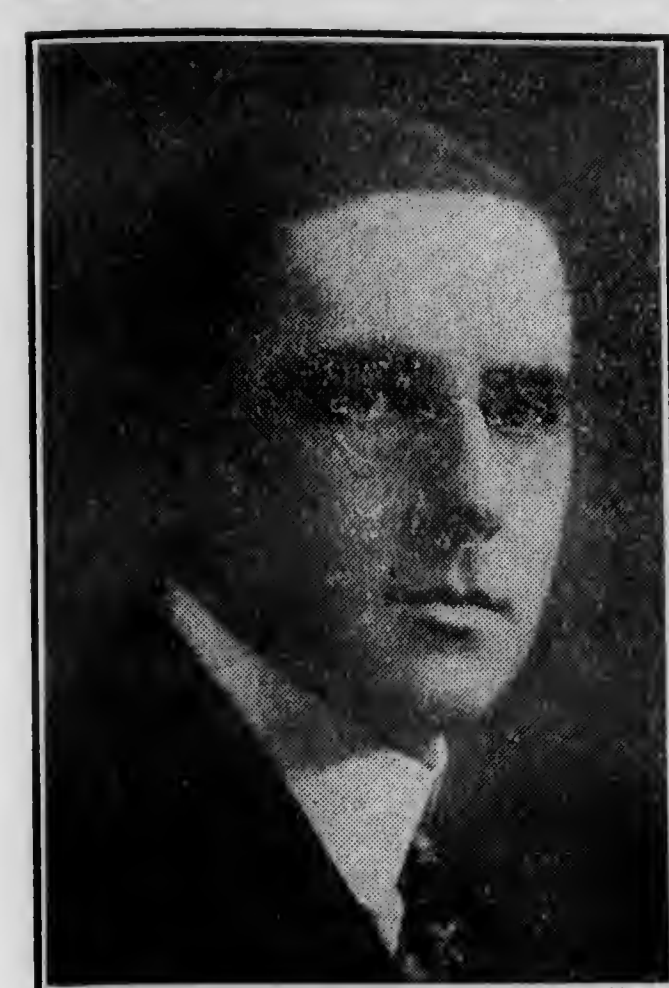
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ALLAN D. MILLER

Sec. Legislative Com. Pa. State Grange

LECTURERS' CONFERENCE

In accordance with the request of persons attending the Lecturers' School at Center Hall last August, the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange has decided to again hold a Conference and School of Instructions during the coming summer. The Committee on arrangements comprise State Secretary John H. Light, Lecturer of the State Grange; H. G. Eisaman, Prof. R. J. Gordon, of State College; and John S. Dale, representing Center County Pomona. The program will be announced in a future issue of GRANGE NEWS.

GRANGE EXHIBITS

The Sixth Annual Farm Products Show was held at Bernville Dec. 30, under the auspices of the First National Bank, of Bernville, and Bernville Grange No. 1887.

Products of the farm were on display. Exhibits included potatoes, corn, canned fruit, jellies, baked goods, fruits apples and vegetables. Nicholas Schmitz, agronomist from State College, was judge of farm exhibits and Miss Ann Forbes judged cooking exhibits. At the evening session Prof. Schmitz spoke on "Crop Improvement for Berks County."

MANAGER OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Patrons of the Grange in Pennsylvania, as well as friends elsewhere, will be glad to know that Worthy Master P. H. Dewey has been appointed Manager of the Workmen's Compensation Bureau in Pennsylvania by Governor John S. Fisher. Bro. Dewey has accepted the position and assumed his duties January 27. We extend our best wishes to him for success and prosperity in his new line of endeavor.

DONATES TO FIRE COMPANY

Warwick Grange No. 1754 of Lancaster County at a recent meeting heard the report of J. W. Bruckhart, delegate to the state meeting, rendered a fine program and contributed a neat sum to the Volunteer Fire Company of Rothsville, Borough. Brother Bruckhart has been a tireless worker in the Grange for many years and retires as master at the coming installation.

The quarterly meeting of Jefferson County Pomona was held at Reynoldsville, January 5. Important topics relating to farm relief were discussed and State Master P. H. Dewey was present at all sessions and delivered addresses. The fifth degree was conferred on a class of fourteen candidates at the evening session. The March meeting will be held with Rathmel Grange on March 2.

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS STATE DOG LAW

(Concluded from page 9.)

that it is a protection to their dogs. Thousands of dogs are returned to their owners after having been lost and identified through the license tag.

498,000 DOGS LICENSED

Since 1922 the Pennsylvania Dog Law has been enforced by the Bureau of Animal Industry, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. A field force of 23 men is kept busy throughout the State checking up on unlicensed dogs; investigating damages caused by dogs, as well as investigating other violations of the law. During 1926, a total of approximately 498,000 dogs were licensed, which represents almost twice the number in 1921.

The law requires that every owner of a dog in the State must procure a license and display the tag on the dog's collar on or before January 15th each year.

The rigid enforcement of the law has proved to be a great protection to livestock and poultry, human life, good dogs and wild life in the State.

The money derived from the licensing of dogs, which amount to about \$620,000 a year, is used to benefit every citizen of the State through the payment of indemnity in tuberculosis eradication, the payment of damages to livestock and poultry caused by dogs, and the payment for maintaining all the important lines of work conducted by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry.

THE EARTH AND HER TWIN SISTER

By JOHN H. PITMAN.

Now glows the firmament with living sapphires; Hesperus, that leads the starry host, rides brightest.—*Paradise Lost*.

At sunset, low down in the west, we see Venus the evening star. This is the same planet which is periodically a morning star. The ancient Greeks had two names for it—Phosphorus when it was the morning star, and Hesperus when the evening star.

If you watch it you will see that for the next five months it will be getting further and further from the sun, and remain visible much longer after sunset. And by the beginning of July it will be twice as bright as now.

If you could observe it through a telescope, you would see that as it gets brighter it also becomes a more narrow crescent, as the moon just after new.

The reason for its passing through the various phases is because Venus is nearer the sun than we are. When Venus is nearest us, that is between us and the sun, we see only a small part of the illuminated surface. It acts just like a spherical mirror—somewhat tarnished—such as you have seen as ornaments on lawns. When the planet is on the opposite side of the sun at its greatest distance from us, we see the whole disc. But it is so far away then that it is much fainter and looks much smaller.

Actually it is 7,700 miles in diameter, practically the same size as the earth. We might suggest an easy way to reduce weight without dieting. Move to Venus, if you weigh 160 pounds here you would weigh 136 pounds there, a reduction of 15 per cent. That is if you weighed yourself on a spring scale and not a balance scale.

The earth goes round the sun once each year; Venus once in 225 days. It is only 70 per cent as far from the sun as the earth, and so receives just twice as much heat and light as the earth. However, the planet is so thickly shrouded with clouds that the temperature and light on the surface of the planet itself may not be much different from conditions on the earth.

We do not know how long the day is on Venus, but indications point to a longer day than ours. We can tell the length of day exactly if we can see definite permanent surface markings. Because of the clouds we are unable to see

the surface itself, the hazy dark marks occasionally visible may be rifts in the clouds only.

Now if we were on Venus and could see through the clouds, how would the earth look? When the earth and Venus are nearest, the earth would be "full" and would look about six times as bright as Venus at its brightest. On the average, about half of the surface of the earth would be covered by clouds. We could watch the storms sweep over the countries of the earth and following the cloud covered areas would be clear areas through which we could glimpse the outlines of the continents and the bright reflection of the sun from the oceans. We might piece our information together and see the changing seasons on the earth, the polar ice-caps growing and melting away—the bright greens of spring turn to the russets of autumn.

But by far the most beautiful sight in the sky we could see with our naked eyes, a double planet, the earth and the moon. The moon would be first on one side of the earth, about as far away as the diameter of the full moon looks to us on the earth, and then two weeks later as far on the other side. The earth six times as bright as Venus appears to us and the moon as bright as Jupiter. It would make a sight to stir the imagination of any one.

But on Venus, even the telescope could not reveal the works of man. We would have to move to the moon to see these since the moon is only one hundredth as far from the earth as Venus when the later is closest to us. From the moon, we could see the large cities illuminated at night—the changing color of the landscape due to the clearing away of forests or the changing of arid lands into farms by the great irrigation projects. We might have seen the formation of Gatun Lake during the building of the Panama Canal. But because of the great cloud areas, the surface of the earth would not appear as distinct as the moon does to us.

A beautiful painting by Howard Russell Butler hangs in the American Museum of Natural History, in New York City. This painting is an imaginative drawing of the earth as seen from within a lunar crater. It is based however on as much actual data as we have. Mr. Butler has also three paintings of solar eclipses which are remarkable in the faithful reproduction of color and details of formation. If you have a day in New York City and do not know what to do, spend it in the Museum and you would wish for several days.

From the above remarks you can judge how difficult it is to prove that there is life on any of the planets, because they are all more distant from the earth than Venus, and it would be impossible to see even a fairly large city under the best conditions.

RADIO BROADCASTING

The broadcasting of radio programs on Monday and Wednesday nights of each week will be resumed in the near future by the Pennsylvania State College station, WPSC. Several college officials will speak and there will be musical entertainment by the student varsity male quartet and a student orchestra.

It is planned to set aside all or most of each Monday program for the broadcasting of information that will be of service to farmers and gardeners. Timely suggestions will come from agricultural



MRS. GEORGE GAULT
Pomona Penna. State Grange

specialists at the college. The Penn State station has been closed since June, 1924, and reopens with a new studio and operating equipment. WPSC will broadcast on a 261 meter wave length and with a power of 500 watts.

OUR MODERN LIFE

Careful Buyer: Why are they selling their home?

Estate Agent: Why, they really have no use for it any more; they're away all day for work; they're at the pictures every night, and after that they dance till dawn.

Be Protected!

Our Policy saves you money, gives complete protection and relieves you of all liability in case of accident to any men you hire.

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THE LECTURER'S CORNER

By HOWARD G. EISAMAN, State Lecturer

AS ONE enters the rotunda, through the main entrance of the capitol building at Harrisburg, and ascends the marble stairway to the balcony, by looking upward to the dome are seen the famous paintings of Edward Austin Abbey. Among these paintings is the medallion representing law, a figure with eyes blindfolded, the sword in one hand and the scales of justice in the other. Accompanying this figure are the words: JUSTICE IS THE END OF GOVERNMENT, IT IS THE END OF CIVIL SOCIETY: IT HAS EVER BEEN, EVER WILL BE PURSUED UNTIL IT BE OBTAINED OR UNTIL LIBERTY BE LOST IN THE PURSUIT.

This inscription should inspire and encourage every legislator, as he approaches his respective chamber for daily deliberations upon existing and proposed laws, which govern the people of this great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

These words accompanying the tall draped figure representing law, describe perhaps better than any others, the determination, the motive and the inspiration that has ever swayed and prompted the Grange in its unswerving and uncompromising legislative battles, to the end, that as a great teacher once said: justice shall run down like a river.

In matters of legislation in Pennsylvania it can be said to the credit of the Grange that it has never sought to impose unjust burdens upon any class of people or upon any interest. The greatest good for the greatest number has been its watchword.

The Grange has championed many a cause in the interests of all the people; it has fought and won many a legislative battle that has proved a blessing to the populace as a whole. The Grange will continue, as in the past, through its legislative committee and its legislative representatives; to scrutinize, weigh and make recommendations upon all bills effecting the people at large, and especially those bills directly effecting the agriculture of Pennsylvania.

In order that the work of the legislative committee shall be most effective; every Patron should be ever ready to give their wholehearted co-operation to the legislative program of the Grange, with the hope that only such legislation shall be enacted into law as will promote justice, prosperity and contentment within our borders. No Grange can render a greater service to its members and to the agricultural industry of Pennsylvania than by giving its undivided attention to legislative affairs while the Legislature is in session this Winter.

Every person is subject to the mandates of the law as laid down in the statute books of our state. Every man, woman and child is effected either directly or indirectly by the actions of the Legislature. Just laws will mete out their full share of benefits and favors, while pernicious laws will work a hardship upon the people and tend to thwart the progress and onward march of our state.

Apathy towards legislative affairs on the part of a Grange or on the part of the individual members may prove very disastrous to the best interests of your home, your community and your industry. Keep your Senators and Representatives informed at all times with regard to your individual and collective opinions on pending legislation. Most Senators and Representatives will welcome your earnest, active interest and counsel upon legislative matters.

Near the close of the last regular session of the Legislature a member of the house, representing an agricultural district, told the writer that up to that time he had not received a communication of any kind from his constituents pertaining to legislative affairs. May such never happen again in Pennsylvania,

especially at this session of the Legislature, when sinister forces are at work with a determination to ally those fundamental principles of self government, which have long been cherished by the Grange and all liberty loving people. That you may be better acquainted with the Legislature of 1927, the following statement of facts is printed for your consideration.

SENATE

There are 50 members in the Senate of which one is a woman. Only one member gives his occupation as a farmer. Nineteen give their occupation as attorneys.



Others represented in the Senate are Merchant, Physician, Contractor, Banker, Real Estate and Insurance, Manufacturer, Publisher, Theatrical, Broker, and Housewife.

Philadelphia City is represented by 8 Senators. Allegheny County is represented by 6 Senators.

Forty-five are Republicans, the balance are Democrats.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

There are 208 members in the House of which 5 are women, only 10 members give their occupation as farmers. Thirty-one as attorneys, 28 as merchants, 13 as real estate and insurance, 7 as bankers. Twenty-seven other occupations are represented in the House.

Philadelphia City is represented by 41 Representatives. Allegheny is represented by 27 Representatives.

One hundred ninety-one members are Republicans, the balance are Democrats.

SUPPLEMENT TO LECTURER'S HAND BOOK

SECOND FEBRUARY MEETING

February is the birthday month of some of America's great men, commemorate these birthdays with a roll call giving quotations from Washington, Lincoln and Longfellow.

On this occasion some Lecturers have seated in an honor row at the head of the hall all members who have a birthday in February and then ask them in turn to perform some stunt: sing, recite, etc.

The practice of having a few of the sisters bake birthday cakes and serving them as refreshments at the close of the literary program, has found favor with a number of Lecturers.

Would suggest that topic on collecting and assessing of taxes be assigned to a brother for opening. This is an important issue with Grangers this year and should receive due consideration. John H. Light, Secretary and Legislative Representative of Pennsylvania State Grange can supply you with data on this topic.

Assign the recitation and reading of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address to some of the young members if possible.

The following relating to the direct primary was taken from a speech delivered in the United States House of

Representatives on December 11, 1926 by Hon. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania. "The first direct primary system was established in Crawford County, Pennsylvania."

"The direct primary is a tool of democracy for shaping a peoples' government; it is a weapon in the hands of voters which they can effectively use in time of need."

"It is the successful protest against misrepresentative conventions; It is a vital part of the right of suffrage, since the right to elect candidates is worthless without the right to select them. It is a road to people's rules; it is the window through which the light comes in on public candidates and officials."

"It is no automatic device for good government, but it puts responsibility upon the voters, with power to correct their mistakes. It is the agency through which machine rule may be overthrown when the people desire; it safeguards patriotic leadership which seeks to serve the public."

"It gives the poor man and the man of independent mind a chance they never had in conventions; it puts patriotism above 'Party-rotism.'"

"It is the Pennsylvania plan, adopted from the Keystone State by 45 States; the convention system in Pennsylvania is as extinct as the dodo."

"It is a long held and valued possession of the citizens; it contains dynamite enough to annihilate those who would destroy it."

"It is an essential part of the sweep towards democracy; it is a vital factor of the popular government which is irresistible as the tides. It is the man over the machine; the people over the political boss; the public good over private gain. Its defects should be corrected but its existence must not be endangered."

FIRST MARCH MEETING

Would suggest that paper on Pennsylvania be assigned to some young member.



preferably one who is in high school. This will furnish good literary exercise and no doubt will work in conjunction with the school curriculum.

In order that the problem of pasture improvement may be intelligently and profitably discussed, would suggest that you write your County Agent, asking him for bulletins on this subject to be used in connection with the discussion.

Your County Agent can also supply you with information relative to the care of baby chicks.

Subordinate Lecturers can render a valuable service to the Grange by making it a point in their work, to see that legislative communications from State Grange be given a prominent place in the Grange Meeting for discussion and consideration.

You will find that these legislative matters will make interesting topics for discussion.

The surprise feature of this meeting should be in the hands of the sisters. This of course may take any form which they may choose; would suggest however, that refreshments consisting of candy and popcorn be served in an informal way, allowing a period for visiting and social intercourse.

WHY WE CELEBRATE FEBRUARY FOURTEENTH

ELIZABETH ANDREWS

Long ago, in a country across the sea, there lived an old man named Valentine. He was very kind to everyone. He played with the children and mended their toys. He visited old people and helped the poor.

Often he sent little messages to his friends and sometimes tiny baskets of violets or primroses with wee notes hidden in them. Now, you know, a long time ago, they didn't have postmen to carry letters and parcels, and so Valentine sent his messages by what do you suppose? Gray and white pigeons! He had taken much trouble in training them to fly to the houses of his friends and when he told them just where to go they never made a mistake. In this way, for years and years, he made many, many happy.

Everyone loved Valentine, except the wicked king of the country in which he lived. He hated Valentine because of his kindness. One morning the cruel king sat upon the throne in his robes of state. "Let the guards advance!" he said. The guards came forward and knelt before his throne. "Seize Valentine," said the king, "and cast him into the blackest dungeon of the castle!" Now the guards knew that Valentine was good to all people, but they dared not disobey the king.

Valentine was put into a dark little cell and a bare stone floor and cold stone walls. There was only one little window and that was so high in the wall that he couldn't see out of it unless he stood on a rough stone bench and stretch up on tiptoe.

Early in the afternoon he heard a soft cooing at the window. He stood upon the bench and looked out. There on the window-ledge was one of his pigeons! And then Valentine remembered—he hadn't sent messages to any of his friends that day. There was a little blind girl who waited at her window every day to hear the flutter of the pigeon's wings; there was a sick old man whose only pleasure was to receive Valentine's message and flowers.

But what could Valentine do? He had no pretty cards on which to write messages nor even anything with which to write. But what was this growing in the moss between two stones of the window ledge? Yes!—it was true! Violets! And Valentine remembered a few scraps of paper in his pocket—and he thought of such a lovely plan!

He tore the paper in heart-shaped pieces—for I am sure you know that the heart means love—and made two tiny holes in each one and drew a few violets through the holes. Then he sent them to his friends by the pigeon.

Of course everyone was delighted. The little blind girl thought hers the nicest gift she had ever received.

But dear Valentine didn't have to stay in prison very long. The wicked king died and the new king released him. How the people rejoiced! How glad the pigeons were to see their master home again!

Valentine never forgot to send the notes and tiny baskets of flowers to his friends for many years. By and by many others did this, too. Even after Valentine's death (and he lived to be a very, very old man) his friends who had loved him so much sent messages to one another on his birthday, the fourteenth of February.

That is why, each year, we send cards called Valentines to our friends. I've often sent them—haven't you?

Gibson Grange No. 798 of Susquehanna County at a recent meeting appointed a committee to talk up club work. Officers were installed on January 11.

Despair is the conclusion of fools.—Beaconsfield.

HOME ECONOMICS

Under Auspices of the State Grange Committee

STUDIES FOR THE MONTHS

February—School Lunches. The best one for my child. Can a hot lunch be served in my school?

March—Poultry. Will I buy or hatch my baby chicks? After I buy my baby chicks.

THE TROUBLE SHOOTER

The title sounds startling—nevertheless the "trouble shooter" represents a real profession in the business world to-day. In great industries, whose complicated mechanism may need readjustment at any moment, in telephone and electric plants where there is machinery that must be kept in ceaseless operation, or where there are vast systems of cables and wires that may be rendered inoperative by storm or sudden extremes of heat or cold, he is an indispensable adjunct.

The duty of the "trouble shooter," as his name implies, is to find trouble and "shoot it on the spot." Accidents cannot be lightly condoned in the world of business. Interruptions and delays mitigate against success in every line of activity.

Any one who has listened to the conversation on the trolley when the "power was off," or who has overheard casual remarks in the busy office when the lights could not be switched on or the impatient business man failed to "get central" because the wires were down, is sure to have had this forcibly impressed upon him.

Hence the "trouble shooter." He is almost always a skilled mechanic in his line, whose business it is to locate trouble and repair it in the shortest possible time. Is there a wire crossed, a fuse blown out, a dynamo short-circuited? The "trouble shooter" is on the job without delay. He must not only know what the trouble is—he must know how to do away with it, and do away with it promptly.

So the "trouble shooter" has long been a recognized necessity in the business world. But why confine him to the business world? Why limit him to an occasional manufactory or a few paltry miles of telephone or electric wires? Why not give him a place in the social world—in the religious world? The Grange world? Adjustments are always needed here. Our delicate social and religious machinery is forever getting out of gear—suffering from crossed wires, blown-out fuses, clogged dynamos. What a fine opportunity to distinguish himself by a real service, these fields are constantly offering to the ambitious "trouble shooter."

A scandal is circulated about some one whom you have long known and repeated—one in whom you have every confidence. But a friend comes to you, in strictest privacy, and whispers something in your ear derogatory to the person you have always esteemed highly. If you press him he may admit that the evidence is largely circumstantial—that he is proceeding upon information given him by some one else.

SAVE YOUR MAPLE TREES
Earn money by making maple syrup. Great demand for quality product.
CHAMPION EVAPORATOR
Produces finest quality. Saves time, fuel and labor. Pays for itself in a couple of seasons—lasts for many years.
Sap Spouts, Tanks, Full Line of Sugar Maker's Supplies.
CHAMPION EXTRACTOR CO., Huxton, O. how many trees you lay
Write for free literature and mention
ORDER EARLY

And now is the time for the "trouble shooter" to get on the job. Here is trouble—demoralizing, nerve-racking, heartbreaking trouble—no doubt of it. It is your chance, Mr. Trouble Shooter, to elevate your profession in the eyes of all who believe in justice and the square deal. Will you go after that trouble for all you are worth? Will you tell your busy-tongued friend that you cannot and will not believe reports that are founded on hearsay and circumstantial evidence, when a reputation is at stake? Or will you simply lend a sympathetic ear and then add a word or two of your own accord to make the trouble worse? O for a "trouble shooter" of moral courage and unerring aim to put a stop to the destructive stories that are being circulated in every community to-day!

SCHOOL LUNCHES IN MIDWINTER

In midwinter the school lunch becomes more and more a problem. The fruits which were plentiful in the farm home during the early school months are now gone or not at their best. The child is tiring of the cold lunch and the strain of school is growing more irksome. When we remember that almost one-third of the food of the rural-school child is eaten at school, it behooves us to do all possible to keep up the appetite by having the food as attractive as possible and in much variety.

In choosing we should remember to have the kinds that give enough fuel and energy for the cold weather which we are likely to have now. Eggs should be included at least twice a week; dried fruits such as prunes, dates, figs, apricots, peaches and apples make a good substitute for the fresh fruits when these are not possible.

Fortunate is the child who can have at least one hot dish at school and there are few school buildings where a hot lunch cannot be served if teacher and parents cooperate.

Try these menus for a week—sandwiches from home.

Monday—1 minced egg sandwich, 1 jelly sandwich, 1 orange, cocoa 1 serving.

Tuesday—2 peanut butter graham bread sandwiches, 1 apple, 1 plain cookie, 1 serving creamed potatoes.

Wednesday—1 lettuce sandwich, 1 jam sandwich, a few nuts, 12 raisins, cocoa, 1 serving.

Thursday—2 rye bread and butter sandwiches, 1 stuffed egg, 1 baked apple, tomato soup, one serving.

Friday—2 lettuce and cream cheese sandwiches, 1 ginger cookie, 3 figs, cocoa, one serving.

Hot dishes a mother may send or bring to school are creamed beef, creamed salmon or salmon loaf, macaroni and cheese, rice and tomatoes, baked beans, creamed peas, potatoes, carrots, corn chowder.

"Take a loaf of baker's bread, remove the crust and slice lengthwise, the full length of the loaf. After each slice has been buttered spread each with a different filling. One may be ground ham, real, chicken or beef; another cheese; another cress, lettuce or parsley; another yolks of eggs seasoned with salt, pepper and vinegar; another may be pickle or olives. The fillings may be varied to suit taste of child."

After all is finished, this may be prepared the evening before, wrap in a moist cloth and put in a cool place. In the morning it is ready to slice crosswise and wrap. This makes a delicious sandwich and saves time of mother in the busy morning.

Alas! Screening a picture doesn't take the trash out.—Oil City Derrick.

MODERNIZED "JINGLE BELLS"

Blow that horn, blow that horn, jump upon the gas, Oh, what red hot fun it is, another car to pass! Roaring down a concrete road, the surface sure and fine, Give her all that's comin', kid, we're touching eighty-nine. Ninety-five the meter says, the speed laws all are hash, Holy sweet patootie, but we're headed for a crash, Toll, oh bells, toll, oh bells, keep tolling all the day, For another sorry dumb-bell's busy being laid away.

—Cornell Widow.

PAPER YOUR HOME
You can paper the average room with high-grade, artistic wall paper for as little as 90¢ by buying direct at low-cut wholesale prices. Send for big free catalog. Not the usual small mail order catalog but a large book showing scores of artistic designs for ceilings and borders as well as walls. Write today.
PENN WALL PAPER MILLS
Dept. 21 Philadelphia, Pa.

All Wool Yarn for Sale
from manufacturer at bargain. Samples FREE.
H. A. BARTLETT, HARMONY, MAINE

Old Money Wanted
Do you know that Coin Collector's pay up to \$100.00 for certain U. S. Coins? And high premiums for all rare coins? We buy all kinds. Send 4c for large Coin folder. May mean much profit to you.
NUMISMATIC CO., Dept. 524 Ft. Worth, Tex.

OUR FASHION AND PATTERN DEPARTMENT

All patterns 13 cents each, postage prepaid.



5722—Sizes: Small, Medium, Large and Extra Large.
5725—Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust.
5733—Sizes: 14, 16, 18, and 20 years.
5691—Sizes: 24, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46 inches bust.
5704—Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
5707—Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.
5689—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust.
5736—Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
5706—Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

Address, giving number and size:
Pattern Department, Grange News, Chambersburg, Pa.

1,000,000 Full Blooded "AMERICAN" Quality Chicks

Bred from Breeders that have the LAYING HABIT. MAIL YOUR ORDER NOW.

Mixed or Broilers	50	100	500	1000
American or Eng. White Leghorns	\$6.00	\$11.00	\$53.00	\$100.00
Hollywood Wh. Leghorns, Br. and Buff Leghorns	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
Tanored Wh. Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Parks's Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Bk. Minorcas	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
Brahmas, Columbian Rocks, Col. Wyandottes	11.25	22.00	105.00	200.00

Also Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks. Write for New Catalog. Order chicks now. Five per cent more chicks free if ordered 30 days before wanted. Our selected breeders produce exceptional value chicks. Bank reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. We hatch every chick we sell.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES Box 224, Crampian, Pa.

SHIPPERS OF LIVE POULTRY SHIP US YOUR LIVE POULTRY—BROILERS A SPECIALTY—

This is our 44th year in business and we have thousands of satisfied shippers. If you are not one of them, we invite you to join us.

We Are Bonded Commission Merchants
Krakaur Poultry Company, West Washington Market, New York City
COOPS SUPPLIED FREE A FEW REFERENCES DAILY RETURNS
Agricultural Departments—Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Penna. State College, State College, Penna.; New York State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I.; New Jersey Experimental Station, New Brunswick, N. J.; Norfolk County Agricultural School, Walpole, Mass.; Chatham & Phoenix National Bank, W. 14th Street, N. Y.
ALL COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

NEWARK ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every breeder selected and banded by expert; trained and authorized by Ohio State University. Quality guaranteed by this inspection. Order direct. One hundred per cent live delivery guaranteed.

Varieties	Price on:	25	50	100	500	1,000
White & Buff Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120	
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140	
White & Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150	
Buff Orpingtons	4.75	9.50	18.00	89.50	170	

Assorted, heavy breeds, 12c; light breeds, 10c. Big catalog free. Shows pictures of our birds from prize winning stock. Write today. NEWARK ACCREDITED HATCHERY, E. W. Kemmitzer, Prop., 80 Prospect St., Newark, Ohio.

Quality Pullets

We offer Ten Thousand three months' old Pullets from high quality, farm raised stock, Leghorns @ \$1.25 each, R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas and Minorcas @ \$1.50 each. White Orpingtons and Light Brahmas @ \$2.00 each. Mature ready-to-lay Pullets at bargain prices. Baby Chicks, all breeds, Hatches every week, all year around. 10% discount on chicks ordered now for winter and spring delivery. All breeds Rabbits. Illustrated Catalog free.

Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm, Ridgewood, New Jersey

Ship us your fresh eggs and dressed poultry. We pay highest prices and make prompt returns. S. BETMAN & SON, 317 Greenwich St., New York, N. Y.

OYSTER SHELL LIME

Good farmers use oyster shell lime liberally, because it pays. High in Calcium and easy to apply. Give us your quantity and form of delivery, and we will quote you price.

READING POULTRY FOOD CO.
READING, PA.

Poultrymen You Need.

HEN-CURA, YEAST, COD LIVER OIL AND MILK COMBINATION, WHY?

It is your insurance of better fowls, more eggs, better fertility and better chicks.

Whether you keep fowls for exhibition, or production, whether you keep fowls as a hobby, or to make a living, you will get more dollars and cents from your chicks and fowls, if you feed this combination. More gross dollars, more net dollars.

Help your poultry to help you. Fed in the mash, 1 lb. to 100 lbs. of mash, \$1.75—4 lbs., \$3.50—3 lbs., \$5.00—25 lbs.

Prepaid up to the Fifth Zone.
Lewis B. Rigger,
5028 Hawthorne St.,
Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.

KEYSTONE CHICKS

LEADERS SINCE 1910

30,000 Weekly—9 cents each and up.

Member I.B.C.A. Catalog free.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Box 22, RICHFIELD, PA.

DISINFECTING POULTRY

A Wisconsin poultryman uses a novel and simple method for disinfecting the birds of his flock. A cloth bag of coarse weave, somewhat similar to window-curtain material, is partly filled with disinfecting powder and this is tacked above the small door of the poultry house so that fowls entering or leaving the house must brush it with their backs. Each movement of the sack sifts a small quantity of the powder into their feathers, and, as the process is repeated many times each day, the thorough disinfection of each fowl is insured.

GIVE HENS ROOM TO EAT

Hens have fairly regular times when they feed. In the morning when they leave the roosts, the whole flock is ready to feed at the mash hoppers. After they have eaten, only a few may come to the hoppers at a time for the next several hours. Then they all seem to get hungry at once and there is another rush for the hoppers. For that reason there should be at least fifteen feet of hopper feeding space per one hundred hens.

CULL THE LAYING FLOCK

Leading poultrymen cull their laying flocks every month. All birds that show dried, shriveled combs; dry, yellow vents; yellow beaks, and any signs of molting should be culled. These characteristics denote poor producers. Culling the poor layers gives the laying birds more room at the feed hoppers in the day time and more room on the perches at night.

LIGHTING IS NOT FEEDING

Many poultrymen are taking the opportunity to use artificial lights to increase their egg yield at this season. It matters little as to the time of day the lights are turned on, as long as the day is lengthened to about twelve hours. It should be remembered that this is more of a feeding proposition than lighting.

THE ONLY WAY

Early to bed, early to rise,
Keeps your roommate from wearing your ties.

Quality Chicks—15,000 weekly, white Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Mixed Broilers, 9c. up.
Plum Creek Poultry Farm, Sunbury, Pa.

200,000 CHICKS—1927

One mating only. The best.
Popular Breeds. Lowest Prices.

S. C. White Leghorns, Young and Barrow Strains	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks, "Thompson Strain"	14.00	67.50	130.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds, "Owen's Strain"	15.00	75.00	140.00
Broilers Assorted	12.00	55.00	105.00

June 1 and later, all chicks reduced 3c each. Order direct, prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY,

R. I. Box 45, Richfield, Pa.

Ship Us Dressed Poultry and Fresh Eggs

We want dressed fowl, chickens, capons, turkeys, broilers, etc. Grade your eggs, packing browns and whites separately and ship them to us. This is the best paying market in the country. Our reference is the State Bank, 1400 5th Ave., N. Y. C., or any commercial agency. We have been in business for over thirty years. Write for prices, shipping tags or any information you desire.

Established 1898

S. BETMAN & SON

317 Greenwich St., New York, N. Y.

EGG SHIPPERS

For Top New York Prices
Daily Returns—A Square Deal

SHIP TO

M. ABEND [EST. 1897]

Reference Franklin National Bank
288 Greenwich St., New York
Shipping Tags on Request
Correspondence Invited

Sturdy Chicks
Leading Breeds
Best Blood
9 1/2 c Up
Write Today
Lanesville Hatchery
Lanesville, Pa.
Quality Chicks,
Heavy Layers,
Culled Flocks.
Special Inducements
for Early Orders.
Catalogue Free.

QUALITY CHICKS

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock, S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks: \$15 per 100. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs \$8.00 per 100 up. Several breeds rabbits. Circular free. Shipments will be made from one of our nearest associated hatcheries.

Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm, Ridgewood, New Jersey

WORMS A CERTAIN AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR

ROUND OR TAPE WORMS

that is simple to give and positive in results. Be sure to use NIC-O-BIRD Capsules

Enthusiastically recommended by State Colleges and leading authorities

PRIEST'S PHARMACY, Toms River, New Jersey

QUALITY BABY CHICKS—\$10 per 100 up, according to breed and age. Twelve varieties, Big, active, husky, pure bred chicks hatched from healthy, free range breeders that live grow and lay. Incubators hatching daily all year around with thousands of chicks on hand for immediate delivery. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Custom hatching. Send for price list or call at our hatchery. Inspection invited.
SHROENBORN'S HATCHERY, 380 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337

Aristocrat Baby Chicks

America's best free range breeders with a reputation of higher quality at 7c each up. Leghorns Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Giants Orpingtons. Illustrated catalogue. For a safe place to buy chicks write. Seidelton Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

If interested in buying eggs and live poultry in your vicinity for a New York firm, write to S. BETMAN & SON, 317 Greenwich St., N. Y., present references.

BABY CHICKS OF QUALITY

White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, \$14.00 per 100; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Anconas, \$15.00; White and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and Black Minorcas, \$16.00; Jersey Black Giants, \$23.00; Mammoth White Pekin Ducklings, \$38.00 per 100.

We can furnish many other breeds, write your wants. Safe arrival of good strong chicks guaranteed.

Charles H. G. Sweigart,
Avondale, Chester Co., Pa.

Tobacco Dust for Poultry

Mix 2 lbs. Dust to 100 lbs. Mash and feed it regular. Dust drives out and prevents worms in fowls. For Lice sprinkle Dust over Fowls, Litter, Roosts and Nests. Prices, 100 lbs. \$2.50; 300 lbs. \$6.50. F. O. B. York, Pa. Special 10 lbs. Dust, postpaid, \$1. G. M. HABECKER, York, Pa.

SCHWEGLER'S "THORO-BRED" BABY "LIVE AND LAY" CHICKS

Our breeders are bred for high egg production. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. FREE CHICK BOOK.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 220 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO, N. Y.

The House We Live In.

Conducted by Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons

MY MOTHER

My, but it makes a feller proud
To have a mother just like you—
The kind that when the kids come round
You ain't ashamed to show 'em to;
The kind that ain't afraid to eat
Her still warm cake for just us boys,
The kind that knows before you're home
Whether you're full of woes or joys.

My dad I haven't ever knowned,
But I don't guess I miss him bad;
For me, my mother's been about
As fine a one as could be had;
I only hope when I grow up
Her kind of man I'll learn to be,
For I should like to be to her
The kind of pal she's been to me.

WHY WORRY?

Farm folks are accused of worrying more than other classes so when over the radio Dr. Iago Galdston explained the whys of worry and suggested cures, they seemed to fit not only "farm folks" but applicable to every body.

If you were "listening in" you heard that at times there are few things quite as useless as the word of cheer and the gentle tap which every good friend is ready to give you when you are depressed and worried. Equally, as useless is the greater mass of the free advice about not worrying. There are many situations one cannot but worry over. On the other hand, much of the worry

in which we indulge is unnecessary. Far too often we worry over things of small import, or things that do not exist. The term worry is a very broad one and covers many mental states. Sometimes, concentrated thinking is called worry; much more often worry is nothing more than a condition of moodiness, dejection, distemper, unsociability and so on.

People differ in their worries; some worry at the least provocation; others worry but seldom or never; it is not a fixed affair like one's height, or color of eyes, or hair, but is more a matter of mental hygiene—of mental training.

Good mental hygiene requires a mixture of emotions and intellect. One may not be able to add one cubit to one's stature by taking thought, but by taking thought one can keep from exaggerating the significance of little unpleasant happenings. In other words, one can, by taking thought, avoid unnecessary worry. This taking thought is an essential part of mental health. And by taking thought you will usually find one of two things—either that your worry has a basis in reality, or that it arises out of groundless fear. If found in some thing real then you will correct it; if it is groundless fear that knowledge alone ought to go far toward removing the worry.

In taking thought, too, you will find how much of worry is due to purely physical conditions, that is—conditions affecting one's health. Consider the

(Concluded on page 16.)

MRS. W. P. RODGERS DIES IN PITTSBURGH HOSPITAL

Mrs. Louise Taylor Rodgers, wife of Wesley P. Rodgers, of Monongahela, died in the West Penn hospital, Pittsburgh, at 7:30 after a lingering illness. Mrs. Rodgers had been a patient in the hospital for the past eight weeks, and for some days her condition had been critical.



MRS. LOUISE TAYLOR RODGERS
Pomona State Grange
1918-1926
Died Jan. 13, 1927

Mrs. Rodgers was a native of Canada, having been born at St. Stephen, New Brunswick, July 24, 1876, a daughter of Albert and Jane Shanks Taylor. She came from an old English family, and, although born under the British flag, members of the family have figured prominently in American history. She was not only a direct descendant of Sir Israel Perley, an empire loyalist, but another of her ancestors was a brother of

Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Both William Henry Harrison and Benjamin Harrison, ex-Presidents of the United States, came from the same family.

The people of Washington and Canonsburg will remember Mrs. Rodgers before her marriage to Louise M. Taylor, an accomplished violinist, heard at county institutes and other public entertainments. She received her musical education in the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, and the Ovide Music school, New York City.

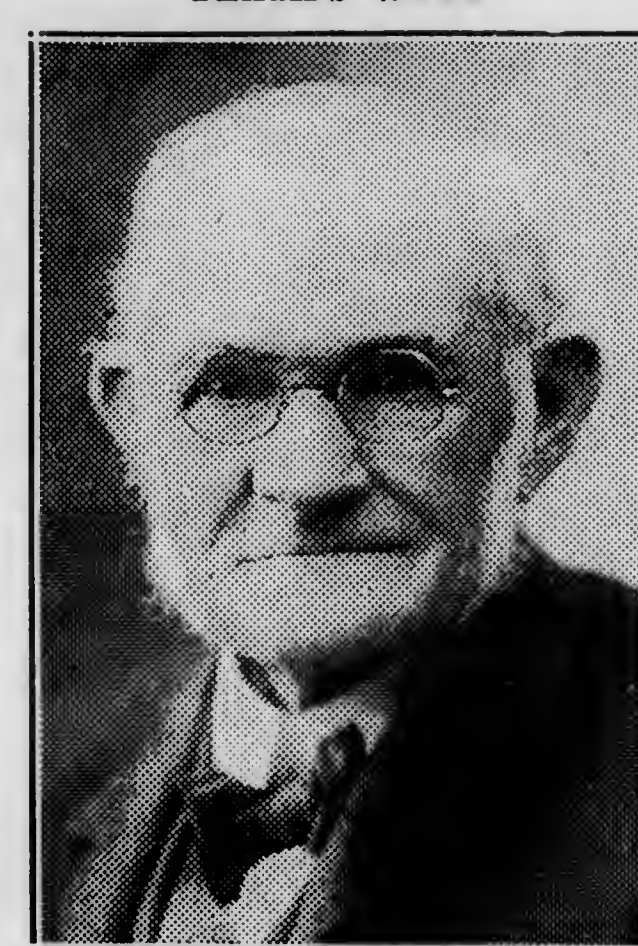
She was active in church and social affairs in Monongahela. She was a member of the First M. E. church of that place, and taught the women's Bible class of that Sunday school. In addition to this she was president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and for a number of years had been an officer in the Pennsylvania State Grange. In 1924 she compiled the "Patron," the song book officially adopted by the National Granges of the United States. She was popular in Monongahela, and was a member of various social organizations.

On May 17, 1905, she was united in marriage at Canonsburg with Wesley P. Rodgers, who survives. To this union the following children were born: Louise, Gertrude Lillian, Sarah Jane, and Rachel Alberta, all at home. Wesley P. Rodgers, the husband, is a W. & J. graduate, was one of the best pitchers that ever represented the college on the diamond, and in nationally known as an engineer. The Rodgers home is at Ginger Hill, just out of Monongahela, where Mr. Rodgers has followed farming of later years.

Besides the husband, the aged mother, Mrs. A. D. Taylor, of St. Stephen, New Brunswick, a sister Mrs. John S. Wright, of Claysville, and two brothers, A. D. Taylor, M. P. P., of Minto, New Brunswick, and Newton R. Taylor, of St. Stephens, survive. She leaves also an aunt, Mrs. Louis Hanson, of Canonsburg, and an uncle, Edwin Shanks, of Pittsburgh.

Funeral services will be held in the M. E. church of Monongahela, Sunday, January 16, at 2 p. m. Interment will be in the Washington cemetery.

DEATH'S WORK



SAMUEL R. DOWNING,
LECTURER STATE GRANGE,
1876-1882.

DIED JANUARY 10.

Full of years and honored by all who knew him, Samuel R. Downing died Jan. 10, about 11 o'clock at his late home on the Paoli road, in East Goshen township. He had been critically ill for a few days, but last week was able to visit West Chester, following a period of illness which had been thought serious for some time at the beginning of the new year.

Samuel R. Downing was born in East Fallowfield township, on September 3, 1833, the only child of Sandwith and Lydia (Smedley) Downing. His mother died soon after his birth, and his early life was spent in the home of his aunts, Eliza (Downing) Sharpless, in Downingtown, and Jane (Smedley) Evans, in Uwehlan. He was educated in Anthony Dolmar's private school, in West Chester, and was for four years in the employ of Thomas Williamson, his guardian, a real estate conveyancer, in Philadelphia.

Returning to Chester county, he became editor of the Chester County Times, published in West Chester, which he conducted until 1863. He was a ready writer, his pen being used in the advancement of reform, and he was in those days previous to the Civil War, an uncompromising opponent of slavery, and an earnest advocate of the principles of the newly-formed Republican party, aiding in the election of President Lincoln, and when the Civil War broke out, giving his zealous support to the administration in its efforts to preserve the Union.

During all his life he was active in promoting all efforts for the material advancement of the neighborhood and county. He served for more than fifteen years as a member of the State Board of Agriculture, having been appointed successively by Governors Beaver, Pattison, Hastings and Stone. For twelve years he was a Trustee of Pennsylvania State College, and was for many years a trustee and member of the advisory committee of the United States Experimental Station connected with the college.

He was prominent in the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, having been identified with the Grange movement since its inception. For two terms he served as Lecturer of the State Grange, and during more than fifty years has been an active member of Goshen Grange. His accounts of the meetings of that organization, written for the Local News during a long period of years, were read with interest by many not affiliated with the organization, because of their striking originality.

He was appointed by Governor Beaver a member of the State Board of Road Commissioners, formed in 1890, which body was charged with the formulation of plans for a system of macadamized roads in this State.

Always deeply interested in educational affairs, Mr. Downing served with usefulness as a member of the School Board in East Goshen township. He was for a number of years a Director in the Twelfth Street Market in Philadelphia, and during its existence was a Director in the Farmers' National Bank of West Chester. He was a member of the Society of Friends.

Resolutions of Respect

Under this heading will be printed resolutions adopted by Granges, for which a charge of 2 cents per word will be charged, cash to accompany copy.

HEASLEY

WHEREAS, The great Master of the Universe has called from our midst, Brother John L. Heasley, member of Saltsburg Grange No. 1837; be it
Resolved, That the members of Saltsburg Grange extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further
Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, a copy be sent the family and be published in Saltsburg Press and in GRANGE NEWS.

H. K. JOHNSTON,
MARY DUNNIRE,
BEULA M. LEMON,
Committee.

BRUSH

WHEREAS, God in His infinite wisdom, has removed by death from our midst our brother, Milton Brush, member of Locust Hill Grange No. 987; be it
Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the family, drape our charter for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, placed on the minutes of our Grange, and published in Great Bend Plaindealer and GRANGE NEWS.

ASA KILMER,
FENTON DIXON,
J. A. MAYO,
Committee.

DALE

WHEREAS, Victor Grange, No. 159 has sustained a loss in the going home of our brother, Austin W. Dale, charter member; therefore, be it
Resolved, That we extend to the sorrowing family our sincere sympathy in these resolutions and that our charter be draped for thirty days in his memory.

MRS. JULIA SHUEY,
MRS. A. C. PETERS,
MRS. EDWIN DALE,
Committee.

JEFFRIES

WHEREAS, It has been God's will to remove from our midst our brother, Aaron W. Jeffries; be it
Resolved, That we, the members of Savan Grange No. 1786, extend to the bereaved wife and children, our heartfelt sympathy; and further be it
Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, that they be written in minutes of Grange, and be published in PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS, and Indiana Progress.

T. M. GILPATRICK,
JOHN PALMER,
E. H. ALTMAN,
Committee.

YOUNG

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst, Brother John E. Young, member of Marshallton Grange, P. O. H. No. 1394; therefore be it
Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days and extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.

That these resolutions be recorded on the minutes and published in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.
HARRY J. WICKERSHAM,
MARY H. GIBSON,
ANNA P. ANDERSON,
Committee.

SHEETS

WHEREAS, It has been our Divine Master's will to call from our midst, our beloved sister, Mrs. Melinda Sheets, whose quiet way, and ready smile have won for her a lasting place in the memory of all the members of North Strabane Grange, No. 1434, of which she was a member, and we realize that we have another vacant place in our community in the loss of a good neighbor; be it
Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days, that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to the GRANGE NEWS, also to the bereaved son and daughter.

MRS. H. J. RICHARDS,
MARTHA B. WASHBAUGH,
INEZ E. POLLOCK,
Committee.

JENNINGS

WHEREAS, It has been God's will to call from our midst our sister, Mrs. Homer Jennings; therefore be it
Resolved, That we, the members of Watersburg Grange No. 1144, extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy; and be it further
Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, be placed on the minutes of our Grange and published in the GRANGE NEWS.

R. H. BROWN,
R. M. POWELL,
FINLEY HAGERTY,
Committee.

THE HOUSE WE LIVE IN (Concluded from page 15.)

matter of over-tiredness. Have you not noticed that thin things look their darkest as the day ends, and their brightest when a night's rest adds strength to your being? The robust individual is seldom subject to fits of depression, the delicate one hardly escapes it.

In the light of this fact I have often felt that the habitual worry of the housewife and mother is due to her poor health habits, her long day's work, her numerous and exacting duties, and her lack of adequate recreation, exercise and play. Care of one's body, good health habits, plenty of rest, exercise and recreation are good medicines for the worrier.

Another cure is get yourself a hobby and ride it through the storms. Use it to get out of yourself, to break a tiresome routine for often that is the greatest part of wisdom and valor. But remember that you cannot get away from your inner self. A better rule than "Forget yourself" is "Know thyself." Try to find out why you worry. If you cannot get at it yourself, you may need expert advice. Its not always easy, this self appraisal. And just as the automobile needs the expert mechanic at times so may you need the services of doctor or psychiatrist that you may travel the serene path of a happy and sound mental life.

FARM PRODUCTS SHOW

One of the most interesting exhibits at the Farm Products Show in Harrisburg last month was that staged by the Extension Service of State College. Here had been worked out the amounts of fruit and vegetables that must be stored for one person that they may have an adequate diet for health and growth and giving the reason for the need of certain foods. On the shelves were the actual jars of fruit, the pounds of stored vegetables and required fruits.

Here is the information and lists for comparison with your "Canning and Storage Budgets." How many of you can qualify?

CANNING AND STORAGE BUDGET

(State College, Pa.)

Every person needs two vegetables a day other than potatoes.

1. Greens twice a week, such as spinach, kale, chinese young onions, young string beans, green peas, swiss chard, beet tops, New Zealand spinach, wild greens, asparagus.

2. Tomatoes, twice a week. Other vegetables should not be substituted for them.

3. A raw vegetable twice a week, such as cabbage, lettuce, (raw carrots), celery, endive, dandelion, greens, chinese cabbage, or cutleaf chicory.

4. Potatoes once or twice a day.

5. Use occasionally corn, dried beans, squash and parsnips.

Every person needs also two fruits a day.

On the basis of the above rules the approximate amounts required by each person for the seven winter months are:

Canned Fruit and Vegetables	
Fruit	60 pints
Greens	15 pints
Tomatoes	16 pints
Other vegetables	36 pints
such as—	
Young carrots	8 pints
String beans	8 pints
Young beets	6 pints
Peas	5 pints
Corn	5 pints
Asparagus	2 pints
Lima beans	2 pints

Stored Vegetables	
Raw (celery, cabbage, onions, etc.)	12-15 lbs.
Carrots	10 lbs.
Onions	15 lbs.
Turnips	8 lbs.
Beets	6 lbs.

Celery	6 lbs.
Parsnips and salsify	6 lbs.
Potatoes	125 lbs.
Squash	

(Enough should be stored to allow for some spoilage.)

CHILDREN'S PARTY REFRESHMENTS

Refreshments for children's parties should always be simple and easily digested, but should be as dainty and pretty as possible. Baskets can be made by cutting the orange pulp carefully from the skin, leaving a basket with a handle. Wipe out carefully, cut the sides of the basket in points and fill with orange-junket, made by dissolving two packets of orange-flavored junket in lukewarm milk, and filling the baskets with the fluid. If the orange-skins will not stand steadily unfilled, put a layer of cornmeal or oatmeal on a platter, and pile around until they are steady. Let them set until firm, and then chill in a cold place. Divide the sections of the oranges, remove the seeds; and, then holding each one on a skewer, dip into thick sugar-syrup. Hold for a moment and let drip, and then dip again, or the sections can be dipped in melted fondant. Place on a buttered platter to harden. Just before the baskets are to be served, arrange the slices in the form of a star on top of the junket, and place a candy heart in the center.—Needlecraft.

VALENTINE-SALAD

This is appropriate for the principal dish for evening refreshments, or can be served at a "party" luncheon. Cut into half-inch cubes two cupfuls of the meat of chicken. If you use all white meat, the effect is prettier, but a mixture of light and dark tastes just as good. Pour over this two tablespoonfuls of French dressing, and set in a cold place for at least an hour to chill and allow the seasoning to blend with the chicken. Just before you are ready to serve, add two cupfuls of diced celery. Mix thoroughly with the chicken. Arrange lettuce-leaves on salad-plates, and on each place two tablespoonfuls of chicken. Cover with mayonnaise; and on top of the mayonnaise, place a large heart cut from a pickled beet. Serve with bread and butter or cream-cheese sandwiches cut heart-shaped.—Needlecraft.

STATE HAS LEAD FOR FARM YIELDS

Despite an adverse planting, growing and harvesting season in 1926, Pennsylvania retained a high rank in crop yields, being second in the production of buckwheat, fourth in apples, fifth in hay, grapes, sixth in potatoes, seventh in hay, rye and tobacco, eighth in wheat, twelfth in oats and fifteenth in corn. The State's standing among others was announced by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service to-day.

In all major cereal crops the yield per acre in Pennsylvania last year surpassed the average yield for the United States, the Service pointing out that the yield of corn was 41 bushels, compared to 26.6 bushels, the country's average. The Pennsylvania hay crop fell slightly short of the average, being 1.30 tons to the acre, compared with 1.47, the average for the United States.

The estimated value of all crops produced on Pennsylvania farms in 1926 is \$260,000,000, approximately the same as the average of the previous five years, but a decline of almost \$37,000,000 from the estimate for 1925, an exceptionally favorable year.

Of the major field crops approximately 173,000 acres less were harvested than in 1925. Potatoes, hay and tobacco fell below the average of the previous five years, but hay again was the leading crop of Pennsylvania in total value and corn retained second place. Potatoes continued in third place, wheat fourth, and oats, apples and tobacco following.

A man's first care should be to avoid the reproaches of his own heart.

TO THE FIRST ROBIN

A welcome warm awaits thee,
Bright herald of the spring;
Thy voice of winning sweetness
Has still its merry ring.
The winter days are over,
And buttercups and clover
Will gladden all the way
In which thy feet may stray,
Whilst thou singest, singest
Thy old familiar song,
As the seasons roll along
Robin, Robin!

Thou hast tarried long and late,
A questioner of fate,
Feeling cautiously thy way,
In thy coming day by day.
Now take a crumb or two,
And cheer thee up anew;
The pastures, bleak and sere,
In beauty will appear;
And the roaring northern blast
Be a memory of the past,
Whilst thou singest, singest
Thy old familiar song,
As the seasons roll along,
Robin, Robin!

Oh, thou'lt be surpassing sweet,
With thy nimble little feet
Tripping lightly o'er the lawn
At the breaking of the dawn,
And "Good-morning, summer's coming,"
Not a harbinger of spring,
However sweetly he may sing,
Can sing as thou singest, singest
Thy old familiar song,
As the seasons roll along,
Robin, Robin!

—Henry Stevenson Washburn.

A world without a Sabbath would be like a man without a smile, like a summer without flowers, like a homestead without a garden. It is the most joyous day of the whole week.—Beecher.

Agricultural Briefs

***While one can find those who claim that pigeon-raising on the farm pays, a New Yorker has come out in a statement that there is money in the business.

***Pennsylvania surpassed all other states in the Union in the number of ton litters of pigs produced, the report showing 114; Illinois comes second with 95.

***To see corn to husk and fodder standing out in the field is a very unusual sight in Cumberland County, but such has been the case.

***It is a remarkable fact, but an authority gives out the information that Missouri ships nearly three times more eggs to Philadelphia than come from points in Pennsylvania.

***A recent survey in Lancaster County indicates that the demand for smaller farms is steadily growing.

***About 1,500 earloads of Pennsylvania peaches, apples, and potatoes were inspected by the State-Federal inspection service within the six months ending January 7th.

***The farm agents of Franklin County make the claim that about 80 per cent of potato raisers grow them at a loss.

***Lancaster County farmers have decided to open the first cooperative market. They will take over the first floor of a garage and will pay an annual rental of \$20,000.

***A shipment of 106 Hungarian partridges from Jugoslavia were received last month in Tioga County. They were distributed in various parts of the county.

***The State Veterinarian of Maryland claims that eighty per cent of cholera infection in hogs is due to the feeding of garbage and table scraps.

***It is estimated that more than two billion baby chicks change homes in this country every year.

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

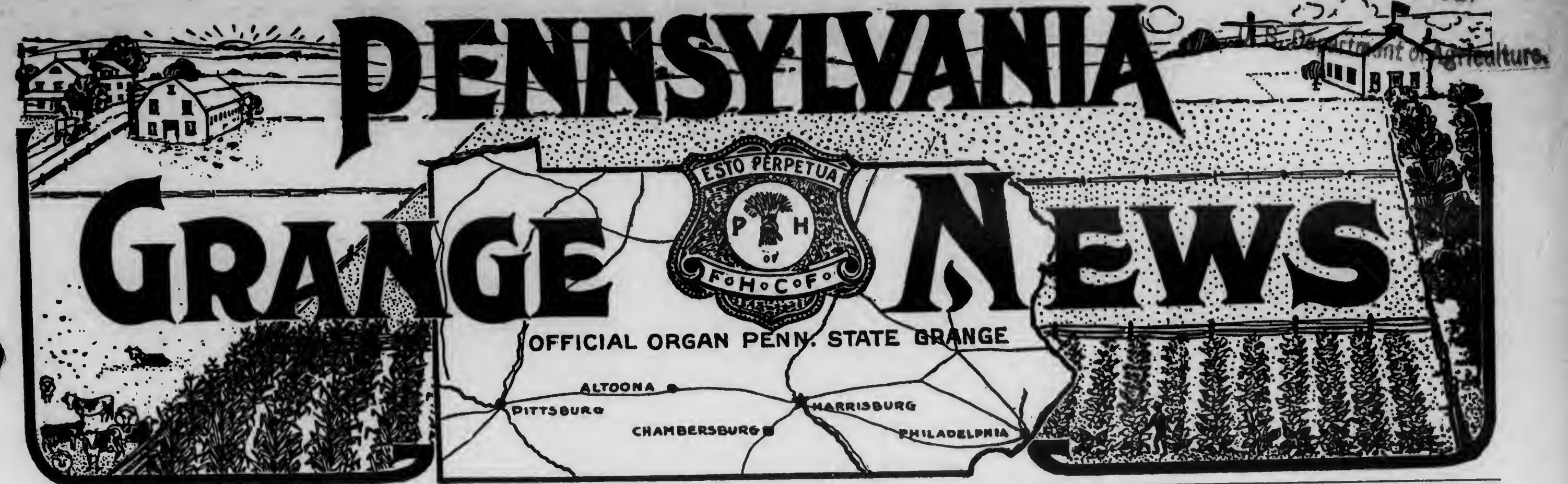
Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per set (13)	\$3.50
Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per dozen	3.25
Manuals—5th Degree, per set of 9	2.75
Juvenile Grange Manuals, set of 13	2.75
Grange Seals	4.50
Digest	.45
Constitution and By-Laws	.10
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.10
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.70
Secretary's Record Book	.70
Treasurer's Account Book	.70
Blank Reports, Subordinate Granges to Pomona, per hundred	.60
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.85
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	3.25
Roll Book	.65
Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Notice of Arrearage, per hundred	.40
Notice of Suspension, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Order of Treasurer, per hundred	.40
Trade Cards, per hundred	.50
Demit Cards, each	.01
Withdrawal Cards, each	.01
Better Degree Work, by S. H. Holland	1.50
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.10
Book of Patriotic Plays, Tableaux and Recitations	.25
Humorous Recitations, Poetry and Prose	.25
Floor Work of Fifth Degree (Rankin)	.20
A Brief History of the Grange Movement in Pennsylvania, by W. F. Hill	.50

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

JOHN H. LIGHT, Secretary.
Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.



VOL. XXIII

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., MARCH, 1927

No. 12

Three Million Dollars Needed To Pay Cattle Indemnities

Applications Have Been Filed for the Testing of More Than 200 Herds. Legislature Under Obligations to Agriculture

IT IS generally agreed that the most important legislation that can be passed directly affecting the dairy interest of the State and agriculture in general is to provide liberal funds for the payment of the Deficiency and Indemnities to pay for the eradication of tuberculosis in cattle.

Pennsylvania ranks third among the states in the dairying industry and the progress that has been made in the last four years in cleaning up tuberculosis is commendable and liberal appropriations are needed to continue the work.

We are facing a crisis that must be met. Cities and towns both within and

outside the State are passing ordinances requiring that milk come from tuberculin tested herds. Unless our dairy herds meet these requirements there will be no market for their product. Testing cattle for tuberculosis has passed the experimental stage and whatever opposition exists must be founded on false premises and it remains an undisputed fact that the State Dairy Cattle must all be tested, eventually.

Governor Fisher has included an estimate of \$2,000,000 in his budget for this purpose but it is generally agreed that this amount is not sufficient and the House Bill introduced by Representative

Stark from Wyoming County, appropriating \$3,500,000 is more nearly in line with our needs.

Pennsylvania has a total of 1,562 townships of which 531 have been tested on the area plan. On January 1, one hundred eighty-three townships were signed up for the area test and a total number of 521,662 cattle for the initial test.

During the last four years 43% of the cattle were tested and in order to continue the work on a similar basis \$720,720 will be required for maintenance and \$2,834,440 for indemnities for the next biennium. The liberal appropriations for the work during the last four years made this excellent progress possible.

The movement to clean up infected herds is nation-wide and in the last year, 24 per cent more cattle were tested in the United States than in 1925. There is universal public interest from a standpoint of both health and sanitation as is evidenced by the action of 1,200 cities and towns in the United States that now have municipal ordinances requiring milk from tuberculin tested herds.

The indemnities must be met by the states and \$3,000,000 is the least amount that will do in our estimation for this work in Pennsylvania.

Electric Service for Rural Pennsylvania

The issuance of Order No. 28, by the Public Service Commission marks, we believe, a new era for Pennsylvania farmers.

For several years the State Council of Farm Organizations has been working toward getting better conditions under which electricity could be carried to the farms.

Last summer one of our regional committees held a series of conferences with a committee of the power organizations and worked out a system of procedure on a cooperative basis which led finally to Order 28.

Under this order we believe it possible and practical to take electricity out to large sections of Agricultural Pennsylvania at charges that will not be prohibitive.

Under order 28 the companies agree to extend the lines wherever request is made for service. If the farmers build the line then there is no guarantee required and juice is paid for at city rates and power and light is furnished on one meter thus insuring the paying of only one minimum.

If the company builds the line then the cost of the extension is spread over four years and each year one-fourth of the cost is distributed between the number of consumers on the line for that year, but with this striking difference between this guarantee and that which was charged in lump sum heretofore; namely, that the company agrees to furnish current for nothing to the consumer to the amount of the guarantee he is required to pay. Let us cite an example: Say that five consumers are ready for an extension and it costs two thousand dollars to build the line; these five consumers would have to pay one-fourth of two thousand or five hundred dollars the first year. Each farmer would therefore have to pay one hundred dollars the first year or eight and one-third dollars per month and could use light and power up to that amount at prevailing city rates before he would have to pay for any juice. Now suppose that during the first year two more persons along that extension decided to take current then the second year the seven would be liable for the five hundred dollars or in round numbers \$72 each, or six dollars a month. At prevailing rates for juice such monthly bills as these would furnish enough light and power to light the buildings, sweep the house, pump water and run the milking machine on an average farm; and, those of us who run individual 32-volt plants know that we are now paying that price for electricity and have the trouble of generating the current beside. The fact that the farmer does not have to put up hundreds of dollars at the start for the line will enable many to use current that would not have felt able to wire the buildings and but the ap-



MR. AND MRS. P. H. DEWEY, THEIR SEVEN CHILDREN AND TEN GRANDCHILDREN

(Back row, left to right): Harry Dewey; Marion Head; Guy Dewey; Mrs. Guy Dewey; Katherine Dewey; Mrs. Mildred (Dewey) Cobiak; Guy Dewey, Jr.; Rev. C. A. Feig; Laverne Thornton; (Seated): Mrs. Harry Dewey and Philip H. Jr.; Mrs. Rexa (Dewey) Head and Dorothy; P. H. Dewey; Betty Feig; Mrs. Maud (Dewey) Feig and Robert; Mrs. Grace (Dewey) Thornton and Virginia; (Front): Janis Dewey; Yvonne Feig; Laverne Thornton, Jr.; Ruth Feig.

paratus needed to use current around the farm in addition to the large initial guarantee. The rates on this plan are to be filed by the first of March and the order goes into effect the first of April so that this coming season should see new lines going out into the country from hundreds of points where lines now built can be tapped.

There is just one danger in the whole scheme, and that is, that the farmer will light his house and then do his power work with other engines. If the farmer persists in that course it will soon spell stagnation for the country development of electricity. The power companies are taking up the burden of waiting four years for profits under the hope that the farmer will be a power user. We should try to live up to that expectation, not because it is expected of us, but because electric current is not only the best and safest thing for lighting our houses and out-buildings where we are separated from fire protection, but equally because the electric motor is lighter and safer for us to use and can be more easily and quickly applied to the ordinary power needs of the farm and those of us who have for thirty years cranked one after another kind of gas engine can appreciate what it will mean to press the button and see the wheels go round.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN A. McSPARRAN.

FARM PRODUCTS SHOW REORGANIZED

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Farm Products show held February 14, the following officers were elected: Chairman, Dr. Chas. G. Jordan, Secy. Agriculture; Treasurer, R. G. Bressler, Depy. Secy. Agriculture; Manager, H. E. Klugh; Secretary, R. H. Bell; Asst. Secretary, Miles Horst.

Reports showed the 1927 show to have been a success, financially and otherwise. The growth of the show will require more space if the reports of the various superintendents are any indication of the needs.

There was a total of 3,848 entries in 1927. The principal action of the meeting was the passage of a resolution "that the Show Committee be reorganized under a commission provided for by legislative enactment and that specific provision be made for an Advisory Board to the Commission composed of representatives of the participating organizations or agencies."

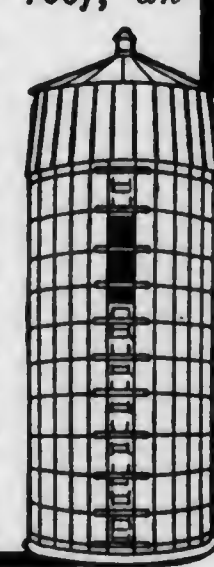
GLOBE SILOS

A great improvement—a good investment

A GLOBE SILO is a permanent improvement on the farm. It is constructed to last a lifetime. Made of carefully selected Northwest spruce and fir with double splines, sealed joints and adjustable doors, it keeps silage perfectly. The extension roof, an exclusive feature, reduces the cost per ton capacity to a minimum. The initial cost of a Globe is soon returned in extra profits from your corn crop. Get all the profit from your farm—get a Globe Silo.

Write for the name of our representative in your community and our catalog, tanks, tubes, ensilage cutters, stanchions, etc.

GLOBE SILO CO.
Box 1, Unadilla, N. Y.



EARLY HISTORY OF MILLING INDUSTRY

Pennsylvania early became the leading state in flour milling and more than 200 years ago mills were grinding wheat and shipping flour to other colonies, says George A. Stuart, grain marketing specialist, State Department of Agriculture. In fact, there is a mill a short distance from Paoli called The Great Valley Mill, which was built in 1710 and is still grinding wheat. It is interesting to know that this mill helped to alleviate the hunger pangs of the Continental Army while suffering through the winter at Valley Forge.

Pennsylvania mills enjoyed prosperity until the great wheat fields of the middle west were discovered. Then the Pur-

lier, followed by the substitution of steel rolls for grinding stones, brought large mills of great capacity into the West and Pennsylvania mills, slow to make changes, slowly gave way to the western competition. As far back as 1900 Pennsylvania had 1742 mills grinding flour and grist but in 1919 only 1100 of these mills were still operating and by 1922 only 606 mills opened their doors for business. Many of these beautiful stone mills were turned into apartments, residences and tearooms.

Milling in Pennsylvania has passed through a period of depression since 1914 and many of our small mills were unable to weather the hardships of competition. However, constant effort to produce quality flour is bringing many of our wide-awake mills back to prosperity.

EXCHANGE

The Keystone Grange Exchange did \$1,250,000 of business last year for the Grange members of Pennsylvania, principally in the purchase of fertilizer, feeds, flour, twine, farm machinery, household equipment and seeds. This is an old established business institution long maintained by the Grange and has saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the thrifty Grange farmers of Pennsylvania. It is one of the most striking examples of business cooperation under Grange direction which the country affords.

When the farmer learns about overhead expenses, watch the cost of living soar.—Portsmouth Star.

Don't Gamble with Your Harvest!

ALL through the year you work toward the harvest with machines selected on the basis of efficient operation. You have learned that sometimes a few dollars saved really means many more dollars lost. You judge new equipment not by what it costs but by what it can save and earn for you. You would hesitate a long time before risking your valuable time and crops on a small and doubtful economy.

Follow that wise policy in the matter of twine purchase. Remember that your whole year's grain crop hangs by a thread of twine. Stay on the safe side and don't gamble with uneven, bunchy, rough, or short-length twine. Your binder was built to operate perfectly on high-grade, uniform twine; it will cost you time, when time is real money, if you try to force cheap or poorly made twine through its carefully made mechanism.

It has been the business of the Harvester organization since the early twine binders went into the fields in '81 to provide the grain growers of the world with binders and twine that operate with utmost efficiency. The Harvester twine mills, located in the principal grain sections, and the network of 92 branches and 12,000 dealers over the country make delivery a certainty and assure the greatest distributing economy. You can always be sure of getting International Harvester twine, even though other agencies fail you, at prices representing the greatest twine value the market affords.

Talk to the local McCormick-Deering dealer. He will show you the "Big Ball" with the Patented Double-Trussed Cover—an important and exclusive feature!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Ill.
(Incorporated)

McCormick • Deering International "BIG BALL" TWINE

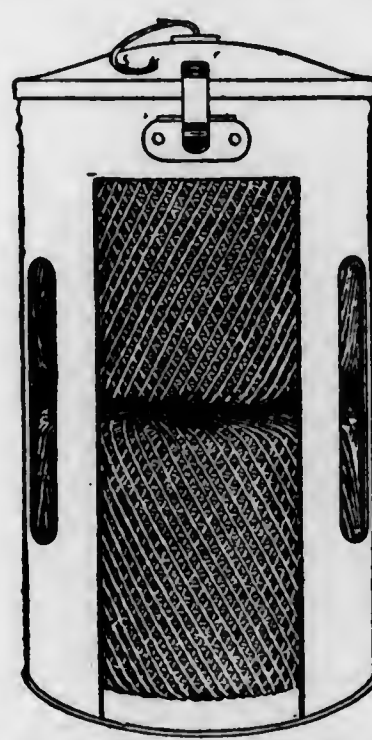
Guaranteed for Length, Strength, and Weight.
Treated Against Destruction by Insects.

The Patented Double-Trussed Cover

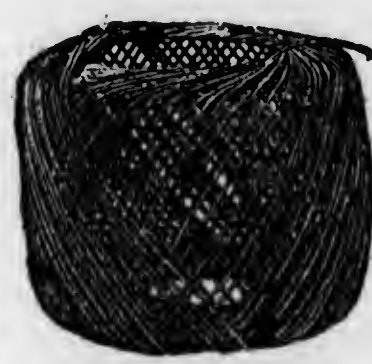
on "Big Ball" Twine is an exclusive International Harvester Twine feature!



It is impossible for the Original "Big Ball" to flatten or bulge. The PATENTED COVER holds the ball in perfect shape. All Harvester Twine reaches the binder in just as good shape as when it leaves the mills.



Two "Big Balls" of Harvester Twine fit any twine can. They are made that way and the PATENTED COVER holds them in shape. No time lost in fields due to misshapen balls, collapsing, snarling or tangling. The PATENTED COVER is a real protection and a valuable feature.



No snarling, no tangling, no collapsing—the PATENTED COVER holds its shape to the last. Every foot ties grain.

The Colossal Development of America's Ice Cream Industry

By FRED RASMUSSEN

Executive Secretary of the National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers

Editor's Note: The author of "The Velvet Hammer" wrote the following account of Rasmussen and his work for the Harrisburg Evening News: The partnership of ice and cream which both are just and pure is widely celebrated as a thirst and hunger cure. Rasmussen came from where they grow great quantities of ice, with fair-haired maidens milking cows exceptionally nice, and while a man's environment is often void and vain, it made an ice cream expert of this honest-minded Dane. As secretary for the guild that makes the slabs and cones which warm your heart and cool the heated marrow of your bones, he fights to keep the product pure as Joseph's line of thought, and rose betide the helpless he fights to keep his eye perennially peeled. He has the whole United States allotted as his field, and he's the guy who keeps his eye perennially peeled. He served a former governor as farmer chief of staff. In college he's professed milk, beef, steer and cow and calf. As Bachelor of Scientific Farming, his degree means telling other fellows what a classy farm should be. When days are warm that's how to farm, you bet your shirt and shoes. To motor is the pastime he is most inclined to choose.

THE MAKING of ice cream is an old art dating back to the year 1600, while the manufacture of ice cream, as a commercial industry, is comparatively young. For more than 250 years ice cream was made as a rare delicacy to be served only on special occasions.

In 1851, ice cream was first manufactured in Baltimore, Maryland, by Jacob Fussell, known as the father of the commercial ice cream industry. In 1852 Mr. Fussell started the experiment of manufacturing ice cream in a country plant in Seven Valleys, York County, Pennsylvania, and shipping it to the city for consumption. Mr. Fussell later established ice cream plants in other cities, including one in New York City which was purchased by J. M. Horton and was the nucleus of the present J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, one of the largest in the country.

INDUSTRY SHOWS STEADY GROWTH

The growth of the ice cream industry has been marked by steady progress, favorably supported by inventive genius and science. One invention which developed the factory system of ice cream making was that of the brine freezer. This replaced the old ice and salt freezer, and at the same time made possible the advantageous application of mechanical refrigeration to the manufacture of ice cream. The brine freezer was introduced about 1900, and since that year the industry has grown to between 3,500 and 4,000 plants. There are individual plants today making over seven million gallons annually.

The industry has a capital investment of between \$400,000,000 and \$450,000,000—invested to place on the market a product that is manufactured in a scientific manner so as to assure a uniform quality. The ice cream manufacturer has invested his money freely to keep his plant as modern as possible. Thousands of dollars have been invested in factory buildings to assure a sanitary home for ice cream; in pasteurizing machinery—to assure a safe product; in modern machinery, such as homogenizers—to assure a uniform product; in delivery equipment and cabinets—to assure prompt delivery and adequate service to the public.

GAINS OF TEN YEARS

The annual production of ice cream in 1925 represents an increase of 144,409,000 gallons over that of 1916, as shown in the following total productions for the past ten years:

Year	Total Production
1916	208,320,000
1917	210,000,000
1918	220,000,000
1919	230,000,000
1920	260,000,000
1921	244,000,000
1922	263,520,000
1923	294,900,000
1924	285,550,000
1925	322,729,000

In modern, well-equipped plants ice cream manufacturers have built up a

carefully chosen technical personnel to handle the manufacturing end of their factories. These include trained chemists and bacteriologists, who safeguard the purity of the product. In this department of the plant ice cream manufacturers have spared no expense in obtaining modern scientific apparatus. Where

ice cream is now taught in well-equipped plants the same as is the art of butter making and cheese making. Every year hundreds of young men trained in the science and practice of ice cream manufacture, with a knowledge of sanitation and methods of handling this delicate dairy product, leave these institutions to enter the commercial field of ice cream manufacture. The Bureau of Dairy Industry of the Department of Agriculture in Washington and many state experiment stations are engaged in experimentation and research to further develop the manufacture and distribution of ice cream. This is done not only because of the high esteem this product is held in as an essential food, but because the ice cream industry is the balance wheel of the great dairy industry, the largest demand for ice cream coming at the time the supply of milk and cream from the 24 million cows in the United States is most plentiful, and thus furnishing in the most acceptable form, an outlet for this essential product in the human diet.

AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR FOOD

Ice cream is more than a delicious dessert. It is a food, in fact it is



FRED RASMUSSEN, FORMER SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

laboratories are not found in the plants many ice cream manufacturers subscribe to the services of local commercial laboratories. The ice cream manufacturing business to-day is becoming highly specialized, and represents a very large investment, as it not only requires expensive machinery and equipment, but also trained specialists to make a uniform and healthful product.

TAUGHT IN COLLEGES

In practically all state agricultural colleges, the art of making commercial

America's most popular food. In addition to containing all the health-giving and body-building qualities of milk, ice cream has an energy-producing constituent, sugar. The sugar content of ice cream at the same time is well balanced, the product containing from 12 to 16 per cent sugar.

Ice cream contains all the vitamins found in milk and, in addition, ice cream flavored with fruits contains the vitamins peculiar to the fruits.

Ice cream has been rightly termed

(Continued on page 4.)



FARQUHAR ROLLER-HARROW

Every farmer wants to cut down operating expenses and improve crops. The Farquhar Combined Harrow-Roller consists of a strong Spring Tooth Harrow to which is attached a steel roller. The harrow levels the ground and brings the clods to the surface—the roller crushes the clods while moist and packs the furrow slice to the subsoil, thus re-establishing the capillary attraction. This is the best possible seed bed in which to plant the seed. Built in sections for horses or tractor. Write for complete description and rock bottom price for March delivery—Catalog 825.

Ask for Catalog on Grain Drills, One and Two-Row Corn Planters, Sled Runner Harrows, Wood Frame Harrows, Shovel Plows, Potato Cultivators.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited
Box 863 YORK, PA.

Amazing New 5-Tube Radio At Very Small Cost Improves Reception 100%

New York City, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Lieut. Sterling G. Sears of the U. S. Naval Reserves has perfected a marvelous new 5-tube Radio that improves average home reception about 100%. Due to special features, this Radio is extraordinarily selective and powerful, easy to operate, very economical on Battery consumption—and costs only about one-third of the usual price of 5-tube machines. Perfect satisfaction absolutely guaranteed, and a 10-day Free Trial offered to all who wish to try it. Full information together with reports of tests made by experts will be sent FREE to all who write at once to Geo. W. Naylor, Jr., Dept. 366 N. 161 Chambers St., New York City. Write today—no obligation!

EDWARDS Saves you MONEY ON METAL ROOFS

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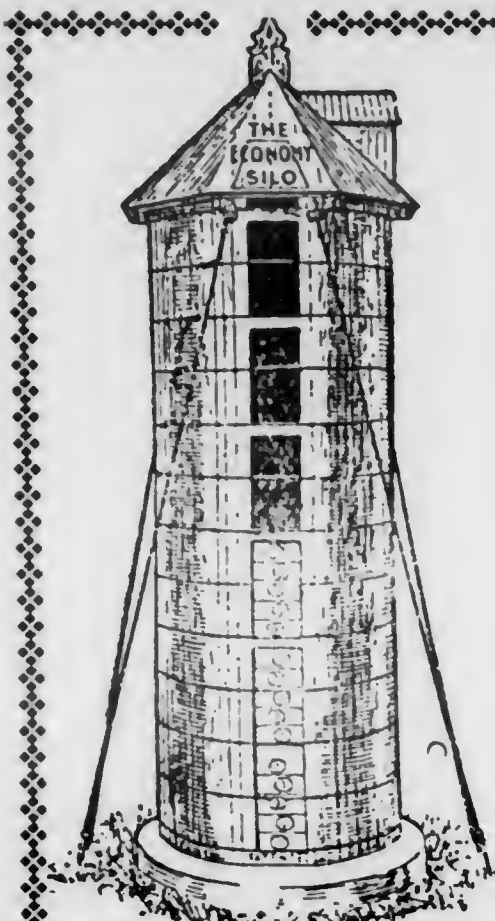
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Write today! Get our low prices and free samples. Save money, get better quality. Ask for Roofing Book No. 1368 or for Garage Book.

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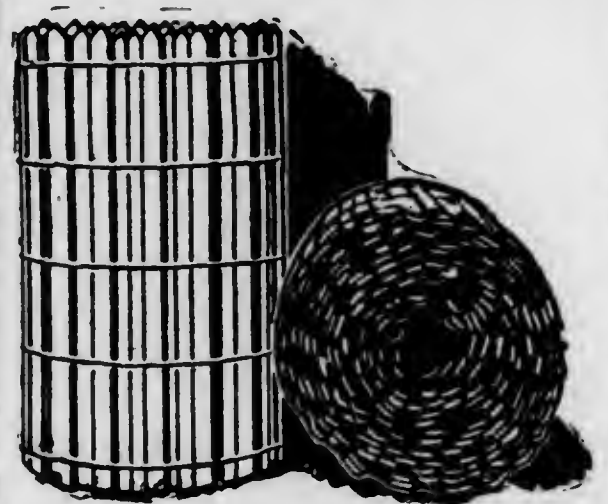
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Custom Cider Making is profitable. A tractor can drive the entire equipment. Farquhar Hydraulic Cider Presses are built strong and heavy, exert great pressure and therefore get the most and richest cider. Easily installed, occupy little space and may be operated by average farm labor. Write today for our new catalog 126.

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There is nothing that will kill a man so soon as having nothing to find fault with but himself.—National Farm News.

Without courage there cannot be truth, and without truth there can be no other virtue.—Sir Walter Scott.

THE COLOSSAL DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICA'S ICE CREAM INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 3.)
milk in concentrated form, containing even in a more balanced relation, the butter fat, milk protein, milk sugar, and minerals found in whole milk.

Ice cream has the endorsement of the medical profession and the dieticians. Space will not permit the quoting of the many endorsements on record. However, the following two are typical:

ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS

Dr. A. W. Homberger, Department of Chemistry, University of Louisville:

"Good ice cream is a wholesome and most nutritious food. When properly combined with other foods it can serve excellent purposes in the diet of both the young, the middle aged and the aged. It is a concentrated form of food. Due to the fact that good ice cream has in it the main constituents essential for life, namely, carbohydrates, proteins, fat, and vitamins, it can be made to occupy a most unique place in the diet. Very frequently, ice cream can be given to good advantage when other foods are not tolerated."

Dr. E. V. McCollum, Professor of Chemical Hygiene, Johns Hopkins University, says:

"There are many mothers who testify that their children dislike milk as a beverage, and ask how it is possible for them to introduce a sufficient amount of dairy products into their diet. One of the answers to this question is—ICE CREAM. Almost without exception persons of all ages like it."

MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

The manufacture of ice cream divides itself into three distinct processes:

1. Preparation of the mix.
2. Freezing.
3. Hardening.

The cream, milk and milk concentrates, as soon as received at the factory, are put into large glass tanks or enamelled vats. It is here that the basic mix is prepared, the dairy products are carefully weighed, and the proportionate amount of sugar added. Extreme accuracy is used in the mixing process because the success in the manufacture of ice cream depends upon quality and uniformity. The consumer not only demands an ice cream that tastes good, but also he wants a product that is the same in quality from day to day.

It is generally at this stage of the manufacturing process that the stabilizer is added. Edible gelatine is now in general use for this purpose, and added in proportions to constitute about 0.5 per cent of the total mix.

THE USE OF GELATINE

Gelatine is used in ice cream for its colloidal effect, as it has been found to prevent the formation of ice crystals which, if allowed to grow, would make a very unpalatable product.

The use of gelatine in ice cream also adds to its value as a food. Discussing gelatine as an ingredient in ice cream, Dr. Downey, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, University of Pittsburgh, says:

"Not only has gelatine been used to advantage for the prevention of the formation of casein curds in the stomach, but also for severe cases of malnutrition, infantilism, chronic intestinal infections accompanied by food decomposition, infantile diarrhea, and gastric and intestinal hemorrhages. As a protein saver and carrier of more concentrated foods its use has met with medical endorsement for fever, tuberculosis, and diabetic patients, and for general convalescents and invalids. The extensive use of edible gelatine by children and adults in practically all courses of the modern table shows its just popularity."

The use of edible gelatine in ice cream is based on premises that are scientifically sound and technically correct. Criticisms of the use of this

(Concluded on page 6.)

More profit per rotation

YOU can get a greater net profit per rotation by treating your rotation as a whole and applying your fertilizer on a rotation rather than on a single crop basis.

Consider, for example, two remarkable tests, which show how this can be done:

America's oldest continuous fertilizer experiment, begun in 1881, by the Pennsylvania State Experiment Station is a four year rotation of corn, oats, wheat and hay, on Hagerstown silt loam soil. The corn and wheat receive fertilizer and increases in hay and oats are due to the residual effect of the fertilizer.

Phosphoric acid gave better results than no fertilizer, but best results came where potash was added to the phosphoric acid. For a period of 40 years, this fertilizer combination gave an extra net increase per rotation of \$20.40 over the unfertilized plots. Nearly half of this sum (\$10.13) was due to the potash.

The Delaware Experiment Station after 15 years experiments with a rotation of corn, oats or soy beans, wheat and clover hay or sassafras silt loam soil, has concluded that:

In such a rotation potash is the first factor that limits crop production, phosphoric acid second and nitrogen third.

Muriate of potash is the only single fertilizer material that improves the quality of grain. Acid phosphate and muriate of potash is the best combination of two materials in improving the quality of grain, better than muriate of potash alone.

If the quality or yield of any of your crops has been poor or unstable where you are using acid phosphate alone or a low potash mixture, such as a 2% goods, try a 5% or 6% potash high analysis mixture. It should give bigger yields and improved quality and show a better profit per rotation.

FREE—A new, illustrated booklet, "Better Grains and Hay", is being prepared for the press. If you will send us your name and address we will gladly mail you a copy as soon as it appears.

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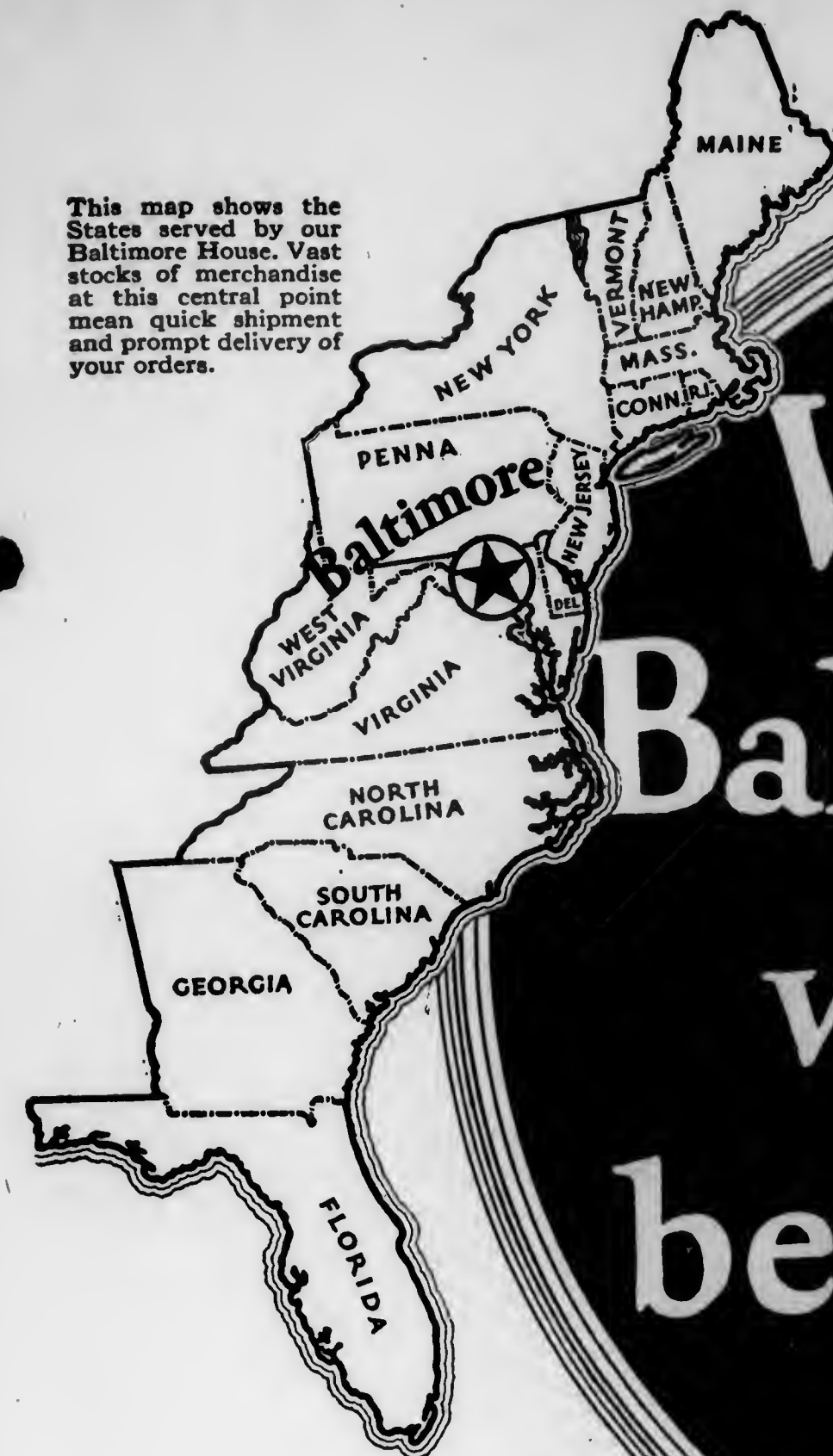
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This map shows the States served by our Baltimore House. Vast stocks of merchandise at this central point mean quick shipment and prompt delivery of your orders.



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FOR Fifty-five Years this Company's progress has been built upon Service to You.

It is part of our service to fill your orders quickly, to have at hand—near to you—vast stocks of fresh new merchandise ready to fill your orders immediately. That is why Ward's Big Baltimore House was built near to you—so that your orders would reach us quicker, and your goods would reach you quicker.

It is part of our Service to you to make possible each year a still greater saving for you.

**A Saving of \$50 in Cash
is Yours This Year**

This big Baltimore House offers to you a saving of Fifty Dollars in Cash if you use its advantages, if you use Ward's Catalogue, if you will turn to its pages every time you have to fill any need for the Farm, the Home and the Family.

Let us prove to you the Saving we offer. Let us show you how and why Ward's offers lower-than-market prices.

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It is part of our Service to you, to sell only goods of standard Quality, to sell only goods that will be satisfactory to you. At Ward's we never sacrifice Quality to make a low price.

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The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

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THE COLOSSAL DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICA'S ICE CREAM INDUSTRY

(Concluded from page 4.)
valuable product in ice cream are strongly indicative of want of knowledge in practice and of ignorance of food values. The enterprising manufacturer of ice cream has found by experience that edible gelatin improves his product and maintains desirable properties during storage and transfers, and scientific experimentation has shown that the ice cream is a better food where edible gelatin is included."

SAFETY IN PASTEURIZING

After the mix has been prepared it is pasteurized at 145 deg. F. and held for 30 minutes at this temperature. The pasteurizing of the mix before freezing gives to the public the same factor of safety in ice cream as found in commercially pasteurized milk, which is now universally adopted by all progressive milk distributors and required by law in many cities.

After pasteurization the mix is pumped through a homogenizer and subjected to a pressure of around 2,000 pounds to the square inch. Homogenization breaks up the fat globules and results in a more homogeneous mixture, thereby not only assuring a more uniform quality, but also the breaking up of the fat globules makes them more easily digested. The homogenized mix is cooled to below 60 deg. F. over tubular coolers, run into glass-lined tanks and cooled to below 40 deg. F.

A modern factory ice cream freezer is merely the old-fashioned home freezer, greatly enlarged and turned on its side. The old revolving paddles are still there, and, in addition, a jacket is thrown around the outside, through which the cold brine circulates or, in the case of direct expansion freezer, some refrigerant, generally ammonia gas. The ice cream mix is put into the freezer and brought to a temperature of between 26 and 27 deg. F. Just before the freezer is emptied, the fresh fruit or nut meats are added to the freezer through a small fruit hopper on the top of the freezer for these particular flavors. A freezer full from the factory standpoint is from 40 to 180 quarts.

EMPTYING THE FREEZER

The route the partly frozen mixture takes from the freezer depends upon whether it journeys to the consumer in bulk or brick form. The hopper system of emptying freezers while comparatively new is used in a number of plants. The freezer full is drawn into a hopper and the ice cream, partly frozen but not hardened, drops by gravity through spouts into the packing room where, if it is bulk, it is packed into sterilized cans. The process is the same with brick ice cream, except the mixture flows into a packaging machine, where the quart, pint and smaller packages are filled automatically.

The bulk cans and the sealed package of ice cream are immediately rushed into a hardening room where freezing process is completed. These rooms are large, insulated departments of the ice cream plants, which are maintained at a temperature somewhere between zero and 10 deg. F. This is accomplished by the direct expansion system of mechanical refrigeration.

Ice cream manufacturers spare no expense in assuring the unimpaired quality of their product from the time it leaves the loading platform at the plant until it is purchased by the consumer. Large electric and gas trucks, equipped with refrigerated bodies are used to deliver the product from the factory to the dealers. Specially designed cabinets are used to keep the ice cream in good serving condition in the stores. These generally are owned and maintained by the ice cream manufacturer and include many mechanically refrigerated cabinets, which are very rapidly being introduced.

CHEMISTS ON GUARD

An important department in the ice cream plant is the control laboratory.

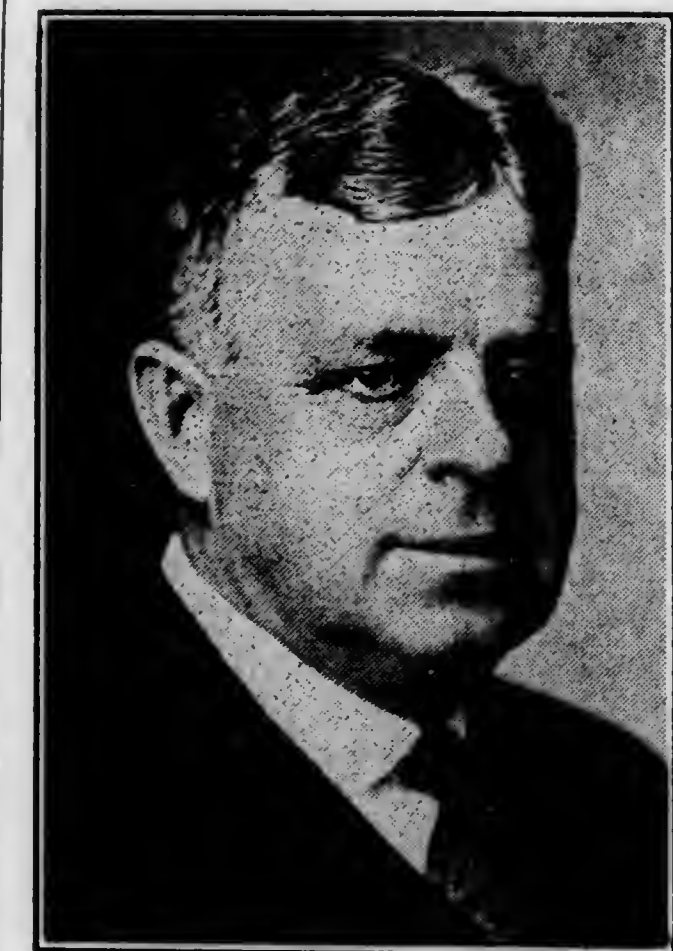
Here trained chemist and bacteriologist keep in close touch with the supply of raw materials, test the ingredients as they are received at the factory, and closely watch the product from a control standpoint to assure its wholesomeness and purity.

To quote a member of this important branch of America's food industry:—"I have spent thousands of dollars and practically my whole life in an endeavor to offer the public a high quality of ice cream."

The public's response to this typical example of the attitude prevailing in this industry is testified to by an increase in the per capita consumption of ice cream from 1.04 gallons in 1905 to 2.80 gallons per capita in 1925.

The ice cream industry is becoming a more important part of the great dairy industry with each passing year. In fact to-day it is a balance wheel of this industry, because the greatest consumption comes at the time when milk is most plentiful on the farm. Approximately 70 per cent of the ice cream is consumed from May to October. It requires a herd of over a million cows to produce the cream and milk products used in the manufacture of ice cream.

Pennsylvania is the leading state in the consumption of ice cream. The citizens of this Commonwealth consume 17.14 per cent of the total ice cream manufactured in the country. The City of Philadelphia is the ice cream center of the world. Here is found a record-breaking ice-cream eating public. The annual per capita consumption of Philadelphia is 6.8 gallons, while the annual per capita consumption of the country as a whole is 2.8 gallons.



Dr. Charles G. Jordan, Pennsylvania's new Secretary of Agriculture, was born at Volant, Lawrence County, this state, and spent his early life there.

He was educated in the Public Schools, Westminster College and Princeton Theological Seminary. He has been active in teaching and preaching, as well as serving in the capacity of a Chautauqua lecturer.

Dr. Jordan is the owner of a 300 acre live-stock farm in his home county. Drainage by about seven miles of tile laid thereon together with liming and fertilization have built up a fertility that has enabled him to feed hundreds of head of cattle thereon. Dr. Jordan is classed as a "dirt farmer," and is also a member of Indian Run Grange, Mercer County.

He is no stranger in Harrisburg having represented his home district in the 1919-1921 sessions of State Legislature. He was Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture then and was active in the interests of agriculture.

As Poor Richard says: Three may keep a secret; if two of them are dead.

JOHN MCKEE, SECRETARY JOINT ELECTRIC GROUP

With the establishment of an office in Harrisburg and the employment of a secretary, the Pennsylvania Joint Committee on Rural Electrification is taking active steps to make effective the provisions of Order 28, recently issued by the Public Service Commission. This order provides a new plan whereby electric light and power lines can be extended into rural districts.

John M. McKee, who recently retired as Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, has been named by the Committee as Secretary. Other officers of the Committee which consists of representatives of the larger farm organizations and the electric utilities of the State, include J. S. Wise, Jr., Chairman; W. S. Wise, Vice-Chairman; and Miles Horst, Treasurer. The office of the Secretary is in the Telegraph Building at Harrisburg.

In selecting Mr. McKee, the Committee states that it had in mind his knowledge of the State acquired during his four years as Deputy Secretary of Agriculture and the fact that he has been closely associated with the working out of the entire program of rural electrification during that time. He has had experience in working out rural problems during ten years as County Agent in Washington County and during several years of that time he served on the conference committee of producers, distributors and consumers on milk prices in Pittsburgh.

In a statement issued from the Secretary's office, the Joint Committee states that it would like to hear from groups of applicants on the success they are having in making extensions of electric lines or on problems encountered in which they need aid. While Order 28 requires that rules and rates shall be filed by the different electric companies by March 1, to be effective April 1, the Committee suggests that those desiring extensions for electric service should see the companies serving their districts at once in regard to the conditions and costs under which extensions will be made.

The Pennsylvania State Grange and the other larger farm organizations of the State composing the State Council of Agricultural Organizations are unanimous in their approval and support of this proposed plan for the extension of electric service to farmers, Mr. McKee states.

In a recent meeting of the Committee, C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture, and Raymond G. Bressler, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, were asked to become members to represent the Department of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL DAY

One of the first activities in which former Secretary Fred Brenckman appeared before a Committee at Washington, was to plea for the enactment of Joint Resolution 65 to provide for a National Agricultural Day. The National Grange adopted a resolution favoring such a day at the last National Meeting, held at Portland, Me.

Senator Capper is authority for the statement that every Farm Organization favors the movement, and Senator Trammell, of Florida, believes in paying a tribute to agriculture in the appointment of a day to stimulate agriculture and rural affairs. It would not be a legal holiday and the matter would be left to the several States whether or not it shall be recognized.

Brother Brenckman has also been active in support of the Truth-in-Fabrics legislation. The National Grange as well as our State Grange has advocated for some years that fabrics be plainly and truthfully labeled so that all purchasers may know the name and essential quality of the materials of which they are woven.

He that swells in prosperity will be sure to shrink in adversity.

SEED POTATOES

RUSSETS AND WHITE RUSSETS

Cambria County Certified Seed. Grown in high altitude, according to Penn's Standard for Certification, under direction of Agr. Extension Dept. Penn's State College. Inspected and Certified by State Dept. of Agriculture. Stored in small ventilated bins. Every tuber grows vigorous plants.

Yielded over 400 bu. per acre in Counties of lower altitude. Cambria County potatoes possess type and quality. Strikingly emphasized by being awarded First, Champion, Sweep Stakes, and Grand Champion Prizes at 1927 Farm Products Show, Harrisburg.

Potato Growers, place yourselves in the 400-Bu. Club. Increase your yield by planting Cambria Certified Seed. Save freight, buy from Cambria County.

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5. EVERGREENS \$3.75

IF BOUGHT SINGLY WOULD COST \$7.50

Twice Transplanted. Appropriate for foundation planting or other decorative scheme. 2 Arbor-vitae pyramidalis, \$1.50 ea.—\$3.00; 1 Arbor-vitae (Tom Thumb), \$1.50; 1 Retinopsis Squarosa, \$1.50; 1 Arbor-vitae Globe, \$1.50. Total \$7.50.

ALL FIVE FOR \$3.75 POSTPAID

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Is packed with information on Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Hedge Plants, Red-leaved Barberry, Vines, etc. Your orders are personally selected, inspected by Mr. J. E. Stoner, the owner. Write for Free Catalog and Price List.

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Quaker Hill Farm CERTIFIED RUSSETS

Outyield Ordinary Seed Potatoes by 50 to 150 Bushels Per Acre

1. Practically 100% disease free.
2. Selected by hill unit system for five years.
3. Green up to digging time.
4. Grown in a northern climate and stored at 50 to 60° F. all winter.

More profits to you from QUAKER HILL Farm Seeds. Write Today for Description, Records and Prices.

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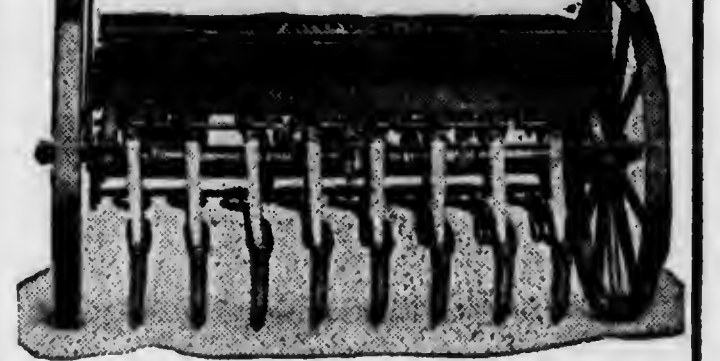
Fill Your Silo From Fewer Acres By Planting

Ford's Old Virginia Corn

The Grandest of all English Varieties. It fills when others fall with rich tender silage. It picks down solid and comes out of the silo bright and free from mold. Cattle eat it ravenously. It produces lots of milk and meat. It is the most economical feed a dairyman can raise.

Catalog of this corn and all kinds of seeds free, ask for it. FORD SEED COMPANY, Box 22, Ravenna, Ohio.

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GRAIN DRILLS

Are built to sow the seed in a wide bottom furrow. Complete coverage and depth of sowing regulated as desired. Built with low-down hopper; full size wheels. Pin or spring hoe shovels; single disc openers. Ask for complete catalog \$25.

Also our combination Roller-Harrow, Steel Sled-Runner Harrows, Two-Row Corn Planter.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Ltd. Box 363, YORK, CO.

TEAM PLAY COUNTS

By FRED BRECKMAN

When the Spanish fleet was sunk by the guns of the American ships at the Battle of Santiago early in July, 1898, a controversy immediately arose as to whom the credit for the victory belonged. The American fleet was under the command of Admiral Sampson, who reported the result of the engagement to the Navy Department at Washington. He prefaced his message with the words, "I have the honor to report that the fleet under my command—"

But, through no fault of his own, Sampson did not participate in the battle. Just before Cervera, the Spanish admiral, made his dash to get out of the harbor of Santiago, where his ships had been bottled up for weeks, Sampson, aboard the flagship New York, had steamed to a point about ten miles away on some kind of business, and he was not within signalling distance when the fight was in progress.

The officer next in rank was Admiral Schley, whose ship, the Brooklyn, took part in the engagement.

To settle the argument which arose, one of the New York newspapers cabled Schley, asking him to name the victor. His manly answer was: "There is glory enough to go around to every man in the fleet!"

In any movement or undertaking in which masses of people engage, it is a mistake to give all the credit or glory to a single individual or leader.

It is true that every organization or movement needs a leader. But the ablest and greatest leader could accomplish very little without willing and steadfast followers and co-workers.

This holds good in our Grange work. Father Kelley conceived the idea of the Grange, but he needed the assistance of the other six founders of the Order before he was in a position to even make a start. It was only after the movement had enlisted the support of thousands of loyal men and women in all parts of the Union that his dream of a great federation of farmers became a splendid reality.

And to-day, after more than fifty years of useful service on the part of the Grange, it is simply speaking the truth to say that there is work enough and glory enough to go around to every man and woman in the organization.

There are great opportunities for useful service open to the officers and members of every Subordinate Grange. Let us get the vision and improve these opportunities. It is only when we lose sight of self and begin to work for the common good that any real progress is made.

It goes without saying that the officers of the Subordinate Granges have their full share of drawbacks and discouragements to contend with. But it is well to remember that "difficulties are but opportunities to test our abilities." Those who go straight ahead in spite of all difficulties and discouragements will not only be helping a worthy cause, but they will be developing a strength of character and qualities of leadership which cannot fail to make their own lives more happy and successful.

The Grange is founded on right principles. Its field for usefulness is as broad as the great basic industry of agriculture itself. Let us work together and pull together as never before to make it better and stronger in every way!

The farmer might take a lesson from Congress and pigeon-hole his bills.—*New York Commercial.*



GLADIOLUS BULBS

My famous Rainbow Collection of thirty bulbs, no two alike, all colors, blooming size, easily grown, \$1.00 postpaid. Interesting 36-page illustrated Gladiolus Book free. I grow 175 beautiful varieties.

H. M. GILLET, Gladiolus Specialist Box 553 New Lebanon, N. Y.



Prof. R. G. Bressler known to the Grange of Pennsylvania as a member of the Girls' Dormitory Committee and actively identified with the Center Hall Lecturers Conference during the last two years is now Deputy Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Bressler was born and reared in Dauphin County, educated at Shippensburg State Normal; Valparaiso University; Wofford College; Texas Agricultural College; University of Wisconsin; and Columbia University.

He has taught in Public Schools and held professorships in Texas Agricultural College, and Pennsylvania State College, where he held the position of Vice Dean and Director of Instruction for the School of Agriculture.

Mr. Bressler resided on his farm near State College and operated the same while connected with Penn State. He belongs to Penn State Grange and has been identified with many community, college and social activities. He carries into his new office a wide experience and we believe holds the farmers' viewpoint. He has the well wishes of the Grange Fraternity in his new endeavor.

FARMERS ARE BUSY CLEANING UP FIELDS TO CONTROL CORN BORER

Farmers in that portion of Pennsylvania quarantined because of the European corn borer are cooperating with the State Department of Agriculture in the control of this pest. They are now busy cleaning up all the old corn stubble and other corn remnants in their fields, according to C. H. Hadley, director of the Bureau of Plant Industry. A state regulation requires that all farmers in the infested area do this clean-up work before May 15th.

Twelve officials are making surveys of rural sections and towns in the infested area and advising farmers that all stalks are to be cut and burned or put in such a shape that they can be burned or plowed under completely by the time stated.

Since the recent floods of various rivers, surveys have been made in all flooded territory in the infested area and farmers asked to clean up all corn remnants on this ground immediately so that another flood will not wash the material outside of the quarantined area.

Officials report that farmers are found very willing to cooperate when they understand the loss that may result if they neglect to do everything possible to check the rapid spread of the corn borer.

"Clean practice in handling corn fields is the only practical means of fighting this insect," state authorities report. "The time to fight it is now, while the infestation is slight, rather than to wait and let it get so bad that it will seriously damage the crop, possibly even making it impossible to produce a corn crop, as is now the case in portions of Ontario."

RECENT FREE BULLETINS

The State Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg has available free bulletins on more than 50 important farm subjects. The most recent publications are the following: Bulletin 428, Pennsylvania as a Market for Potatoes; Bulletin 429, Cooperative Buying and Selling by Farmers; Bulletin 437, Some Phases of Taxation in Pennsylvania.

Other timely bulletins are: Bulletin 261, Sour Soils and Liming; Bulletin 390, The Japanese Beetle in Pennsylvania; Bulletin 393, Problems in Marketing Pennsylvania Wheat; Bulletin 398, Scale Insects Injurious in Pennsylvania; Bulletin 408, The Vegetable Industry in Pennsylvania; Bulletin 416, Pennsylvania Weeds; Circular 4, Preparation and Care of Lawns.

These bulletins of the Department are available for farmers and others who may be directly interested. Requests giving the bulletin number and subjects should be addressed to the Editor, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

WORK OUT LANDSCAPING

Now is the time to plan any change in flower borders and shrub plantings. These can all be worked out on paper and ordered now so that the work will not be delayed in the spring.

As Poor Richard says: Men often mistake themselves, seldom forget themselves.

MAJOR STUART ADVANCED

Major R. Y. Stuart, former secretary of the department of Forests and Waters in Pennsylvania, has been appointed to the head of the public relations branch of the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture to succeed Paul G. Redington.

Mr. Stuart assumed duties on February 16, 1927. He has spent a long term of years in Forest work and has on several occasions appeared before the Pennsylvania State Grange Sessions in behalf of the Forests and Waters Department of Pennsylvania.

ANYHOW HE SANG

Mother (to Bobby)—Surely you did something else but eat at the school treat!

Bobbie—Yes, mummie. After tea we sang a hymn called "We can sing, full though we be."

Mother learned later that the hymn selected had been "Weak and sinful though we be."—*Dublin Sunday Independent.*

Old Money Wanted Will pay \$100.00 for 1894 Dime, (not Buffalo) Big premiums paid for all rare coins. Send 4c for Large Coin Folder. May mean much profit to you. NUMISMATIC CO., Dept. 524, Ft. Worth, Tex.



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Pennsylvania Grange News

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Board of Managers
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

HARRY H. PRATT.

A. H. FULLERTON.

Editor, JOHN H. LIGHT, Harrisburg, Pa.
Associate EditorsHANNAH McK. LYONS,
Lincoln University, Pa.H. G. EISAMAN,
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MORRIS LLOYD, Chambersburg, Pa.

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Training Leaders

ONE of the attempts in various Grange states in recent years has been to train leaders for community work and especially that particular phase of the work in rural communities. There have always been leaders in every line of activity in the past and frequently these leaders rose from the ranks in unexpected ways. However, the keen competition and the lack of thorough organization among the farm population require that leaders be trained especially for the uplift of rural life.

To become efficient these leaders must possess certain qualifications,—

First, They must have the rural view point and of necessity be rural trained.

Second, They must aim to represent the needs of Agriculture to get the recognition due it.

Third, There must be a concerted effort to get all Farm organizations to cooperate on generalities.

The intensive organization methods of business, industry, banking and commerce make it necessary that agriculture be similarly organized, if it is to survive. Each of these lines depend in a large measure upon a successful agriculture for their prosperity and for our own protection, our Leadership must be in the hands of trained men from the agricultural groups, who will represent agriculture with a view to enhance its interests and work for its prosperity.

In years past, the several State and National meetings of farm organizations were the principal sources of inspiration

and encouragement for leadership. However, the necessity for closer cooperation and intensive work has brought about changes of methods in this line. In New England there is an annual conference of Grange Leaders which has brought about many changes and centered interest in the Grange; our own Center Hall Conference has aimed principally at fundamental instruction for Community Leadership, but we believe that as the years go by its influence will extend into State and National usefulness. In Ohio the annual school of methods has done much to influence public opinion in the Buckeye State and now in far away Oregon we find a Lecturer's school destined to assist in molding the policies of agriculture. In all these undertakings the trend has been to train leaders of rural thought, to represent the cause for its uplift. In our own State of Pennsylvania there seems to be a dearth of real Leadership among Farm groups and those committed with this care have a real problem.

The Grange is the only farm organization in this State of any consequence and agriculture will depend on us to train its future leaders. Every Grange in the State may have one or more members who possess certain elements of Leadership and the opportunities for developing this latent talent lies within every unit of the organization. In addition our Center Hall Conference during the month of August will again serve its purpose in this line.

Too Much Government

WE CAN best foretell the future by judging the past and if that be true, then the tendency during the past thirty years to transfer our democratic rights and privileges to our State and National Governments forecasts our future trend of affairs. Every tendency is towards bureaucratic administration in Public affairs, with inspectors, spies and government agents in every line of activity. Our much lauded free School System is almost entirely dominated by central authority; our Highways are State Controlled in a large measure, and we

delude ourselves by believing that traffic allowed on them is an economic saving to us and the State; Markets and Farm Administration is interfered with and hindered in many ways, Inspection by State and Nation prevails everywhere and all of this is the surest tendency towards a Bureaucracy, the most wasteful, the most extravagant, the most demoralizing and the most deadly foe to our free Government.

Commissions in State and Nation are the Order of the Day; in our own State it must be,—a Tax Commission; a Plan-

ning Commission; a Commission to Study Sabbath Laws; and Commissions for every conceivable ailment.

In the Nation,—the Agricultural Problem, Regulation of Great Monopolies, Extravagant and Corrupt Tendencies of Government, Enforcement of Law, Attempts to Debauch Electorate are all serious problems and require solution. These new Economic problems require the thought of the best minds in our land. But this new economic life is not incompatible with the fundamental principles of our Government. The trouble seems to be that in approaching the solution of these State and National problems we have an erroneous belief that the structure of our government must be changed and believe that the will of our populace can not be trusted and that authority should rest with State and Federal Capitols. The trouble is not so much with the organic principles of our government but lies in our failure to enforce and utilize the government we have always had. In our own State certain interests are at work to change the systems for the Collection and Assessment of Taxes. When as a matter of fact, the plan is nothing more than to transfer these two governmental attributes from the people to centralized authority. The basis of assessment is the bona fide sales value of a property and no other basis is fundamentally sound; collection is determined by the people themselves and setting up some centralized power is diverting the rights of authority and is contrary to our fundamental law.

In the days of '76 our forefathers

fought and died for the principles we are gradually surrendering. The continual clamor for change and the floundering in legislative affairs is so pronounced that it is noticeable everywhere and there is evident apathy and unwillingness to stand up for fundamental law, with the natural sequence to shift all responsibility to governmental agencies. The result of it all is undermining confidence and destroying the capacity of citizens to assume and meet the duties and obligations of citizenship.

The rights of people to control their own local affairs is beyond price and there is nothing for which people can afford to exchange it. It is the democratic principle upon which our Government is founded. Destroy it, and there will be bureaucratic interference, inefficiency and waste on all sides, with dissatisfaction, contempt and ill-will.

Local self-government is the citizen's inalienable right. It is the school in which we receive our training for State and Federal Statesmanship and the civic obligations we must assume as citizens. There can be no great Federal or State Union without fundamental Local units, grounded in the principles of the Founders of the Republic. Academic training in local self-government is essential to all our citizens, without it there can be no efficient functioning in higher officialdom. The sense of freedom, initiative, responsibility, and patriotism is a local birthright; fostering and encouraging Local self-government is the only assurance of the perpetuity of our National life.

An Unfinished Job

IN DISCUSSING this unnamed subject I wish to preface the discussion with the remark that the article is aimed to be informative instead of argumentative and is aimed to clarify a matter that has been more or less hazy in the minds of many Grange folk.

We will approach our topic by agreeing that the most regrettable failures are those in which we must agree with Whittier's words, "Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these it might have been." All failures are attributed to a cause, sometimes justifiable and more frequently the lack of system or plan to accomplish a definite object. In our case, the unfinished job is doubtless due to the latter and to be regretted exceedingly since it is a Grange endeavor. During the Grange history of more than 60 years there has never been a time when we were obliged to retract; notably in the line of any Legislative activity, the policy of the Grange has always been safe and sane and seldom do we find the equal of reports of our State Grange Legislative Committees; in community work we have seldom failed; as a social order, we stand at the top notch in Community Leadership; in ritualism, we have no peer and we wonder if our Unfinished Job shall be our first failure.

The State Grange in session at Williamsport in 1922 adopted a resolution supporting a movement to establish a Memorial in the form of a Dormitory at State College to house girls, preferably of Grange and rural families, the Build-

ing to be maintained and operated at the expense of the Institution.

The obligation of the State Grange consists in providing the Funds for the erection according to our resolution upon a purely voluntary basis. At no time was there placed an assessment nor even the intent to do so. The statement has been made that \$2.00 per member would enable the erection of a building in keeping with our Great Order. At this writing there has been contributed a total of \$46,000, with many Granges not reported.

It is the consensus of opinion that this project should be completed and the properly constituted Committees in each Grange, comprising the Master, the Lecturer, and the Secretary should have their granges act upon the matter and report promptly to the State Secretary. Pomona Committees are similarly constituted as the subordinates and it is presumed have somewhat of an oversight over them in directing this work according to the original intent of the Dormitory Committee.

Concluding, if this matter could be satisfactorily closed by September 30, 1927, it would finish the work begun and enable all our forces to start anew, building up our ranks in the organization. Not only our good name but the stability of the Order is at stake and it seems to be a bounden duty to complete what has been begun. Doing so, will win an accomplishment well worth the effort; strengthen our ranks, and remove a doubt that must not exist.

1927 Grange Forward Movement

1. Every Grange to initiate a class of candidates.
 2. Every Grange to complete some community project.
 3. Every Patron in the State to give one full day's work in promoting Grange growth and welfare.
- Every Master to present this movement to his Grange, and secretaries to report to Secretary of State Grange before September 30, 1927.

Master's Letter to Granges

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY:

When William G. McAdoo resigned as Treasurer of the United States and Acting Generalship of all the railroads in the United States in order that he might better his financial condition; and when Charles Evans Hughes resigned his position of Secretary of State for the same reason, they at least established a precedent for those who may follow. In accepting the position of Manager of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund I had in mind the above reason, and felt justified in resigning as Master in order that through this course neither the Grange or the Insurance Fund would suffer through my personal neglect.

I desire to express my heartfelt appreciation for the loyal and devoted support I have received from the officers, deputies, committees and membership of the State Grange, as well as the Pomona and Subordinate Granges throughout the State.

The associations covering almost thirty years of Grange activity have enriched my life work beyond my ability to express. In surrendering the high and responsible position to my successor, I desire to state that I shall continue to be as loyal and true to the Order in the future as I have been in the past and shall give my best efforts at all times for the interest of the Grange, I shall continue to be deeply interested in the completion of the Grange Dormitory as the greatest enterprise, project, or undertaking ever launched by the Grange. The present year promises to be a great one for Grange achievements, and I trust that our fair State may be counted as a front liner in all its activities. Earnestly do I hope and fervently do I pray for the continued success and prosperity of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

Fraternally yours,

W. G. McAdoo

WORTHY PATRONS:

IN PRESENTING my first letter as Acting Master, I desire to express my appreciation for the trust that has come to me through this position. I accept it as a responsibility and as a matter of duty and shall endeavor to discharge the duties appertaining to the office to the best of my ability.

When I realize the magnitude of the work, I feel my own weakness; but knowing that in unity there is strength, I ask for the hearty cooperation of our 83,000 Patrons of Husbandry in the State of Pennsylvania.

We appreciate opportunities but shun responsibilities; and as these are twins and cannot be separated, we must take opportunity by the hand and shoulder responsibility. If we do not, we miss opportunity and shun responsibility. Grasping opportunity and assuming re-

sponsibility will enable us to perform wonders in the Grange. The essentials of success are the desire to do and the chance to act; hence the importance of proper desires and opportunities.

I mean to keep ever before you the three recommendations for Grange growth advocated by the National Master and assumed by Former Master Dewey and the Executive Committee as the important projects for 1927, viz:

First, Each Grange to initiate a class of candidates.

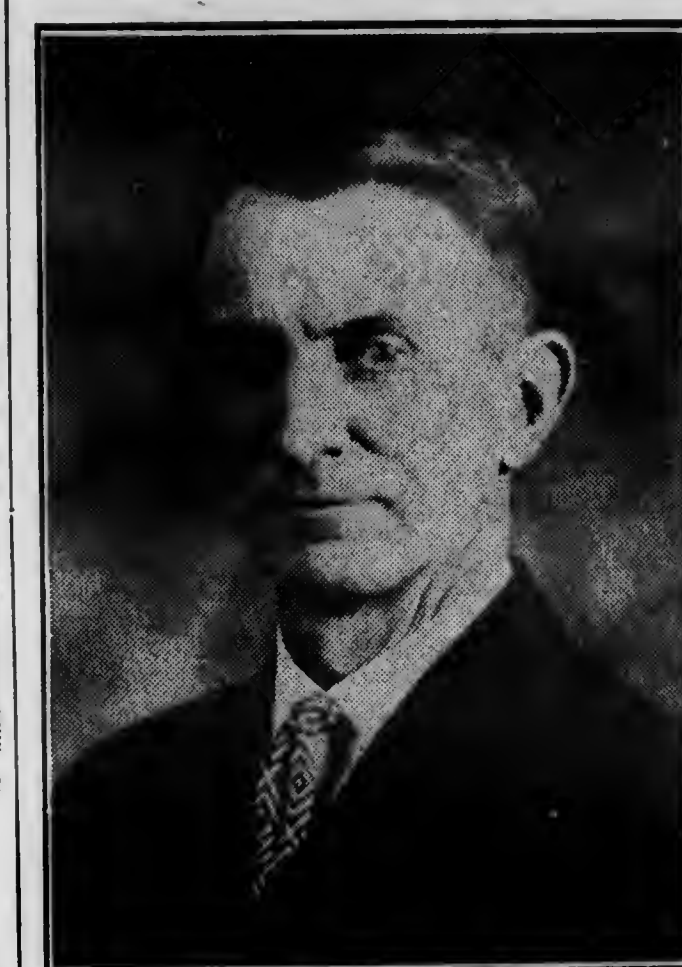
Second, Each Grange to complete some community project during the year.

Third, Every Patron in the State to give one full day's work in promoting Grange work and welfare.

At this time, I will emphasize the First recommendation only—the most difficult task of the three. It is important that Grange work be made interesting and worthwhile that all will have a desire to become members; and that every effort be made to hold the membership. I have more faith in a Grange that retains its activity than one in which there is spasmodic rise and decline. Any church, community, or Grange organization of long standing is evidence that work must be made interesting to hold members and our task is to make

the Grange so interesting that when we grow old in years, we may still retain a substantial membership. Organizations like individuals need not necessarily age as years go by. An instance in point is a neighbor who celebrated a 99th birthday. Throughout her long lifetime she has passed through various experiences but is still young because she has kept pace with life's activities. Likewise, with the Grange, there is nothing that leads to dormancy and death so surely as inactivity and it is therefore imperative that every Grange function in a normal way. The old adage "It is better to wear out than to rust out" applies to the Grange as well as elsewhere.

Finally, we believe it the duty of each master to learn the needs of his Grange and devise ways and means of strengthening it. Especially would I call the attention of each officer to the charge intended for the master only, but that should be applied to every officer, viz:—"It is an important part of your duty to exercise such oversight in the conduct of the Grange as will encourage every officer to perform his or her part and to suggest ways and means of assistance



whenever needed "Therefore, let every member strive to strengthen his Grange throughout the coming year."
J. A. BOAK.

Since our last issue of GRANGE NEWS, Brother Philip H. Dewey resigned as Master of the State Grange and the Overseer, J. Audley Boak of New Castle, Pa., has become Acting Master, according to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Order. Brother Boak was elected Overseer of the State Grange at Lancaster last December, and to introduce him to the Grange we repeat his photograph carried in the February issue.

Brother Boak was born on the farm where he resides in Lawrence County. He was educated in the Public Schools and Rose Point Academy; taught school and was active in Farmers' Institute Work under the old State Board of Agriculture. He and his sons operate a 130 acre farm devoted to Stock Raising and Horticulture. He is a charter member of Willard Grange No. 1440, has served as Master of his own Grange and Master of Lawrence County Pomona for eight years.

He is a director in the New Castle Agricultural Association; President of New Castle Milling Co.; Princeton Telephone Company and Lawrence County Fruit Growers Association.

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10% Discount to GRANGE NEWS Members on all Fruit Trees and Ornamentals. We pay transportation charges and guarantee satisfaction. When writing for Catalogue ask for Membership Credit.
Titus Nursery Co., Waynesboro, Va.

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

Protect your estate by taking out insurance on your automobile, and relieve yourself of worry and expense.

At the recent annual meeting of the State Grange at Lancaster we received more inquiries about automobile insurance and more orders for it than we did in the five years preceding, indicating clearly that the Granger wants automobile insurance. Then, again, bear in mind that it has been made possible for every Granger to enjoy lower and special rates for this insurance.

If you have a pleasure car—any make—you can get Liability \$5,000/10,000 limits, and Property Damage \$1,000 limits, at \$18.00 per year. On a truck the cost for the same coverage would be \$25.00.

Order now on the blank below.

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Only a Granger can enjoy these rates.

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GENTLEMEN

I hereby request you to secure for me Liability and Property Damage Insurance on the following described automobile.

Name of Automobile and Year Model	KIND—State Whether Pleasure Car or Truck	Give Manufacturers or Engine No. or Both Take same from License Card

This order is given with the understanding that if the car insured is a pleasure car the premium will be \$18.00. If a truck or delivery car, the cost will be \$25.00.

NAME..... ADDRESS.....
MEMBER OF..... GRANGE NO.....

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

Contributions to the Girls' Dormitory at State College

DURING the month from January 20, 1927 to February 20, 1927, the sum of \$240.97 was received from Granges throughout the State, making a total cash in the Fund of \$46,510.90.

The Master, the Secretary and the Lecturer of every subordinate and Pomona Grange are the properly constituted committee in charge of raising money for the purpose; and, all contributions to the fund should be sent direct to John H. Light, Secretary, Pennsylvania State Grange, 428-430 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa. Following is an itemized list of the contributions received during the month above indicated:

County	Grange	Amount
Wayne	Pleasant Valley, No. 1074	3.00
Tioga	Fairview, No. 817	1.80
Perry	Pine Grove, No. 1038	7.25
McKean	Turtle Point, No. 1236	2.00
Chester	Fremont, No. 1906	4.00
Tioga	Charlestown Union, No. 1017	24.72
Chester	Sadsbury, No. 1085	49.00
Bucks	Carversville, No. 451	4.00
Potter	Sharon, No. 1247	15.00
Erie	Union City, No. 89	8.65
Erie	Jr. Class High School	4.05
Erie	Union City Juvenile Grange	3.75
Erie	Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Dewey	7.55
Erie	Union City No. 89, Mrs. Surre	15.00
Lancaster	Salisbury, No. 1685	60.00
Lancaster	Pomona, No. 71	12.60
Greene	Whitely Grange, No. 1925	3.60
Lancaster	Cocalico, No. 1883	7.50
Schuylkill	McKeansburg, No. 1256, John Shoner	7.50

Cash contributions previously acknowledged \$240.97
Total cash in fund, February 20, 1927 \$46,510.90

INSTALLATIONS REPORTED

An installation team comprising Belle Mayberry, Pianist; Mrs. Jessie Hunt, Regalia Bearer; Mrs. Josephine Munnell, Emblem Bearer; Scott Mummel, Steward, and Mrs. Nellie Kyle, Lady Assistant, in charge of Pomona Master David F. Kyle of Lawrence County, installed the officers of the following:

January 4.—Liberty Grange, Lawrence Co.
January 6.—Jackson Grange, Butler Co.
January 10.—Willard Grange, Lawrence Co.
January 11.—Mahoning Valley Grange, Lawrence Co.
January 14.—North Sewickley Grange, Beaver Co.
January 18.—Big Beaver Grange, Lawrence Co.

The work was well done everywhere and all the Granges start the New Year correctly.

DAUPHIN POMONA

The Dauphin County Pomona held its quarterly meeting at Dauphin on the 14th of February. Business, Literary Features and an address by State Lecturer, H. G. Eisaman, were the order of the day.

This Pomona is running a Grange contest to stimulate interest in Grange work, covering a period of six months beginning January 1, 1927.

A prize of \$5.00 is offered to the

Grange averaging the highest per cent based on the following:

1. 25% Based on Ritualistic work including the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and two degrees. The Deputy with two visiting members acting as Judges.
 2. 25% On per cent average attendance, based on the number of members reported to State Grange.
 3. 25% On new members admitted and reinstatements.
 4. 25% On per cent of attendance at Pomona meetings. The Secretary of each Subordinate Grange to report to the Pomona Secretary not later than July 15, 1927, on items 2, 3 and 4, and the Pomona Deputy on item 1, by the same date.
- On July 1, the contest will be renewed for another six months.

VALENTINE PARTY

A rally meeting was held by Berwick Grange on Valentine's Day in the form of a joint juvenile and adult meeting.

An improvised post office was the center of interest and several hundred valentines were sent by the children.

A special program was rendered by the young folks, consisting of music, readings, etc. Contests and games followed and refreshments were served to all.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dildine former members of State Grange Executive Committee, and Ralph Hosler Past Master of Salem Grange were present.

STAGE CURTAINS

NO COST TO GRANGERS

There is a difference in curtains. Before deciding on a drop curtain write for a hand-painted sample of our combination ad. and scenic curtain. It is important to see what you are getting before you decide. **BILHEEM SCENIC STUDIO**, North Canton, Ohio.

POMONA MEETINGS

Somerset County Pomona at its recent meeting at Somerset adopted a resolution favoring the House Bill to create a new State Normal School at Somerset to comprise the district of Somerset, Blair and Huntingdon Counties. Routine business and a report of the State meeting were features of the day.

Kinberton and Chester Valley Granges numbering 500 are backing the passage of the Bill to remove the tax on horses, mares and meat cattle, introduced by their Representative Hon. Furman H. Gyger. Farmers all over the state are interested in the passage of this bill, known as House Bill No. 194, and many have written their Representatives enlisting their support.

The quarterly meeting of Lebanon County Pomona Grange was held in Knights of Malta Temple, Lebanon, February 17. John A. McSparran, Past Master of the State Grange was the speaker at the afternoon session. The Installation of officers took place at the evening session.

McKean County Pomona held its quarterly meeting, February 9 at Eldred. The business session was held in the forenoon and State Lecturer, H. G. Eisaman, installed the officers at the afternoon session. Brother Bisaman's presentation of the ceremony was impressive and the Literary Program included an address by the State Lecturer that was well received.

EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

Intervisitation of Granges in Butler County has done much to revive interest and stimulate activity in grange circles. On Jan. 15, Jackson Grange visited Eureka Grange and rendered an interesting program and on Feb. 17 the return visit was paid by Eureka. As a direct result of this activity Eureka has initiated 10 new members and re-instated 10 since the first of the year.

THE YOUNGEST MEMBER

Under a special dispensation Francis Coates, thirteen year old son of Brother Charles S. Coates of Oxford, took the 6th Degree at the Lancaster meeting. In this case the mother took the Degree too, and the commendable feature is that the entire family can attend Grange meetings together.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

Mitchells Mills Grange No. 912 celebrated their 37th anniversary at their Hall, Jan. 29, 1927, with a roast pork dinner and an enjoyable time is reported.

RESPONSES TO DUTY

The following contributions are acknowledged by GRANGE NEWS for the month of February:

Hydetown Grange, No. 1239	\$5.00
Fort Granville Grange, No. 1902	5.00
Lookout Grange, No. 1940	6.11
Honey Brook Township Grange, No. 1688	5.00
Coudersport Grange, No. 1252	5.00
Sham Grange, No. 1247	5.00
East Lynn Grange, No. 1260	5.00
Valley Grange, No. 1420	2.00
Philadelphia Grange, No. 645	5.00
Sharon Grange, No. 904	2.50

Civilization is just a slow process of learning to be kind.

SPECIAL GRANGE OFFER

In order that you may become acquainted with our entertainments we will send you the following numbers for \$1.00.
Bright ideas for Grange Lecturers, price 40c
Saved by the Grange (play of 1½ hours) price 35c.
Happy Days on the Farm (Grange Pageant) price 25c.
Sparkin' Peggy Jane, or any ONE of our novelty songs, price 35c.
This offer for limited time only. Catalogue Free.
THE WILLIS N. BUGBEE CO., Dept. E, Syracuse, N. Y.

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Badges Regalia
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Everything for the Grange
SEND FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE
C. J. BAINBRIDGE
134 Seymour St., Syracuse, N. Y.

New Plays for Your Grange

that you will enjoy giving

Putting It Up to Patty (royalty) - 35c
Brown Eyed Betty - - - - 35c
Step On It, Stan (royalty) - - 35c
Welcome Home Jimmy (royalty) 35c
The Old Codger (royalty) - - 35c

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Be Protected!

Our Policy saves you money, gives complete protection and relieves you of all liability in case of accident to any men you hire.

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and if injured he is paid compensation as long as he is unable to work, plus his Doctor and Hospital bills.

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staff mountings, working tools and all necessary equipment, including ROBES. Write for prices and full information.

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THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.

Grange Supplies

Officers' Sashes

Members' Badges, Subordinate No. 4, Reversible, 45 cents each.
Pomona Badges, No. 14, Reversible 55 cents each.
No. 650 U. S. Wool Bunting Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted with Eagle and Stand, \$6.50
Printed Silk Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted as above, \$10.00. Printed Silk Flag 4x6 ft., Mounted as above, \$15.00.

OUR SPECIALTY

PAST MASTER JEWELS \$5.00 to \$20.00

PINS BUTTONS RINGS

Send for our prices before you buy.

BOSTON REGALIA CO.

93 SUMMER STREET BOSTON, MASS.

Cooperation

There never was a time that the farmers were in need of the protection of a strong organization as they are at present. Every other industry is securely organized for their own protection and to shift the burdens of our immense war debts and bond issues upon the other fellow.

During the last decade every other industry was prospering to a higher degree than was ever known in all the history of this country. New millionaires sprung up by the thousands, while fourteen billion dollars were added to farm mortgages, thousands of farms were deserted and are now growing weeds, thousands have gone out of the hands of men, who had been a power for good in their respective communities, into the hands of an undesirable element; who exist only by disreputable means. Farms are for sale for less than the buildings are worth. Our brightest boys and girls are leaving the farms as soon as they get old enough to take care of themselves. Are we losing sight of these conditions, or are we forgetting that our object is "to elevate the American Farmer?"

Agriculture, compared with other industries, is at the lowest ebb it has ever been since the first settlers landed in this country. The reports show, that the value of all farm crops, produced on Pennsylvania farms in 1926, was \$260,000,000; divide this among the 225,000 farms of the state, and there will be \$1,155.55 per farm. Fully one-tenth of this it took for taxes, and after fertilizers, seeds, repairs and other necessary expenses are deducted; there will not be left, more than \$500 per farm, as the interest of an average investment of \$10,000 and a year's wages for the whole family. Compare this with other investments and the wages of those in other pursuits of life.

Is there any other industry that is paying 10% of its gross income for taxes? Is there any other industry that could survive on the same bases of income, and pay the wages of a whole family for a whole year on every \$10,000 invested? How long can agriculture survive under these conditions?

Agriculture has long been considered the basic industry upon which all other industries largely depended. It has been the industry that has furnished the brain and brawn to build the great industries. It has furnished our greatest statesmen, educators and leaders in all lines, that has helped to make this the greatest nation the world has ever known.

Grange Life Insurance

of

New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio

Issues special policies to meet the needs of the Farmer

AGENTS WANTED

Provide for your families while you can

Farmers & Traders Life Ins. Co.
T. O. YOUNG, President

Home Office :: Syracuse, N. Y.

History teaches us that as soon as agriculture was reduced to serfdom, in any nation, then that nation was doomed to fall.

The greatest asset that any nation can have is an intelligent, prosperous and contented rural population. We can hardly expect to save agriculture by any acts of congress. The only thing that will save the industry, is the united action of the farmers themselves, firmly organized.

We have in the Grange an organization founded on a broad principle; built on so solid a foundation that it has withstood all the storms of life for three score years. It has fostered many worthy projects. But we have before us great problems, unsolved. Only a fraction of those affected by the present conditions are connected with the order. We have a vast undeveloped field to work. We should do all in our power to strengthen our organization, cut down non-essentials, and on the broad principle on which the Grange was founded, it should continue to be our motto "a square deal for all, and special privileges for none," and our paramount purpose to save agriculture.

JOHN SHOENER.

McKeansburg Grange No. 1256.

IMPORTANT!

Supplementing the 1927 Forward Movement, we would suggest the observance of the following activities to attain object No. 1.

- (1) Constantly strive for desirable new members.
- (2) Confer all degrees with the greatest precision and care, illustrated fully and with accurate exemplification.
- (3) Hold occasional meetings for private instruction in the unwritten work. For Object No. 2.
- (1) Grange rooms should be made attractive and appropriately decorated, inviting community to community meetings.
- (2) Meetings should be held regularly at appointed times.
- (3) Fraternal visits to neighboring Granges promote fellowship and engender a healthful community spirit. For Object No. 3.
- (1) Each family to read Grange papers.
- (2) Develop coöperative business projects to interest folks.
- (3) Intercourse among members should be kind, courteous and elevating in its tendency.

A CONTRAST

A striking commentary on the wide range of Grange interest among its membership is furnished in one subordinate, which reports that its chaplain has just celebrated his 90th birthday, while sitting in the lecturer's station directly opposite in the hall every evening is the lecturer, a young girl of 16 years who is directing the educational work of the Grange as zealously as the venerable chaplain leads in its nightly devotions.

A VERMONT GRANGER

Much interest has been aroused by the discovery that President Coolidge's father and mother years ago were active members of the Grange, in their Vermont home; and the President well remembers as a small boy hearing Grange "secrets" talked over at home when he was not supposed to be listening.—Mich. Patron.

PRUNE WITH PROPER TOOLS

Cutting the firewood with a carpenter's saw is just as sensible as using one to prune the fruit trees. Buy and use a good pruning saw. Efficient tools make it easier to do efficient work. Ninety cents for a pair of hand shears and a dollar and a quarter for a saw is an investment justified even in the home orchard.

GRANGE NEWS

THIS authorized organ of Pennsylvania State Grange visits 50,000 homes every month and is read by 80,000 folks. Our aim is to bring to our Patrons the best of Grange happenings and State and National News of interest to Pennsylvania folk.

Important legislative activities, Problems affecting Agriculture, Home Economics Discussion, and Local Grange Reports are features to be noted.

The management of GRANGE NEWS would make three requests of Officers of Subordinate Granges:

First, Report important Grange events for publication in GRANGE NEWS.

Second, Report all members dropped from the roll.

Third, Mention GRANGE NEWS in writing to Advertisers.

GRANGE NEWS is your paper—help to make it the best.—EDITOR.

Centre Square Grange has just received a valuable prize offered by the Pomona Grange of Montgomery County for having the largest number of entries and for winning more prizes than any other Grange in the county at the recent farm products show.

Ohio State Grange



1926

Every Grange to Do an Outstanding Piece of Community Work.
Every Grange to Make a Net Gain in Membership.

OFFICE OF MASTER:

HARRY A. CATON

COSHOCK, OHIO.

July 14, 1926.

THE PATRONS' PAINT WORKS.
Plymouth St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Ingersoll:

I have been trying to keep tab on buildings painted with Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paints, and find that the paint is standing the test of time better than other paints.

I have also asked a number of painters who have used them as to their opinion, and they have, without exception, classed them as A-1.

Ohio will use more and more of the Ingersoll Paints.

Very cordially,

Harry A. Caton
State Master.

FREE to Grange Members

The Ingersoll Paint Book—all about Paint and Painting for DURABILITY. Sample Cards showing 58 beautiful Colors. Wholesale Factory Prices and FREE DELIVERY Offer.

Address: PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, 235 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
The Authorized Grange Paint Factory

HOME ECONOMICS

Under Auspices of the State Grange Committee

Home economics began in the dim ages of the past. Step by step has come down through the centuries to the present day; little by little it has developed until now we better understand the values of the different foods God has placed on earth for our sustenance. We better comprehend the needs of this human machine of ours. We know if we give it the proper fuel it will run smoother, work more efficiently and give less trouble to its owner. We also realize perhaps better than our forefathers, the need in our everyday life for play, as well as for work. No one can develop a well-rounded character who does naught but work; who pays no heed to the finer things of life. To the masterpieces in art and literature; to whom the divinely-inspired music of the old masters is but meaningless sounds. God knew our need of these things, else no one would have been inspired to create them. God knew our need of beauty, as witness the green of the grass, dotted here and there with flowers, those of gorgeous colors and those of delicate hue; the blue of the sky with its floating clouds, the implacable rock, the strong beautiful tree, with its roots deep in Mother Earth from which it draws its strength, even as we draw ours, from the spirit of God.

If all this is taken away the glory of life will be lessened. If pictures and music were removed from our lives two very vital things would be gone. We may not be able to grasp this instantly, but if we will let our minds dwell for a moment on what it would mean with music gone—from our church services, from our Grange meetings, from our homes—we will better realize its value.

Music is the way by which many express the joy in their hearts and its comfort in their sorrow. Joy and sorrow, the two extremes of life, yet music meets the need of each. If we sing together it cements the bond of friendship. Music lifts us into higher realms of thought, it gives us an inspiration to better living, and so likewise do pictures, even a poor picture may give us some pleasure and be the step toward the appreciation of better ones, for that is the way we grow, step by step; not all at once can we appreciate a masterpiece. As we grow in appreciation of the pictures on our walls, so will grow the mental picture of what we want our lives to be. There is an inner life for each of us, a life filled with joy and hope and gladness, a life which governs our outer life and helps to keep us pure and true.

Of necessity our work is much in the valley, but if we climb the mountains and see the valley in all its beauty spread out before us, our work will gain a new significance. We need to mount the heights of enthusiasm to get the vision of our work as we want it to be, and to gain the inspiration to carry it forward. No great work was ever accomplished; no great work was ever undertaken but someone beheld the vision.

Our beloved "Father Kelley" visioned the Grange of today when he founded the Order, else he would never have had the courage to keep on in the face of many disappointments. He planted the first seed and we are gathering the grain. It is ours to carry on, for there is seed to sow and there are harvests to reap. There are grave questions before this nation today and the Grange must do its part in their solving, and we who love the Grange have no fear of where it will stand. Always it has upheld the banner of right, always it has been firm in its fight for the better things of life.

We of the Home Economics committee have a wonderful opportunity before us, in the work we have to do for the Grange, and that work is not alone to have social or plays to raise money; not alone to assist in keeping the hall attractive; to aid in degree work or to do any of the other numberless things which need to be done and which must be done; but a far greater, more enduring work is also ours to do.

Through the Grange we can work for the home and the community. As we better the home we better the community and better communities mean a stronger nation. A wheel within a wheel, for a strong nation implies prosperous communities, prosperous communities mean happy homes, happy homes mean individuals of fine character and high ideals.

As we help "to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves," as we help some member to find the force to do and be which God planted in their soul, our Home Economics committees will not have served in vain. Most of our Grange members have finished school and are in life's great school which sometimes is hard and bitter, and the word of praise or encouragement which we give may mean the turning point for some man or woman, may incite them to further effort to develop the talents hitherto unknown. Therefore, while we are doing the everyday work of the Grange let us keep intact the vision of what we want our Grange to be, remembering that,—

"Beautiful thoughts make beautiful lives.
For every word and deed
Lies in the thought which prompted it
As the flower lies in the seed."

There is a power in the beautiful thought beyond the knowing of you and me, a power sent by God to work for Him through you and through me; so, to guard our thoughts, to keep them beautiful, to know "only good can come to us and only good can go from us if our minds are stayed on God." Give loyal loving service, give of our time, our strength and our talents, and no one shall measure the result of our work, long after we have passed from time into eternity will its influence be felt.

"And only the Master shall praise us,
And only the Master shall blame;
And no one shall work for money,
And no one shall work for fame,
But each for the joy of the work,
And each in his separate star,
Shall draw the thing as he sees it
For the God of Things as they are."
—Mrs. Caroline Jordan.

GLADIOLUS

The best varieties. Ask for price list. Buy now and save money.

FRANK W. HURST
Lebanon, Pa.

PAPER YOUR HOME

You can paper the average room with high-grade, artistic wall paper for as little as 90¢ per room by buying direct at lowest wholesale prices. Send for big free catalog. Not the usual small mail order catalog but a large book showing scores of artistic designs for ceilings and borders as well as walls. Write today.
PENN WALL PAPER MILLS
Dept. 21 Philadelphia, Pa.

HOME CONVENIENCES

With the coming of electricity to our rural farm, as it is bound to, under the recent order No. 28 of the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission, we look forward to relief and assistance for many a wife, who has been unduly inconvenienced by the lack of current.

Generally speaking, we think of current in the form of electricity for lighting purpose; however, when properly considered this is the item of least importance from a labor saving standpoint. Unquestionably, the farm housewife is working longer hours and carrying a heavier labor burden than would be permitted in any other industrial enterprise. How may this load be lightened? Not by the old time hired girl from a neighbor's farm. She has departed never to return. The only hope of relief lies in the application of electricity to much work now done by hand.

Too much water is still carried from the time honored spring—an automatic electric pump will do this work at a few

cents per month cost; too many trips are required to the spring-house where the food is kept cool; an electric refrigerator will save these steps at less than the labor of the housewife if she was being paid wages; the weekly washing and wringing of clothes by hand, will be replaced by a power washer and wringer which will do the work at a few cents cost, and so the illustrations might be multiplied as to vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, motors, electric irons, percolators, toasters, curling irons, etc., through a long list, and provide more power to the electric hired girl" as a labor saver for the farm housewife.

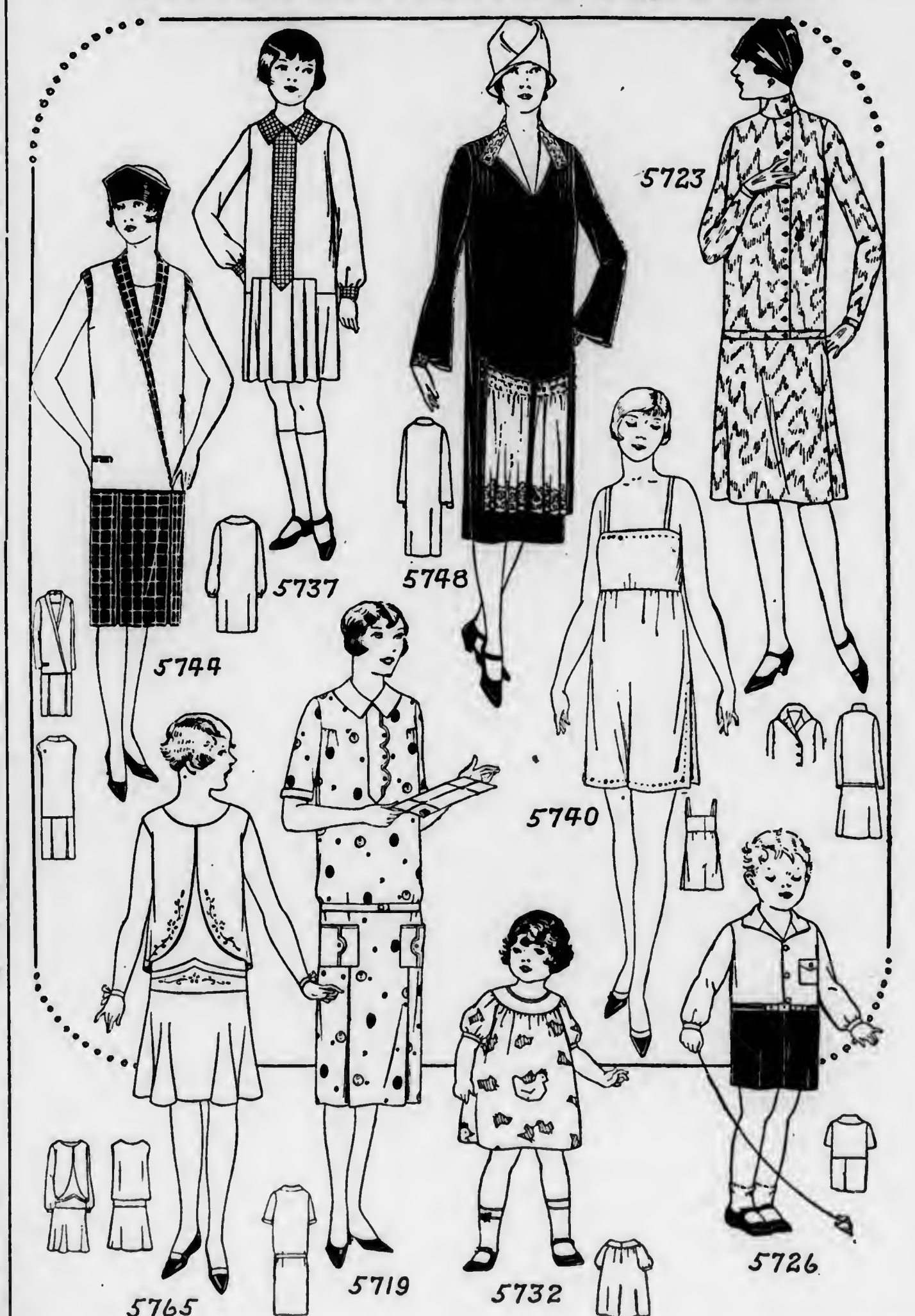
Semi-Automatic Nut Cracker

Powerful, practical, precise. Splits off shells of black walnuts easily—you can crack any nut—any size without shattering kernel.

\$7.50 Each. Agents Wanted.
CLARK NUT CO.
Dept. H Harrisburg, Pa.

OUR FASHION AND PATTERN DEPARTMENT

All patterns 13 cents each, postage prepaid.



5744—Sizes: 16, 18, and 20 years.
5737—Sizes: 6, 8, 10, and 12 years.
5748—Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, and 52 inches bust.
5740—Sizes: Small, Medium, Large, and Extra Large.
5723—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46 inches bust.
5765—Sizes: 8, 10, 12, and 14 years.
5719—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46 inches bust.
5732—Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years.
5726—Sizes: 2, 3, 4, and 5 years.

Address, giving number and size:
Pattern Department, Grange News, Chambersburg, Pa.

The House We Live In.

Conducted by Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons

WORDSWORTH A LA MODE

I met a little city girl
And she was gaily clad,
Yet there was something in her look
That made my old heart sad.

"Sisters and brother, little maid,
How many may you be?"
"Why, I'm the only child," she said,
And wondering looked at me.

"And how is that? I pray you tell."
She answered: "Can't you see,
That Mother has no time for more?
Her job is studying me!"

"Kirkpatrick, Dewey, Thorndike,
Montessori, William James—
She's made exhaustive studies
Of their theories and aims.

"The troublous adolescent years—
She fears them not at all;
She's solved their every mystery
With the help of Stanley Hall!"

"Since she has studied Jung and Freud,
Her aim has been to find
The psychoanalytic depths
Of my subconscious mind!"

"Biologists, psychologists,
Professors of all factions,
Each has contributed his share
To shaping my reactions!"

"They've measured my intelligence
With scientific care,
Tho' of what use it is to me
I'm not at all aware!"

"Alas, poor little maid!" said I,
"Twould put me in a passion
To be so vivisected in
Such laboratory fashion."

"Oh, see you not," the child replied,
"That I've found my vocation
In serving as the instrument
Of Mother's education!"
—Jane H. Posner.

HEALTH HABITS

The Cream of Wheat Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota has worked out "A Program for Teaching Health Habits." The program is an advertisement for Cream of Wheat only in that it advocates a hot cereal. It is really the result of a scientific study on the subject of children's health.

A Pennsylvania teacher who has used the plan successfully is Annette H. Groh, a teacher in the Kenderton school in Philadelphia. In discussing the value of the plan in respect to hygiene, Miss Groh says:

"The plan teaches the value of a proper breakfast and the adequate nutrition of the growing child. It stimulates interest, so that other hygiene measures are more easily taught. The pictures which are given as a reward for eating the hot cereal, are rousing such great in-

terest, as almost to insure the success of the plan. I find that the hygiene booklets are very useful in presenting the subject in an attractive manner especially to younger grades. I recommend the plan very highly as an additional means of developing health habits in children."

THE SECRET OF GOOD TEETH

When teeth lack gleam and whiteness, it is usually because they are film coated. By running the tongue across the teeth, this film can be felt. Modern dental science charges it with many tooth and gum disturbances; with most of the clouded teeth one sees; with much of the prevalence of pyorrhea.

For years dental science sought ways to fight film. Clear teeth and healthy gums come only when film is constantly combated—removed every day from the teeth.

Film was found to cling to teeth; to get into crevices and stay; to hold in contact with teeth food substances which fermented and fostered the acids of decay. Film was found to be the basis of tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. And they, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea and most gum disorders.

ALMOST A LOST ART

Down in her heart every mother has a secret longing and desire that her daughter should be familiar with the art of sewing.

Our modern methods of life have robbed many a daughter of the joy, the satisfaction and the savings occasioned by a familiarity with the many dainty and useful possibilities to one accomplished in the art.

Aside from one skilled in the culinary art the greatest accomplishment for any housewife is to be able to do or to supervise her own sewing. To do one's plain sewing, alone is helpful and to plan both the color and the pattern schemes for frocks and dresses for the children and members of the household is a priceless accomplishment to be coveted by any woman.

The possibility of buying ready-made, so many pretty things has stood in the way of training our daughters to appreciate this useful accomplishment. Courses intended to teach sewing have done much to help in bringing into use again the practice of doing one's own sewing, but this needs to be supported by the practical teachings of the home to restore this most useful art.

THE IDEAL HOME

Into each mind comes a different vision at the mention of Home. Some of us recall that of our childhood and some think of their present abode. With others it is the home that is to be; or again, perhaps, it is only a dream of what would satisfy their hearts, but most of us agree that whether ideal or not "the dearest spot on earth is Home."

Probably few of us realize just how much we owe to our home influences, and are entirely too ready to censure those who have had less than we or worse than nothing in the line of care and training.

It has been said that "Men are what their mothers make them," and it is equally true that our homes depend for their ideals upon those who seek no other mission in life than to be worthy of the sweet name of "mother."

A good home should be a refuge among those who love us, whether we come to it every day or every year, whether we return wounded or victorious from the battle. It is a haven of rest, a place where we are free to do as we please, so long as we do not interfere

with the freedom and rights of others. There is always a smile of welcome, and a real interest in all that concerns us. The absent hasten to a real home as if drawn by magnets, and are never so happy as when the family circle is complete. Our friends are always welcome, too, and we feel that we are giving them of our best when we say, "make yourselves at home."

The making of a home is in the hands of all those who share it. It is never finished but always in the making. What else do we mean when we ask a friend, "where are you making your home?"

The coöperation of each one is necessary, and those who shirk their duty lay an extra burden on the rest, and also miss their share in the happiness of those who really make the home.

Like most things in life, we get out of it just what we put into it, so the more we do for our home, the more we love it and appreciate it.

Although its location must depend upon the occupations of the household, to my mind the ideal home is always in the country. In our poems and our songs, from the old ballad "Home Sweet Home" to the "Love Nest" of the modern opera, Home suggests the birds and flowers, and trees and the peaceful life which cost so little and mean so much.

Our homes should be just as comfortable and convenient as we can afford to make them, but our ideal homes are seldom found among the wealthy, where there is small need for the beautiful spirit of helpfulness and self-sacrifice which makes life worth living. The home which needs nothing never experiences our delight in the small or long needed improvements which interest us so much.

Cleanliness and order within reason makes the home comfortable and attractive even when plain and shabby, extreme poverty, or continued illness almost wreck it, but most of our real unhappiness is caused by our selfishness, fault-finding, discontent, and perhaps worse failings, which we could overcome if we would.

No matter how unfair things may seem, we all know, in our hearts, that we are not missing much that is worth while, and we should perhaps be more contented if we could know how many of those we envy cannot look their money in the face or have not paid for the expensive things they flaunt before us. The most fitting adornments of a home are flowers, good books, and music. Flowers may be had for little or nothing. Books like their influences, last for a lifetime, and a small library of the best could be purchased for the price of one handsome piece of furniture, too good for everyday use.

Music is well worth all it costs to anyone who loves it and is often a great power for good.

If we really love our homes, we are likely to love our country, "the land of the free and the home of the brave," and help to guard her against the selfishness and intolerance which are so common among those whom we choose to be our leaders.

"We do not seem to find any more satisfying thought of Heaven, than when we speak of it as 'The Home of the Soul,'" where we hope to live with our Father and with those who taught us where to lay up our treasure.

A modern writer gives as his most precious recollection of a happy home life, the family worship in the dining room, with his father's prayer, which always ended—"And may we all get home at last."

MARGARET WEBSTER, Chester County.

THAT'S WHY

School Teacher: I am quite put out with your boy. He couldn't tell me the date of the death of Louis XVI.
The Mother: Don't be too hard on him. We never read the newspapers.

DAHLIAS

More than one hundred varieties.
Ask for price list and place your order before April 1st.

FRANK W. HURST
Lebanon, Pa.

LIME-MARL

HIGH ANALYSIS FINE CONDITION
100% AVAILABLE NON-CAUSTIC

One-half ton of Lime-Marl is worth more than one ton of ground limestone. A better value than burned or hydrated lime. Results prove it. Write at once for present prices and full information.

G. C. KIBBLER
572 W. Market Street, York, Pa.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

\$2.95 per 1,000 and up. Complete line of Berry Plants, Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, Roses, Bulbs. SPECIAL OFFERS—10 Fruit Trees 4-6 ft. for \$4.50; 2 trees each Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry. 10 Spirea and 3 Barberry for \$1.35. 8 Dorothy Perkins 2 yr. Roses for \$1.00. 12 Dahila Roots for \$1.50. 50 Large Mixed Gladiol Bulbs for \$1.00. All stock fully guaranteed. 35 yrs. experience. Catalog with full list of low prices free.

J. N. ROKEBY & SON,
Box 21 Bridgman, Michigan

STRAWBERRY PLANTS
Send today for Allen's Book on Strawberries—the best money crop. Delicious—Healthy—Profitable. It pays to grow them.
THE W. F. ALLEN CO.
189 E. Market St.
Salisbury, Md.

Oats

SENSATION One of the most productive 75 Bushels and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Seed furnished as low as 65¢ per bushel in quantities. You should by all means try these oats. Send for sample and circular.

Theo. Burt & Sons Box 63 Melrose, O.

GLADIOLUS TRUE GARDENS BEAUTIFUL RAINBOW ASSORTMENT
15 large size bulbs, wonderful colors. No two alike. Sent postpaid for only \$1.00. Price list of named varieties on request. Address A. CLARE TRUE, Erie, Pa., R. D. 6.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-five Per Cent

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He named it Powder-paint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof, sanitary and durable for outside or inside painting. It is the cement principle applied to paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much. Write to A. L. Rice, Inc., Manufacturers, 36 North St., Adams, N. Y., and a trial package will be mailed to you free, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

You Will Rejoice

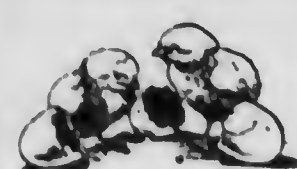
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"PEIKES' CAPSAL"

for

PAINS, RHEUMATISM, LUMBARGO, SWELLING, etc. \$1 will bring Large Jar of the Ointment postpaid (works where everything fails).

PEIKES PURE PRODUCTS CO.
84 Middlesex St., Lowell, Mass.



CHICKS 10 CENTS—C. O. D.

	25	50	100
S. C. R. I. Reds or Barred Rocks	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00
S. C. W. Leghorns or Heavy Mixed	3.75	7.00	13.00
Assorted and Off Colors	3.00	5.50	10.00

Write for feeding system that raised 90-95% to maturity year after year.

C. M. Lawer, Box 41, McAlisterville, Pa.

Quality Pullets

We offer Ten Thousand three months' old Pullets from high quality, farm raised stock. Leghorns @ \$1.25 each. R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas and Minorcas @ \$1.50 each. White Orpingtons and Light Brahmas @ \$2.00 each. Mature ready-to-lay Pullets at bargain prices. Baby Chicks, all breeds, Hatches every week, all year around. 10% discount on chicks ordered now for winter and spring delivery. All breeds Kabulis. Illustrated Catalog free.

Glenn Rock Nursery and Stock Farm, Ridgewood, New Jersey

1,000,000 Full Blooded "AMERICAN" Quality Chicks

Bred from Breeders that have the LAYING HABIT. MAIL YOUR ORDER NOW.

	50	100	500	1000
Mixed or Broilers	\$6.00	\$11.00	\$53.00	\$100.00
American or Eng. White Leghorns	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
Hollywood Wh. Leghorns, Br and Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Tanagers Wh. Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Park's Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Blk. Minorcas	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
Brahmas, Columbian Rocks, Col. Wyandottes	11.25	22.00	105.00	200.00

Also Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks. Write for New Catalog. Order chicks now. Five per cent more chicks free if ordered 30 days before wanted. Our selected breeders produce exceptional value chicks. Bank reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. We hatch every chick we sell.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES Box 224, Grampian, Pa.

EGG SHIPPERS

For Top New York Prices
Daily Returns—A Square Deal

SHIP TO
M. ABEND [EST.] 1897

Reference: Franklin National Bank
288 Greenwich St., New York
Shipping Tags on Request
Correspondence Invited

Sturdy Chicks
Leading Breeds
Best Blood
9¢ Up
Write Today
Linsville Hatchery
Linsville, Pa.
Quality Chicks.
Heavy Layers.
Called Flocks.
Special Inducements
for Early Orders.
Catalogue Free.

KEYSTONE CHICKS

LEADERS SINCE 1910
30,000 Weekly—9 cents
each and up.

Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Box 22, RICHFIELD, PA.

Praised by Poultrymen
Saylor's Roup and
White Diarrhoea Remedy

A speedy remedy for Roup in fowls and White Diarrhoea in baby chicks. It produces very satisfactory results. Our new package measures 250 gallons of drinking water. Sent postpaid to any address, with full directions, for only \$1.00.
A. R. SAYLOR, Manufacturer
Dept. B, Collegeville, Pa.
Member of Grange No. 2

QUALITY CHICKS

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock. S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks. \$15 per 100. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs \$3.00 per 100 up. Several breeds rabbits. Circular free. Shipments will be made from one of our nearest associated hatcheries.

Glenn Rock Nursery and Stock Farm
Ridgewood New Jersey

BABY CHICKS OF QUALITY

White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, \$14.00 per 100; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Anconas, \$15.00; White and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and Black Minorcas, \$16.00; Jersey Black Giants, \$23.00; Mammoth White Jersey Ducks, \$28.00 per 100.
We can furnish many other breeds. Write your wants. Safe arrival of good strong chicks guaranteed.

Charles H. G. Sweigart,
Avondale, Chester Co., Pa.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS—\$10 per 100 up, according to breed and age. Twelve varieties. Big, active, husky, pure bred chicks hatched from healthy, free range breeders that live, grow and lay. Incubators hatching daily all year around with thousands of chicks on hand for immediate delivery. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Custom hatching. Send for price list or call at our hatchery. Inspection invited.
SHROENBORN'S HATCHERY, 330 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337

Aristocrat Baby Chicks

America's best free range breeders with a reputation of higher quality at 7¢ each up. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Game Orpingtons. Illustrated catalogue. For a safe place to buy chicks write. Sedition Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

WORMS A CERTAIN AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR ROUND OR TAPE WORMS

that is simple to give and positive in results. Be sure to use NIC-O-BIRD Capsules. Enthusiastically recommended by State Colleges and leading authorities.
PRIEST'S PHARMACY, East River, New Jersey

GROW CLEAN CHICKS

Without clean chicks at the start, one cannot expect to be successful in raising healthy birds to maturity, even though every precaution is taken to insure sanitary environment. Chicks should be obtained from selected, disease-free flocks of hens, preferably those tested for bacillary white diarrhea. Heavy mortality is likely to result for the first few days if the parent stock is infected with this disease.

FEED LAYERS ALFALFA

Alfalfa is one of the best vitamin-containing feeds for the Pennsylvania hen. When a high grade of alfalfa leaf meal can be obtained, the amount equal to 10 per cent of the mash mixture can be fed.

HELP PULLETS LAY EARLY

Pullets undergo four complete molts from the time they are hatched until matured enough for laying. If allowed to complete all of these molts before being housed, they often are thrown into an additional molt when placed in the laying quarters. When put in the house while the last natural molt is incomplete, the additional molt is avoided.

GIVE PULLETS FRESH AIR

Growing pullets need plenty of room and fresh air in order to get the best results. Opening the colony houses and putting in plenty of perches will provide both room and fresh air.

DO NOT HATCH PULLET EGGS

The use of pullet eggs for hatching is to be discouraged and the use of eggs from pullets that have been under lights during the fall and winter is much worse.

FARM SANITATION POSSIBLE

Septic tanks contribute to better sanitation about the farm home. Community farms are quite generally used in many Pennsylvania counties. Ask your county agent about the procedure necessary to obtain the advantages of a modern sewage disposal plant.

FAMOUS EGGBASKET STRAINS

Chicks from large BARRON, continuous layers. \$15 per 100; \$140 per 1,000. Tanned White Leghorns, \$18 per 100. Eggs half price. 100 per cent live delivery. \$1 per hundred. Discount each month with the April hatch. Over 1,200 birds ready for service.
Free—3 baby chicks free, if you cut out this advertisement and mail it to us with your order.

DAVIS BROS., Reynoldsville, Pa.
404 Fourth Street

NEWARK ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every breeder selected and banded by expert; trained and authorized by Ohio State University. Quality guaranteed by this inspection. Order direct. One hundred per cent live delivery guaranteed.

Varieties	Price on:	25	50	100	500	1,000
White & Buff Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120.00	
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	5.00	15.00	72.50	140.00	
White & Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes	4.50	5.50	16.00	77.50	150.00	
Buff Orpingtons	4.75	5.50	16.00	80.50	170.00	

Assorted, heavy breeds, 12¢; light breeds, 10¢. Big catalogue free. Shows pictures of our birds from prize winning stock. Write today. NEWARK ACCREDITED HATCHERY, E. W. Kuntzler, Prop., 80 Prospect St., Newark, Ohio.

SHIPPERS OF LIVE POULTRY SHIP US YOUR LIVE POULTRY —BROILERS A SPECIALTY—

This is our 44th year in business and we have thousands of satisfied shippers. If you are not one of them, we invite you to join us.
We Are Bonded Commission Merchants
Krakauer Poultry Company, West Washington Market, New York City
COOPS SUPPLIED FREE A FEW REFERENCES DAILY RETURNS
Agricultural Departments—Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Penna. State College, State College, Penna.; New York State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I.; New Jersey Experimental Station, New Brunswick, N. J.; Norfolk County Agricultural School, Walpole, Mass.; Chatham & Phoenix National Bank, W. 14th Street, N. Y.
ALL COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

Why Do So Many Chicks Die?

All Chick diseases are caused from a deficiency of the proper food elements in the system.
Don't lose them this season, try this out.

Use in the drinking water every day for the first three weeks. Hen-Cura. Vitality Chick Grower; and feed from the start every day in their mash, the Cod Liver Oil Combination.

These preparations positively prevent Leg Weakness, White Diarrhea, and Coccidiosis, and cures them if they have occurred.
Try them out and raise all your chicks.

Chick Grower—50¢ ¼ lb., \$1 lb.
Cod Liver Oil Combination—50¢ lb., \$1.75 4 lbs., \$3 8 lbs., \$5 25 lbs.
Parcel Post prepaid.

LEWIS B. RIGLER
5028 Hawthorne St. (Frankford)
Philadelphia, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—S. C. White Leghorn (Shepherd's strain), Anconas (Bred for vigor and egg production). Safe delivery guaranteed. Boxwood Poultry Farm, Laurel, Delaware.

BABY CHICKS FOR SALE

S. C. White Leghorns (English American strain) and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Write for catalogue and prices. A. A. De Long, Bowers, Pa.

Master Pioneer Grange No. 1777.

OUR TWENTY-SECOND SEASON—Big Husky chicks from our carefully selected Free Range Wonder Strain Large English White Leghorns Superb Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds. Shipped C. O. D. For Circular write
Brookside Poultry Farm,
R. I. Chambersburg, Pa.

Quality Chicks—15,000 weekly, white Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Mixed Broilers, 9¢ up.
Plum Creek Poultry Farm, Sunbury, Pa.

Tobacco Dust for Poultry

Mix 2 lbs. Dust to 100 lbs. Mash and feed it regular. Dust drives out and prevents worms in fowls. For Lice sprinkle Dust over Fowls, Litter, Roosts and Nests. Prices, 100 lbs. \$2.50; 300 lbs. \$6.50. F. O. B. York, Pa. Special 10 lbs. Dust, postpaid, \$1. G. M. HABECKER, York, Pa.

ORDER NOW

Barred Plymouth Rock Chicks that are Certified by the State.
Marcus A. McKnight, Carlisle, Pa.

200,000 CHICKS—1927

One mating only. The best.

Popular Breeds.	Lowest Prices.		
	100	500	1,000

S. C. White Leghorns, Young and Barred Strains, \$13.00 \$62.50 \$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks, "Thompson Strain", 14.00 67.50 130.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds, "Owen's Strain", 15.00 75.00 150.00
Broilers Assorted, 12.00 55.00 105.00

June and later, all chicks reduced 3¢ each. Order direct, prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY,
R. I. Box 45, Richfield, Pa.

Our Juvenile Granges

Among the Young Folks of the Order

IMPORTANT MATTER SETTLED

Juveniles Are Not To Exemplify Their Work Before Others

A lively discussion took place over the question of permitting a Juvenile Grange to exemplify its degree work before a subordinate, Pomona, State or National Grange, even though the members of the latter bodies were not honorary members of the Juvenile. Good arguments were put up on both sides, the proponents of the measure asserting the benefit that comes to Juvenile Granges from encouraging them to "show off" before their elders, while its opponents stressed the obligation of secrecy which Juveniles take and which it was asserted they must violate when they present their degree before other than Juvenile members. The vote was close but decided in the negative on the proposition. Consequently the exemplification of Juvenile members is hereafter illegal.

While this discussion was going on, State Master W. B. Hanly of Oklahoma, told of a recent visit he made to one of the Juvenile Granges in his state where he enjoyed himself immensely during the entertainment program carried out, and just as he was anticipating seeing the Juveniles put on their degree he was politely informed that inasmuch as their degree work was secret they would have to invite him to leave the hall inasmuch as he was not himself a Juvenile member. He very cheerfully acquiesced in the invitation, the more respecting his young Juveniles for the way they guarded their own secrets.

NEW REGALIA FOR JUVENILES

Officers' Collars and Members' Buttons Definitely Fixed

For some time the National Grange has had under consideration the adoption of official regalia for the officers of Juvenile Granges, and this year definite steps were taken upon resolution introduced by Mrs. Robert P. Robinson of Delaware, by which such regalia is clearly defined. As soon as possible it will be made purchasable by such Juvenile Granges as will then equip their officers

and all connected with Juvenile work will be interested to know just what its official regalia is to be:

Regalia for Juvenile officers shall consist of a set of collars made of dark red velvet, trimmed with gold braid; said collar to be not more than one yard long nor more than two inches wide at its narrowest part, nor more than three inches at the widest; to be fastened with a hook and eye at a point making the inner line of the collar not more than 27 inches in length. From the point of fastening, the collar shall flare on straight lines to the outer edges, finishing in two points.

Proper "attire" of a Juvenile member not an officer was also defined as follows: "A Juvenile button of dark red with the words 'Juvenile Member' in gold; same to be worn by all members during the meeting."

THE AVERAGE MAN

When it comes to a question of trusting Yourself to the risks of the road, When the thing is the sharing of burdens,

The lifting of the heft of a load, In the hour of peril or trial, In the hour you meet as you can, You may safely depend on the wisdom And skill of the average man.

'Tis the average man and no other Who does his plain duty each day, The small thing his wage is for doing, On the commonplace bit of the way. 'Tis the average man, may God bless him!

Who pilots us, still in the van, Over land, over sea, as we travel, Just the plain, hardy, average man.

So on through the days of existence, All mingling in shadow and shine, We may count on the every-day hero, Whom haply the gods may divine, But who wears the swart grime of his calling,

And labors and earns as he can, And stands at the last with the noblest, The commonplace, average man.
Margaret E. Sangster.

500,000 BABY CHICKS—Hatched from free range healthy flocks of Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, White Wyandotte and Anconas. Culled for high record layers; good size and color. Write for circular.
L. E. WALCK HATCHERIES, Greencastle, Pa. Department E.

SCHWEGLER'S "THOROBRED" BABY "LIVE AND LAY" CHICKS
Our breeders are bred for high egg production. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, 12¢ and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. FREE CHICK BOOK.
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 220 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO, N. Y.

OYSTERSHELL LIME

HIGH ANALYSIS EASY TO APPLY
Every dollar invested in oyster shell lime brings high dividends to the farmer. Results prove it. Give us your quantity and form of delivery and we will give you price.
Reading Poultry Food Co., READING, PENNA.

Smith-Hatched Master BREEDERS CHICKS

come to you in Blue Ribbon boxes from chorobred stock, mated and especially culled for heavy egg production. Write for the prices and order early, as quantity is limited.
LANCASTER CHICK HATCHERY, 532 Dauphin Street, Lancaster, Pa.

HUNT FOR SUNSHINE

Hunt for sunshine all the time, Get up out of dust and grime, When the clouds are thick and dark, Think of the morning and the lark. Sing to drive away dull care, Keep on hunting sunshine fair.

Hunt with someone; hunt alone. Road is rocky? Turn a stone. Be sincere and stout of heart. And then if your temper's right, Better things will be in sight.

Life's a proposition keen, Fun and frolic every scene, Mixed up in the panorama, Stray goes many a little lamb. Scenes change fast, but, on the whole, Mortals reach their chosen goal.

Hunt for sunshine first and last, Worst storms always gather fast. Make appointments and then be Time ahead and hunting. See? Ten to one success is yours, If you hunt in sunshine tours.

—By Mulford Tausig.

Resolutions of Respect

Under this heading will be printed resolutions adopted by Granges, for which a charge of 2 cents per word will be charged, cash to accompany copy.

FISHER

WHEREAS, It has been God's will to call from our midst our brother, Cyrus Fisher; Resolved, That Harrisonville Grange No. 1911 has lost a true and faithful brother. Resolved, That this Grange extends its heartfelt sympathy to the dear wife and family in this, their hours of deepest affliction.

Resolved, That in as much as God has seen fit to call a kind husband and loving father from the labors of his life to the joys of a higher life of love and service, we trust that the bereaved may find consolation and hope through Almighty God who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this lodge, a copy sent to the Grange News, a copy to the county papers, and a copy to the bereaved family.

EARL SIFES, A. E. DEBONO, THOMAS MORTON, Committee.

HIBBS

WHEREAS, God in His infinite wisdom has called to a higher station in our Order, The Great Grange above, our brother, Samuel Hibbs, whose quiet ways and genial smiles have won for him a lasting place in the memory of all the members of Middletown Grange of which he was a member for over forty years, a Past Master and served as Chaplain for 25 years past.

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Hibbs, that Middletown Grange No. 684 has lost a cherished and most valued member, one who was always willing and ready to work and make sacrifices for the benefit of our Order; and be it further.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, the bereaved family of our worthy and much loved one, and that our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

AARON TOMLINSON, BEITHA TERRY, Wm. P. NEWBOLD, Committee.

BARNHART

WHEREAS, Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, has, in His infinite wisdom, taken from among us, the loss of our dear and esteemed members, Mrs. Minnie Barnhart, and whereas the intimate relation held with her in this Grange Order makes it highly befitting that we record our appreciation of her; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the removal of such a noble life from among us leaves a vacancy that will be deeply felt by all the members of our Order and of the community as well. Resolved, That with deep sympathy with the bereaved family of the deceased, we express our hope that even so great a loss to us may be overruled for good by Him who knoweth best.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed upon the records of our Order, a copy printed in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS, and a copy given to the bereaved family.

MRS. HANNAH HOPEWELL, LEON B. EPLER, W. H. DIEHL, Committee.

We note the recent death of Mrs. Emma B. Palmer, wife of Thomas B. Palmer, for ten years Director and Treasurer of "The Keystone Grange Exchange."

Sister Palmer was a charter member of Brookhaven Grange, No. 1173 of Delaware County and served as Secretary of Pomona No. 3 of Chester and Delaware Counties for eighteen years.

She was prominent in community life as well as Grange activities. At the time of her death she was President of Women's Missionary Society of Wallingford Presbyterian church and superintendent of Primary Department Sunday School for twenty-seven years. She was a member of nether Providence, Board of Education and Vice-President of the Board.

No more fitting eulogy could be given than that of her pastor Rev. Edwin E. Riley, at her funeral, on Proverbs 31: "The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her."

"Her children shall rise up and call her blessed."

MRS. JENNIE M. RODGERS.

BARD

WHEREAS, God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst Brother C. A. Bard; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Harrisonville Grange No. 1911 has lost a true and faithful brother. Resolved, That this Grange extends its heartfelt sympathy to the dear wife and family in this, their hours of deepest affliction.

Resolved, That in as much as God has seen fit to call a kind husband and loving father from the labors of his life to the joys of a higher life of love and service, we trust that the bereaved may find consolation and hope through Almighty God who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this lodge, a copy sent to the Grange News, a copy to the county papers, and a copy to the bereaved family.

EARL SIFES, A. E. DEBONO, THOMAS MORTON, Committee.

GEORGE

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His loving kindness to remove our brother, John George, from his suffering to a world without pain; be it

Resolved, That we, members of North Washington Grange No. 1826, extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, be placed on the minutes of the Grange, and published in the Grange News.

ROY CHRISTY, MRS. S. J. HENDERSON, Committee.

BUNDY AND WILLCOX

WHEREAS, God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst our dear and beloved sisters, Meta Bundy and Emily Willcox, members of Odia Grange, No. 1254, P. of H., we realize that there are two vacant places in our community in the loss of two good neighbors; be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be published in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

AGNES HICKS, T. R. MITCHELL, J. E. DOUGHERTY, Committee.

MRS. ELIZABETH SWICK FRAZIER

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has again entered our midst and called from earthly labor one of our dear members, Mrs. Elizabeth Swick Frazier; be it

Resolved, That while the members of this lodge mourn the loss of this loved one, we do not forget the greater loss sustained by those nearer and dearer to her; that we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and prayer; that the loving Father of all may comfort them in their loneliness and dark hours of affliction; and that we may feel that so kind and loving a spirit will ever live in our minds.

STUDYING HABITS OF BEES REVEALS INTERESTING FACTS

A laboratory devoted exclusively to a study of bees is maintained by the Bureau of Ethnology of the Department of Agriculture, at Somerset, Md. Investigations in progress at this Government bee farm vary in nature from studies of the effect of weather on production of honey to the reaction of bees to light and colors.

Bees, it has been found, are very active on their nectar-gathering errands during warm and sunshiny days. The warmer the day the more energetic is the proverbial "busy bee." On the other hand, a cloudy sky or a sudden change in temperature may cause the bee to dally or loaf; gathering less nectar than when weather conditions are warm and clear. Graphic charts are kept by the Bee Culture Laboratory for indicating the effect of weather upon the change in weight of a colony of bees during the honey flow; these graphs indicating hourly weighings of the colony and the fluctuations in honey flow due to variable weather conditions.

ACTIVITIES RECORDED

An electrical device for recording the exits and entrances of bees from the hives seemed to indicate that bees were not as industrious as reputed to be. However, it is pointed out by the laboratory, that too much stress should not be placed on the recent conclusion that bees are loafers, since the tests which checked up their activities were conducted under more or less abnormal conditions.

James I. Hambleton, in charge of bee culture investigations, suggests that bees do not observe union hours, nor is their work complete at six o'clock in the afternoon. Nectar contains a considerable amount of water and the bees must boil the nectar down, so to speak, until the water present does not exceed 20 per cent. This means night work for the bees, he explained.

The rate of brood development of bees is one of the important projects now engaging the attention of the laboratory. This investigation is explained as follows by W. J. Nolan in discussing the subject of the brood-rearing cycle of the honey-bee:

"Since normally a worker bee, before going to the field, spends the first two or three weeks of its life in duties within the hive, the quantity of nectar gathered by any colony depends not merely on the total number of bees in the colony during a honey flow, but on the number in-

cluded within that total which represents bees of proper age to serve as nectar gatherers.

"In order to have the largest possible number of field bees at the proper moment, therefore, the highest daily rate of bees emerging from the brood cells during any given season should occur about three weeks in advance of the main flow of honey; in other words, the queen should reach her maximum daily egg-laying rate during the period six weeks prior to the honey flow.

STUDY OF BROOD REARING

"Since in a colony left to itself such is usually not the case, a correct understanding of the principles governing good rearing throughout the year becomes of prime importance to the beekeeper, if he is to handle his colonies in such a way as to secure a maximum honey crop."

Mr. Hambleton said it was an interesting fact that bees produce surplus honey—more than they need for their own sustenance—during a brief period of six weeks, although they gather nectar from April to October.

Thus, if the honey crop of this country is worth \$50,000,000, it can be said that the bees produce \$50,000,000 worth of honey in six weeks. Therefore, Government apiculturists say, great importance should be attached to investigations that would point to means of insuring the maximum nectar-sucking activity of bees at the peak of the honey-producing season, when it means profits to beekeepers.

The Bee Culture Laboratory is located on the western outer fringe of Somerset, surrounded by clusters of trees that serve the twofold purpose of providing windbreaks for the colonies and shade for laboratory workers. About 70 colonies of bees are kept on the one and one-half acres of ground, and in addition to these, 50 colonies are maintained at the Bethesda experiment station of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

15,540 ANIMAL SPECIMENS EXAMINED IN LABORATORY

Specimens from all kinds of animals, from cows to canaries, are examined by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, at its Philadelphia Laboratories. These examinations are extremely valuable in the Bureau's diagnostic and research work with transmissible live stock and poultry diseases.

Specimens are received from practicing veterinarians in all parts of Pennsylvania. Examinations are made of these specimens by many various methods and the results, together with recommendations, are sent to the veterinarians. This is one of the methods used by the Bureau of Animal Industry in preventing, controlling and eradicating transmissible live stock and poultry diseases.

During the six-month period of January 1, 1926 to July 1, 1926, specimens were received and reported in such a manner from 15,540 individual animals and fowls. These specimens were received from cows, horses, mules, swine, sheep, dogs, cats, chickens, ducks, geese, grouse, canaries, parrots, goats, rabbits, guinea pigs, foxes, deer, zebras and skunks.

Some live stock and poultry diseases are difficult to diagnose. Laboratory examinations are quite often very helpful in determining a correct diagnosis as well as in giving proper advice in handling outbreaks of transmissible diseases. Laboratory examinations is also of considerable use in arriving at correct methods of handling live stock and poultry production, and for the purpose of maintaining healthy herds and flocks.

Veterinarians from the Laboratories also investigate, with the local practicing veterinarians, animal and poultry diseases under field conditions where a laboratory investigation is needed and where it is thought such aid will help the live stock and poultry industries.

Modesty once extinguished knows not how to return.

SPROUTED OATS AID FERTILITY OF COWS

Calf production at the Department of Agriculture Dairy Experiment Farm at Beltsville, Md., has been increased by feeding cows sprouted oats, the department has just announced. The experiments were made as a result of the discovery that certain foods contains a vitamin conducive to fertility.

The full text of the department's announcement follows:

Six virgin dairy heifers that had failed to get with calf after being repeatedly served by different sires at the United States Department of Agriculture Dairy Experiment Farm, Beltsville, Md., were fed sprouted oats in an effort to correct their barren condition. According to R. R. Graves, in charge of the experiment, five of the six heifers were settled in calf after 30 days of this special feeding. Six dairy cows that had raised calves but had apparently become unable to conceive were fed sprouted oats also with the result that five of them got with calf after 19 to 48 days of feeding. Similar tests made at the Oregon Experiment Station upon the suggestion of Mr. Graves gave equally favorable results.

Feeding sprouted oats to overcome non-conception in dairy heifers and cows was suggested to Mr. Graves by a study of the work done with small animals at the University of California in which it was discovered that a fifth vitamin had a bearing on the fertility and reproductive organs. This vitamin, named vitamin E, was found in such feeds as green leaves of lettuce and alfalfa.

Whether or not the fertility results obtained in heifers and cows fed sprouted oats is due to a vitamin has not been determined, nor have enough trials been made to conclude definitely that the method will always give positive results. Mr. Graves points out that animals in their undomesticated state have a breeding season closely allied with the spring flush of new grass; and that under

modern methods of management, cows and heifers are bred at all times of the year. Many of the cases of nonbreeding may be due to functional disorders brought about by a high state of domesticity in which the natural breeding season is ignored. The beneficial effects of sprouted oats may be due to a simulation of natural dietary conditions at the normal breeding season.

Associate with men of good quality, if you esteem your reputation. It is better to be alone than in bad company.—George Washington.

Men Wanted.—Sell trees, shrubs, roses. Greatly reduced prices. Free replacement. Weekly check. Write now. Genesee Nurseries Rochester, New York.

U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS. \$95 to \$225 Month. Men-women, 18 up. Steady work. Life positions. Short hours. Vacation. Many Spring examinations. Common education sufficient. Experience unnecessary. Sample coaching and full particulars—FREE. Write to-day sure. Franklin Institute, Dept H61, Rochester, N. Y.

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g)

ALL FOR \$1.98 Plus Postage

(a) 4 in. Wall Varnish \$1.50
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(d) 1 in. Auto Lac 25c
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Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per set (13)	\$3.50
Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per dozen	3.25
Manuals—5th Degree, per set of 9	2.75
Juvenile Grange Manuals, set of 13	2.75
Grange Seals	4.50
Digest	.45
Constitution and By-Laws	.10
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.10
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.70
Secretary's Record Book	.70
Treasurer's Account Book	.70
Blank Reports, Subordinate Granges to Pomona, per hundred	.60
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.85
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	3.25
Roll Book	.65
Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Notice of Arrearage, per hundred	.40
Notice of Suspension, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
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Better Degree Work, by S. H. Holland	2.00
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.10
Book of Patriotic Plays, Tableaux and Recitations	.25
Humorous Recitations, Poetry and Prose	.25
Floor Work of Fifth Degree (Rankin)	.20
A Brief History of the Grange Movement in Pennsylvania, by W. F. Hill	.50

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

JOHN H. LIGHT, Secretary.

Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

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